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J. Burnet Scale

John Brewster M.A

THE  
PAROCHIAL HISTORY  
AND  
*Antiquities*  
OF  
STOCKTON-UPON-TEES;  
INCLUDING AN  
ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE OF THE TOWN,  
*The Navigation of the River,*  
AND OF  
SUCH PARTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD  
AS HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH THAT PLACE.

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SECOND EDITION,  
WITH ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

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— "*Celebrare domestica facta*"—HOR.

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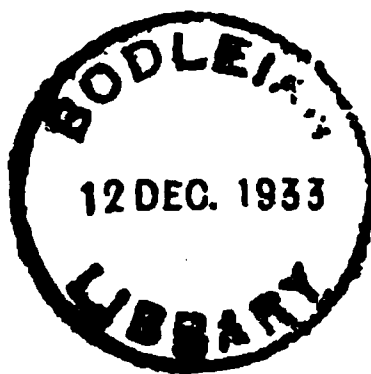
BY JOHN BREWSTER, M. A.,  
RECTOR OF EGGLESCLIFFE,  
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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STOCKTON-UPON-TEES :

*Printed by Thomas Jennett ;*  
AND SOLD BY JOHN RICHARDSON, 91, ROYAL EXCHANGE,  
LONDON.

MDCCCXXIX.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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*Upwards of thirty years having elapsed since the appearance of the first edition of this history, the writer had in a great measure dismissed it from his mind, and adopted studies more congenial with the decline of life. But the increase of population in the town of Stockton, the enlargement of its buildings, and the prosperity of its trade, having as it were, given a new era to its history, he has been induced, at the request of many of its respectable inhabitants, and of his few remaining friends, to revise his almost forgotten narrative, and to make such alterations and additions as the lapse of time and other circumstances had pointed out.*

*There was another, and more cogent reason, which warmly applied itself to the writer's feelings, in complying with this request. Almost thirty years of, what is now, a long life, had been spent within its walls in that most interesting of all situations, as its parish minister, in the successive duties of Curate, Lecturer, and Vicar: and when he was moved by his venerable diocesan and friend to fill other stations in the church, it is truly grateful to him to record that he did so with an elegant and valuable expression of his parishioners' kindness; inducing an humble trust, that the days he had spent in his residence amongst them, had not been unprofitable.*

*"Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces!—for my brethren and companion's sake, I will wish thee prosperity. Yea, because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek to do thee good."*

J. B.

*Egglescliffe Rectory, June, 1829.*

The author returns his grateful thanks and acknowledgments to Robert Surtees, Esq., Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Leonard Raisbeck, Esq., the Reverend William Nicholas Darnell, Thomas Robinson Grey, Esq., Mr. Matthew Wadeson, and Mr. Thomas Richmond, for their obliging communications to this Work : and more particularly to John Hogg, Esq. M. A. F. L. S. and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, for his laborious and valuable Appendix on the Natural History of the District.

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THE  
PAROCHIAL HISTORY  
AND  
ANTIQUITIES OF  
**STOCKTON-UPON-TEES.**

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**Part the First.**  
**OF THE ANCIENT HISTORY.**

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**CHAPTER I.**

*Conjectures on the origin of the town of Stockton, with  
some account of the neighbourhood at the  
same period.*

HOUGH early history be in many cases founded on conjecture, yet, if it be supported by rational argument, it will neither be esteemed fabulous or incredible; at least it will admit of an apology for bringing circumstances together, which, in a local view, may not be without interest. The settlement of towns generally arises from the accident of convenience; they therefore seldom attain *a local habitation and a name* till they are distinguished by some mark of greater, or less, celebrity and prosperity. For this reason the names

they do acquire, and the distinction which is given them, are derived from the first settlers, and may often be traced in the aboriginal language of the country. This indeed has frequently led to a wilderness of etymological fancy, which doubtless may sometimes have been right, but is often decidedly wrong; and the ingenious conjecture has, like the unsubstantial vision, dissolved *into thin air*.

The writer of this parochial history has no hypothesis to sustain, no wish to take his readers back to an era of fancy and conjecture. The object of his present attention resigns all the hoary honours of antiquity, for the life and vigour of a more recent age; and would rather be distinguished by the notice of the future antiquary than assume a doubtful place among the venerable of former ages.

But as I would not wholly forego the *pleasure* of conjecture, I must, for the present, rest upon other's researches rather than my own. Some information respecting the settlement of a country is always desirable, and, to the contemplative mind, is always interesting. Improvement, both in mind and body, becomes visible at this point; and when we behold the intellectual progress of society, it is more than conjecture to see the arm of an over-ruling power spreading wide his curtain, and a willing people accepting his protection.

I have before me the remarks of a learned antiquary, communicated to me many years ago; and though they extend beyond the limits of Stockton, and indeed its immediate neighbourhood, and are written rather in a desultory manner, yet, as they are connected with the settlement of this country, they are deserving of attention.

At the same time I must remark, that I do not hold myself responsible for all the ingenious conjectures of this learned writer.\*

“Stockton derives its name from the stocks or stumps of trees with which the scite was formerly overspread. It may be presumed the country from Egglescliffe towards Norton was a forest of oaks (similar to that where Acklam is situated) in the time of the Britons. The Roman station was at Thornalby (namely, *the dwellings in the great camp*, as translated from the Saxon) on the opposite side of the Tees; and no doubt the conquerors of the old world, at an early period, denuded a district from whence they were subject to frequent sallies and dangerous encounters.

“Eggescliffe,† or more properly Agger-cliffe (the fortified cliff) declined in consequence of the neighbouring

\* John Cade, Esq. F. A. S.

† There is reason to suppose that Egglescliffe was a place of great antiquity, and an ancient mart. There is a field which retains the name of Castle-field, or Castle-holme, though no traces of a castle are to be found, nor any history denoting one. The shaft of an ancient stone cross remains in an open part of the village where the mart might have been holden. *Egg* is a British or Celtic term, and denotes a fortress: this interpretation seems preferable to that of Eagle's-cliffe, as the Cleveland hills offer a better airy for an eagle than the promontory at this place: or, Ecclescliffe *ecclesiæ clivus*, as probably the fortress preceded the Church. As there are many differences of opinion on the etymology of the word, I will add the *variæ lectiones* as I have met with them.

Agger-cliff	Ecclescliffe	Eagles-cliff
Egg's-cliffe	Edge-cliff	Aix-cliff
Egglescliffe	Ex-cliffe	Eggasclive

Wherever *Aix* occurs in the names of towns in France, &c. it im-

town, Yarm,\* being more commodiously situated for navigation and commerce; and from the occupation of the inhabitants, this latter town appears to derive its name.

“The subsequent inconveniences attending this new settlement to the palatinate certainly induced the Bishops of Durham to encourage their vassals to migrate, and settle at Stockton, where they built a castle, and made it their temporary residence, granting the inhabitants a charter and other immunities, as the place increased in population and commerce.† It would be in vain to adduce any plea that Stockton can claim an origin prior to the thirteenth century.

“Billingham was assuredly the old mart, and Portrack the harbour for trading vessels.” [This is confirmed by certain articles of agreement between Richard Poor, Bishop of Durham, and the Prior and Convent of Durham, when it was agreed that—All customs touching the

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plies the presence of waters, particularly mineral waters—*See the following note and Bakewell's Travels.*

\* Yarm, or Yarum, or Yare-ham, derives its name from the Saxon word *ea*, aqua, water, or insula, from its almost insular situation, being washed on three sides by the river Tees. The pronunciation of *ea* easily resolves itself into that of the letter *y* at the beginning of a word. Thus, Yar-mouth, &c. In some words the original letters are retained; as Ea-ton; and in the celebrated phenomenon of some rivers, the *ea-gre*, or tide, or rather *tide upon tide*, in the Humber. In modern Swedish, *a* pronounced as the French *eau* signifies water.

† May we not imagine this to have been the principal cause of Shirlaw, Bishop of Durham, building a bridge at Yarm, and endowing it with funds for its perpetual maintenance?

navigation of the river Tees, except for the passage of the *batelli* (*boats*) of the prior and convent to Billingham, shall be reserved to the bishop for ever.]\*

“ *Bellasis*, a celebrated name, in the parish of Billingham, situated near the Tees, was an exploratory station both of the Britons and Romans. The house stands within a fortification, and probably derives its name from *Bellatucardus*, the Mars of ancient Britons, to whom several altars, discovered in Cumberland, have been dedicated.

A long series of years must be allowed to elapse before we meet with any thing in the page of history to bring us acquainted with Stockton: nor do I know one record to connect it with the Anglo-saxon annals. If it be said that the town of Stockton is more ancient than the village of Norton, and that the latter takes its name from its situation, the inference will not hold; for I conceive Norton to have been *vicus Normanorum*, a settlement of Normans; as Billingham, most decidedly was a villa of the Anglo-saxons.†

By the Boldon-buke, at the time of the conquest, Alan de *Normanton* held one caracute of land. By Hatfield's survey, at a subsequent period, Roger de Fulthorpe then held Alan de *Normanton's* lands; as also John of Nor-

\* Hutchinson's History of Durham.

† According to Surtees, many Saxon villas remain uninterrupted to the present day. The neighbouring hamlet of Wolviston was of the same era. It does not derive its name from Wolf's-town, but from Wolphere its Saxon owner, as Billingham from Billinge its ancient chief: and also, Elwick, *Ællæ vicus*.



ton's lands called *Trumperland*. Nor is the conjecture improbable, as settlements of Normans began to increase at this period in various parts of the district, as well as on the coast of Yorkshire as at Normanby near Eston in Cleveland, and Normanby near Bowlby in the same country. In the list of lands in bond-tenure we find "a pasture in *Normanton-more*."

The early settlement of Billingham during the Anglo-saxon dynasty, may more easily be traced. A civil war broke out in the kingdom of Northumberland, when the male-contents assassinated Ethelred, the king, at Corbridge, A. D. 795. Wada was chief of the conspirators; and was attacked by Ardulf, who after a short interval had succeeded Ethelred, (Circ. A. D. 800) and a pitched battle was fought near Billingham, which is represented to have been attended with a very great slaughter.\* The place of the battle is pointed out by a late discovery. It seems to have been fought on the low grounds between Billingham and Norton, as a scull and several bones were turned up in a field belonging to the late John Hogg, Esq., near Norton mill, in the year 1804; and near the same place, and about the same time, a flat piece of silver, without any engraving or inscription on it, was also dug up, apparently an ornament of a cap, or of armour, which was then in the possession of the proprietor of the mill,† when he related the circumstance to the writer.

Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne, being *a person of noble birth and mighty mind*, and having ample possessions, gave "Billingham in Heortnesse," and its territories, to

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\* Symeon Dunelmensis. † Mr. Joseph Dixon.

**DISPPOSED ELEVATION OF PROJECTION (AMT.M.)**  
Revised April 1965



the church ; and Eanred, the son of King Ardulf, and father of Ethelred II, built the town and founded the church. Probably little now remains of the original structure of the church ; but its dimensions shew that its *territories* were not small. Billingham was one of the places seized by Ælla in the contest for the crown of Northumberland, and was not restored to the church till the time of William the Conqueror.\*

But the measure of Billingham's military afflictions was not yet full. About A. D. 910, in one of the irruptions of the Danes, Symeon Dun. says, that a pagan king, called Reingwald, landed a considerable force on the coast of Northumberland, and after having made a sudden attack upon Yorkshire, having expelled or murdered several of the principal inhabitants, two of his generals, Scula and Onlafbal, took possession of the territories and towns of St. Cuthbert, and that the former of these laid waste the whole country from Castle-Eden (Jodene) to Billingham, and inflicted the most grievous and intolerable tributes on the miserable inhabitants.

Had Stockton at this time been settled, it is probable the cruel devastation would not have stopped at Billingham.

Having been wandering in the fields of conjecture, may I be led a little further astray by an ingenious friend,† who has communicated to me the discovery of an ancient Teutonic Well at Billingham, near the water mill ; “ which will probably (in his own language) not be

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\* Sym. Dun.

† John Hogg, Esq., B. A., St. Peter's College, Camb.

devoid of novelty or curiosity, as tending to prove the antiquity of Billingham and to shew its Saxon origin.

“ This simple well consists of a huge lever from the upper end of which a common bucket is suspended by a chain, and which is supported on a prop, or *fulcrum*. The bucket is counterpoised by a large piece of sheet lead fastened on the lower end, and is *in equilibrio* when it is filled with water. The fulcrum is the rough and unformed trunk of an ash tree, and the lever is a long branch of the same wood. Its dimensions are as follow :—height of the fulcrum from the ground, 8 feet 4 inches ; length of the lower arm of the lever, 6 feet ; of the upper, 9 feet ; length of the chain, about 12 feet ; the mouth of the well is circular, its diameter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, over which is erected a rectangular wooden frame, 2 feet 8 inches in height, and open at the top. The surface of the water below that of the earth is not more than two feet.

“ The wells which I observed in the north of France were circular, and they had a large round stone over their mouth ; they were what are commonly called *draw wells*, that is, the water was obtained by means of a bucket, and a rope which was occasionally wound round a cylinder. In the south of France, and in the north of Italy, the Persian wheel is in common use. In Switzerland, fountains, with one, two, or more spouts, from which the water constantly flows into large troughs, are not only conspicuous, but are heard in almost every village and town, and in the night ‘ *overtunt somnos*.’

“ Wells of this rude kind are common at this day throughout Scandinavia ; and the late Dr. E. D. Clarke observes, that ‘ among other remains of primeval manners in this part of Germany he noticed the old *Toutonic Well* ;

## ANCIENT TEUTONIC WELL AT BILLINGHAM MILL.

exhibiting a simple method of raising water by means of a propped lever, to one extremity of which some large stones are fastened ; a bucket being suspended at the other, above the mouth of the well. This custom may be observed in the whole way from Schoenberg to Lubeck : and it ought not to pass without notice ; because this kind of well, without the slightest modification or improvement, exists all over Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, and Finland ; and it may also be observed among the Albanians in the south of Europe, who have introduced it even at Athens ;\* as if it followed the same meridian

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\* *Danaus* is said to have brought the art of sinking wells from Egypt into Greece in the 15th or 16th century before the Christian Era.—*Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. vii. cap. 56.*

of longitude from the North Cape to Cape Matapan in the Morea. It is never seen eastward of the Nile, the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea.\*

“If we compare the annexed drawing of the *Teutonic Well* at Billingham-Mill with the Vignette in Clarke’s *Travels* (vol. IX. p. 37. 8vo. edit.) we shall be struck with their great similarity ; and of the two, the German one is perhaps less rude than ours, except in the use of large stones instead of lead for a counterpoise.”

A learned friend has obligingly communicated the following ingenious observations, the true value of which I am unable to estimate from my ignorance of the Celtic language ; but as, in a case of doubt, good conjecture is admissible evidence, I am happy to lay them before my readers. “The names of the principal rivers in the county of Durham, and also the names of some other places near the sea, may be considered as evidence, that the language now only spoken in the highlands of Scotland was once the ancient language in the North of England ; and that the names alluded to, were given by persons who came from a distant country ; whether hostile, or simply explorers of new regions, cannot now be determined :—The river Tyne received its name from Teine, which is the Gaelic word for *Fire* ; Jar (or Yar) is the probable origin of the word Were, and signifies *West* ; Deas, or Tees, signifies *South* ; and as the Tees has a southerly direction for 14 or 15 miles, and then makes a turn to the West, Jarum, or Yarum, a *turning to the West*, designates a point in the course ; and Yarum may thus

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\* See Clarke’s *Travels*, vol. IX. chap. 2. p. 42 of the 8vo. edition.

be considered one of the oldest towns in England. The names of the rivers may be supposed to have been applied by those who entered at the mouth, and discovered the direction, or something peculiar to the banks. The name of Stockton must have been given by Teutonic invaders, or not till after the language became Teutonic. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Stockton was originally a Danish post—a depot of plunder for Danish freebooters; or it might have been the medium of a more peaceful intercourse with the Baltic and this northern district of England”—the word *Stock* signifying *a fund or depository of goods, &c.*



## CHAPTER II.

*Of the Foundation and ancient State of the Manor-house,  
or Castle of Stockton.*

It is not to be supposed that a castle of any kind occupied the situation of the present scite of Stockton castle previous to the Norman conquest; though there is no reason to doubt that the manor of Stockton, at that period, formed part of the large possessions of the See of Durham.\* It is not difficult, in comparing this with many similar cases, to shew the causes of such alterations as have taken place in the residences of the great, and, in compliance with the political history of the country, have enlarged the modern mansion-house into the stately castle.

We find this to have been the case with many edifices connected with the church, which afterwards were distin-

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\* "The bishops of Durham in the Saxon times did undoubtedly enjoy very great possessions; the greatest part whereof they claimed to hold under royal charters from the Saxon Kings; and they as certainly granted several estates to the Halivere [haliwork] folk, between Tese and Weer, to be held ad defension. corporis Sti Cuthberti."—*Collectanea Curiosa*, V. 2, No. x.

guished as palaces and castles.\* The lord of the manor spent his revenue in the capital messuage of his manor with honour, hospitality, and charity. For this reason, kings and nobles, barons and prelates, had a variety of palaces, and seats, or habitations, and were frequently moving about, as the number and nature of their manors required; and resided in each of them no longer than they consumed the annual produce of their respective demesnes, with such provision-rents in kind as they had reserved for their maintenance out of their lands and estates, which they had granted out on different tenures to the villaines and tenants by way of improvement. These rents, as well as the services they were to perform to their lords, were in aftertimes changed into pecuniary compositions, or quit rents. From this view, we may easily imagine how the mansion-house began to enlarge its boundaries, and to take any shape which the convenience or necessity of the times might direct.

William the Norman found few castles in the land; but as he was a man of deep policy, and placed in a very peculiar situation with respect to the country which he had invaded (for notwithstanding the assumption of conquest, England never *was* a conquered country)† he strengthen-

\* See Archdeacon Denne's letter to Dr. Ducarel respecting Lambeth palace.—*Nichol's Illustrations*, vol. 4, p. 616.

† "There is no evidence and no probability that William I. landed with the expectation of subduing England against the will of its inhabitants, or that he took the crown at the coronation by the right of conquest." *Sharon Turner's Hist. of Eng.* v. 1, p. 59, note. In some of his charters William expressly states, that he had assumed the crown by the right of donation. Spelman's observation that *conquereur* means *pur-*

ed his doubtful government by stimulating the ancient nobles, and his own generals, whom he endowed largely with land in every part of the kingdom, the better to spread abroad his influence as well as power, to convert the places of their residence into fortresses, to protect the Anglo-norman against the ruder and expected assaults of the native Briton, or the much oppressed Anglo-saxon. The greater castles of this period were erected by the greater barons, of which many instances may be enumerated; but in confirmation of the above remark, one instance, at least, occurs of a castle built by an *under-tenant* to Earl Roger.\*

The change of the manor-house of Stockton into a mansion of greater dignity and importance, in all probability, began to take place at this period, as well as by these means.

An argument in favour of this presumption arises from its situation. There was a decided difference in the construction of the Anglo-saxon and Anglo-norman castles, unless where the latter had been built either on the old foundation, or in imitation of the former. The form of the *first* Anglo-norman castles was adopted from the Danes and northern nations, who constructed the *round tower upon the high mount or insulated rock or hill*, and built the out-works on the contiguous ground.† This in no degree

*chacesour* is correct. He adds, that *conquestus* in old charters denotes property acquired, not inherited.—*Wilkin's Leges Sax.* p. 285.

\* Gen. Mag. on Brailey's Views of ancient castles in England and Wales—*Jan.* 1824.

† Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales by Brewer, p. 329.

accords with the situation of Stockton castle. But the next change in the mode of building castles, brings it to an era which we may adopt. Where the situation was low, or on the bank of a navigable river, it was contrived to surround the castle, which in general consisted of square or other courts, and angular passages, surmounted by turrets and parapets with embrasures, with a moat, or water-canal, which could only be approached by a draw-bridge.\*

The castle, thus occupied by the baronial lord, led to important consequences. It drew together numerous attendants and dependants. Population multiplied around it, and the usual benefit of mutual protection followed. A town was formed : the due regulation of a town is essential to its prosperity, and the charter of a corporate body was bestowed ; which, in that age of exclusive privileges, was considered an especial blessing, and the parent of industry and wealth. Many towns and villages, beside the proximate borough, were built for the sake of the protection of the adjacent castle, in these times of feudal

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\* " 'The Saxons among us, without even the exception of churches, built universally with wood. After the conquest, our native forests remaining with little diminution, the use of wood in the construction of houses continued to be general : and the first deviation from this practice was introduced by the practice of kernelling and embattling manor-houses. Of the ancient unembattled manor-house, it is said that, with whatever materials they were constructed, all agreed in one circumstance ; that they were surrounded by a quadrangle, as they were generally defended by a moat. This last precaution supplied the want of strength in their walls and gates. The quadrangular style of building was probably derived from the form of the Roman villas in Britain.'—*Whitaker's Hist. of Walley*, p. 493, new ed.

tyranny, when the inferior inhabitants of this country, from their depressed condition and the severity of unequal laws, were not able to protect themselves. That this was really the case appears from the paramount power of the great barons, and the multitude of their retainers. The massy and extensive ruins of their castles declare the rude and rough magnificence in which they dwelt, and the barbarous manners which required such impregnable bulwarks for their security. The number of these castles had greatly multiplied in the reign of Henry III. "The great chief," says Hume, "resided in his country seat, which he was commonly allowed to fortify. His vassals received from him education in all military exercises : his hospitality invited them to live and enjoy society in his hall : their leisure, which was great, made them perpetual retainers on his person, and partakers of his country sports and amusements : they had no means of gratifying their ambition but by making a figure in his train : his favour and countenance was their greatest honour : his displeasure exposed them to contempt and ignomy : and they felt every moment the necessity of his protection, both in the controversies which occurred with other vassals, and, what was more material, in the daily inroads and injuries committed by the neighbouring barons."— And if such was the connection between the chief and the vassal under temporal baronies, we may imagine the attachment to have been much greater under an ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The hierarchy was then rising to its height ; ignorance was then also attaining to its meridian ; and the minds both of baron and vassal were fully disposed to pay implicit obedience to the bulls and decretals of the usurped authority of the papal See. Can we then

wonder that at this period, and in this district, the banner of St. Cuthbert should not wave in vain ?

May I be allowed to pause for one moment, and contemplate this very interesting, but very affecting, scene ? If we compare the history of this era with the aspect of society in its present state when villages have become towns, and towns have expanded their borders so as to rival a metropolis ; when the comforts of life in the most moderate stations are such as barons in the plenitude of their power never knew ; when a new race of men has arisen, the children of an honourable commerce ; when a still superior order of independent commoners occupy a valuable rank in the state, and are received by the nobles of the land as brothers ; when they are called upon as a constituent part of the legislature of the country, not only in the senate, but as local magistrates, conservators of the public peace, protectors of private property, and, in many cases, ministers of summary justice ; when we take this state of society into consideration, and compare it with the rude grandeur of a baronial castle, and the misrule of its inhabitants, we may be allowed, as admirers of ancient art, to regret the ruined and venerable structure, but to exult in the reflection that improvement of mind, morals, civilization, and religion, have rendered such edifices unnecessary appendages of true and lawful nobility. Even before the extinction of the feudal system there was a decided difference between the retainer of such a court, whether regal or baronial, and the independent gentleman residing in his peaceful, but sequestered, mansion. The amiability and simplicity of such a character are beautifully touched by the fascinating pen of Shakespear, when he describes Iden, the man of Kent, walking in his own

grounds, and, with the most enviable feelings, conscious of his own happiness.

“ Who would live turmoiled in the court  
And may enjoy such quiet walks as these ?  
This small inheritance my father left me,  
Contenteth me, and’s worth a monarchy.  
I seek not to wax great by other’s waning,  
Or gather wealth, I care not with what envy ;  
Sufficeth, that I have maintains my state,  
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate.”

*Hen. vi. 2nd pt.*

During the times which I have above described, the ancient hall or manor-house at Stockton became the occasional place of residence of the bishops of Durham ; and with its dependencies formed part of their vast possessions, and remains the same to the present day. The situation, in all probability, recommended it to them as an agreeable place of retirement. It stood on a rising ground on the northern bank of the river Tees, a navigable river which ran past the walls of the structure ; and presenting an extensive and beautiful prospect of the Cleveland mountains, with the intervening country, whilst the river glided through many a rich meadow to the sea.

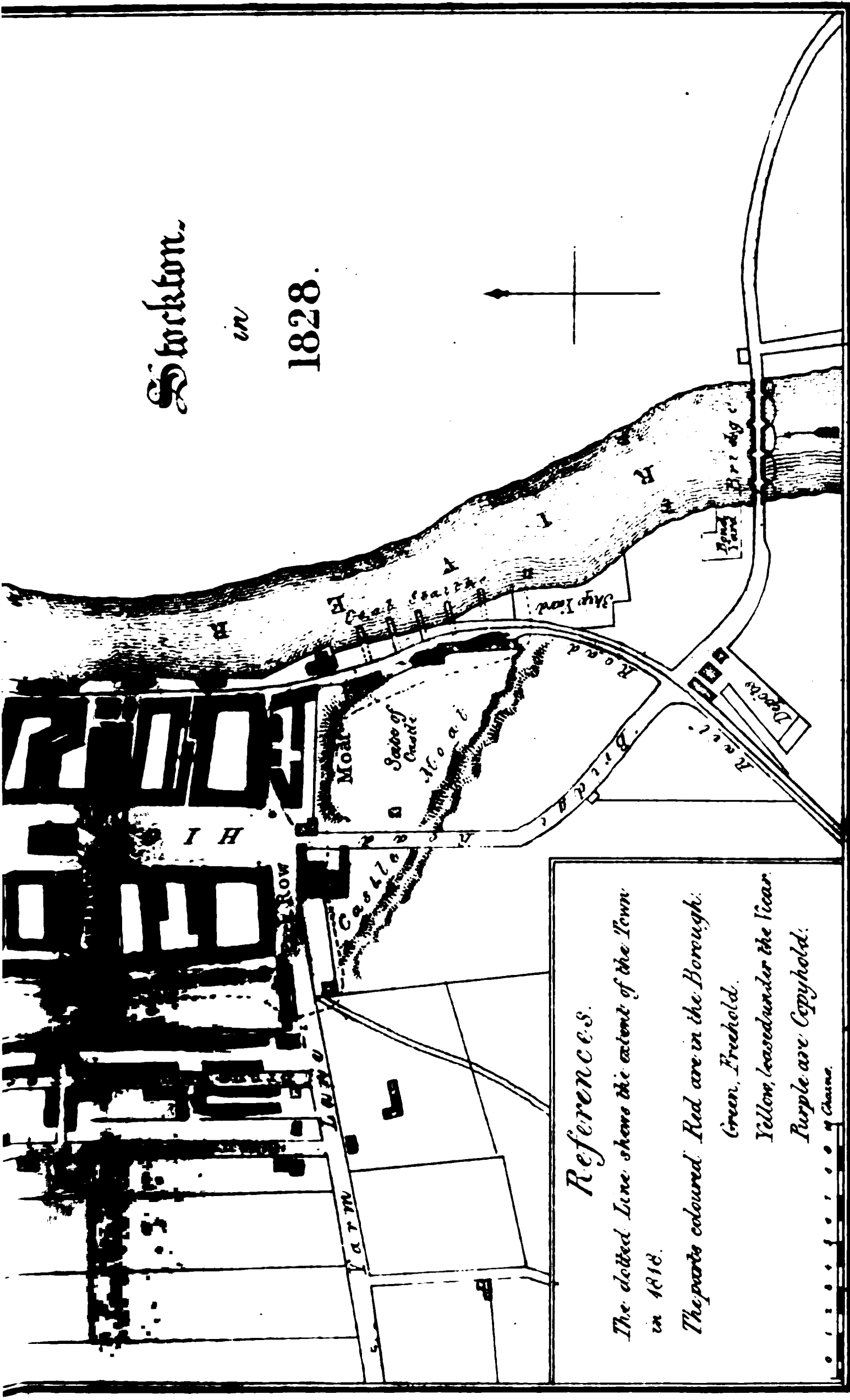
In the northern parts of England almost every considerable place of residence was a fortress ; not only on account of the civil internal state of the country, but as bordering upon Scotland, and continually subject to the incursions both of the national army to revenge a public quarrel, and of borderers, or free-booters, to commit acts of private devastation. To meet these great evils, castles of various sizes and dimensions sprang up for the defence of man and beast. I will not speak of the provocations which the English borderers gave and received.







# Stockton. in 1828.



## References.

The dotted Line shows the extent of the Town in 1818.

The parts coloured Red are in the Borough.

Green, Freehold.

Yellow, leased under the Vicar.

Purple are Copyhold.

Scale of Chains.

John Chipchase Architect

C. Hullmandel's Lithography



But even in the times of which I am now speaking, Malcolm, king of Scots, penetrated through Cumberland, into Cleveland and the bishopric, and carried desolation down the course of the Tees, and burnt and pillaged the monastery at Hartlepool.

About this period, or soon after, I presume it was, that the manor-house began to be fortified; though it might be later before it attained the formidable appearance of a castle; as it was afterwards distinguished, and as the traces of its foundation lead us to conclude. The moat is yet visible on three sides of the scite, the river protecting the other side; but not one stone remains to tell the story of the rest, except the relic of a *barn* which stood within the area of the castle; and though its features are changed since the first edition of this work, and two cow-houses have become its representatives, they continue to be supported by the *original buttress*.\*

\* The song is perfectly right in saying,

“Old Noll in his day out of pious concern  
This Castle demolish'd, *sold all but the barn,*”

As the old building near the bridge-road was never any thing else, and is even distinguished as such in the drawing; so that they who pretend it was once part of the castle are mistaken. It used to be, and I suppose is still, called the *Teen* or *Tyne Barn*, which may be thought a corruption of *Tythe* (or, as the Scots have it, *Teind*) Barn: but that it could not be used for the receipt of *Tithes* is evident, since the *Tithes* did not belong to the bishop, and he would scarcely erect a barn for the convenience of another person. Few ancient castles, in fact, were without a similar building, and I particularly recollect one in the area of Skipton castle. It was every way appropriated to the reception and custody of wheat, barley, forage, &c. necessary for the

sustentation of the castle, and which it was usual in the lord to take from his tenants by the name of prisage ; and this is what was anciently called ‘ Tyne of Castle,’ (possibly from *tynan* *verare*) which is mentioned in Madox’s *Baronia Angelicana*, p. p. 19, 20. [Ritson]. The winter store house of the inhabitants of the island of St. Kilda is called *Tighla-barra*. See Newte’s *Tour in Scotland*, p. 272.

## CHAPTER III.

*Of the ancient State of the Manor-house or Castle  
of Stockton*

**I**N those days of turbulence when it was necessary to guard against intestine division as well as foreign invasion, when the government of the times was gloomy, and the want of civilization rendered even good men suspicious, let it not be thought extraordinary that a Christian bishop dwelt in a fortified castle. The bishops of Durham were early invested with the honours of a prince for local reasons, and the county was made palatine, that they might be the guardians of the lives and properties of those committed to their pastoral care. The union of the military and ecclesiastical characters, for reasons which have been before given, was considered as indispensably necessary, however inconsistent with, or discordant from, our present feelings of propriety. The bishops of this palatinate were placed at the head of armies, and the banner of the peaceful, humble, and sequestered monk of Lindisfarne was displayed before them, that sanctity of character might consecrate their valour, and contribute to procure that peace and good will among men, which was, or ought to have been, the true foundation of their power. But when we consider

the state of men's minds in that unsettled period of society, perhaps the manners were consistent with the times ; and better calculated, than we may now imagine, to produce the most beneficial effects. One observation, I think, is conclusive, and must be considered as an apology for the discordant union. It was necessary that powers, thus eminent, should be put into the hands of those who were best able to use them for the public benefit ; and when it is recollected that the nobles of the middle ages differed little from their vassals, except in military array, we need not be surprised that the known talents and superior information of the ecclesiastical character should be selected as the most eligible for high offices of state. The history of England supplies innumerable instances of this practice : founded doubtless upon the strongest necessity.

The description of men selected for wielding this double sceptre differed widely from each other ; as much as the conciliating churchman from the turbulent warrior. As I have taken my station at the Norman conquest, I must consider *who* were the persons, at that period, who filled the eminent station. The first was Walcher, a *Norman noble* ; and the first bishop (according to Surtees) who enjoyed the honours and supreme authority of the palatinate. His character was favourable to his situation ; but the times were not favourable to his safety.

After his unfortunate murder at Gateshead, William de Karilepho, a man of talents and learning, who had executed the office of Chief Justice of England, was his successor. He was also a Norman by birth. In consequence of an act of his being connected with Norton, I am led to imagine that it must have arisen from a previous

connexion with his manor of Stockton. Symeon Dunelmensis says,\* A. D. 1080, that in the time of this bishop, by the pope's command, the colleges of Auckland, Darlington, and Norton, were instituted for the reception of secular clergy, who, in the disputes of those days, had refused to assume the habits of monks. The bishop out of humanity took them under his protection, and provided for them comfortable retreats near his own places of residence. The church and manor of Norton were then in possession of the See of Durham; this was likewise the case, there is no doubt, with the mansion and manor of Stockton: for *why Norton?*—unless the bishop had an interest in, or near, the place. In Hatfield's survey (many years afterwards) certain lands were stiled Normanton-more;† it is no unfair conjecture, therefore, that the possessions of the bishop at Stockton had been given by a Norman baron, in conformity with the religious customs of those days, to the See of Durham. The other places which the bishop had selected for collegiate churches on this account, were Auckland and Darlington, where he also possessed manor-houses; we have strong reason, therefore, to conclude, that Stockton was at that period a place of episcopal residence, and, in all probability, considering the circumstances of the times, possessing a fortified mansion, containing the rudiments of the future castle.

We may, indeed, without any hesitation assert, that these places undoubtedly belonged to the See of Durham

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\* Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham, vol. 1., p. 135. Sym. Dun. p. 220.

† Item pastura de Normanton-more apprec. ad XL per ann.



before the 18th day of December, A. D. 1189, when Richard I., in the first year of his reign, granted to Hugh de Pudsey the earldom, wapontake and manor of Sadberge to be annexed to the See for ever. And in consequence of this grant, he held the whole territories between the rivers Tyne and Tees, the northern and southern boundaries of the bishopric. Had the manor of Stockton not formed at that time a part of the possessions of the bishop, it would have been an exception to the observation. East Hartburn, an adjoining township in the parish of Stockton, then became first connected with the See, and forms a part of this grant. The power which the bishop possessed within his own manors was similar to that of the king, as it is particularly expressed in the deed ; namely, that the bishop should hold the manor of Sadberge, “ with all other liberties and free customs, and pleas of the crown, as the king held the same in his own hands, and as the bishop held and enjoyed his other lands, and knight’s fees within the bishopric : and that the bishop and his successors should dispose of the honours and lands belonging to the said manor, according to their will and pleasure, as of the other honours and lands within the bishopric.”\*

Consistent with this extensive civil power, we may imagine the distinguishing names of the wards of the county to have arisen. The liberty of Sadberge extended as far as Hartlepool ; but notwithstanding this, Stockton gave its name to one of the wards, and therefore we may conclude that it was a more ancient possession.

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\* Hutchinson’s Durham, v. 1, 171.

A connected history, however, of this place of residence, either as an humble mansion, under the denomination of "Stockton-house";\* or, as it is as often and more anciently styled, "Stockton-castle," it is not easy to supply; but, as it appears to have been a favourite residence of several of its illustrious possessors, I shall endeavour to detail such memoranda as have escaped the ravages of time, and have come to my knowledge. New discoveries will not be expected; but there is a local pleasure in tracing the record of events where the mind has been accustomed to expatiate, though they, possibly, possess no more than local interest, and neither the revolutions of countries nor fates of heroes are at hand to excite a more particular attention.

"Whilst Richard I. was making his preparations for a crusade [circ. A. D. 1189] the bishop of Durham, the munificent Hugh de Pudsey [whom Matthew Paris calls *vir pomposus et sæcularis*] nephew to King Stephen, inflamed with the zeal of the times, after the example of many prelates and abbots, also took upon him the vow of the cross, and, on his part, levied money for the expedition. He built himself a *beautiful* galley for his passage, together with several other ships to transport his retainers, retinue, and attendants."† This fine galley, and probably his other ships, were built within his own jurisdiction. It is *possible* that they were built at Stockton, more probable, at Hartlepool; but Stockton being

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\* Stockton-house, Durham. Stockton Ward. Lat. 54, 35, Long. 0. 18 W. Bp. of Durham.—*Adams's Index Villaris*, 1680.

† Hutchinson's Durham, vol. 1. p. 175.

situated on a navigable river might have had maritime pretensions even at that early period. A record observes, Temp. Rich. I. "Robert de Stoketon sailed the Bishop of Durham's great ship to London." And again, "In the reign of K. Richard I, the bishopric of Durham was in the king's hands and (in the custody of Gilbert Fitz Renfrey and Richard Briewerre, who, or Richard de Maries and Master Anketell the sub-custodes) account (*inter alia*) for the repair of the bishop's great ship £12. 15s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. And in charge of conveying her to London £10. And to Robert de Stocton who conveyed her, for his service 13s. 4d. They also account for the tallage [the customs or impost] of the manors of the bishopric by the *custodes*; of which, being in arrear, £7. 3s. 4d. is put in charge upon the *villate of Stocton*."\*

We have here the acknowledgment of Stockton as a *town*† in the 12th century, and, I think, as a maritime town. At all events, we may hail *Robert de Stocton* as a primitive mariner with respect to the town, and the gallant commander of the bishop's splendid ship.

It does not come within this history to give an account of this fleet, or of the proud preparations of the bishop to accompany his sovereign to the holy land. But the king proved *too cunning for the prelate*, by proposing a commutation of money for services, at the same time flattering his vanity by the offer of power and government at home. The riches of the county, collected, as we told, not by

\* Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, p. 493.

† Vill, village, or township, are considered as synonymous. Burn. *Villa est ex pluribus mansionibus vicinata, et collata ex pluribus vicinis.*—*Lord Coke.*

the most gentle measures, were thus converted to the use of a different master. But whether Robert de Stocton conveyed his gallant vessel, under a different master, to the shores of Palestine, we are left to conjecture ; but glad that an ancient mariner of this improving town was considered of sufficient *abilities* to undertake it.

It may be supposed that Bishop Pudsey, whose munificence is almost beyond calculation, and whose buildings in the most remote parts of his diocese, as well as in the very heart of his See, were in the finest style of architecture, and on the most extensive scale,\* should bestow a portion of his care on the place of his residence at Stockton. It is indeed said he built *various* houses upon his manors, and improved and repaired others. Darlington mansion-house was built about the year 1164, and its very elegant church. There is no doubt but his Hall at Stockton would partake of his munificence, as in the various places of his residence he was accustomed to receive within their walls a numerous train of barons, who derived their honour from himself ; and who, with their vassals, were bound to attend the bishop's summons in council, and to meet him in the form of a parliament. So extensive were the powers of the bishops of Durham that it was an ancient maxim, that *whatever the king possesses without the county of Durham the bishop possesses within, unless there be some grant or prescription to the contrary.*†

\* “ He founded the Galilee at the west end of the church of Durham, the marble pillars whereof were brought by ship ready wrought, and brought to Newcastle, and from thence to Durham by carriage.”—*M. S. Life.*

† “ Quicquid rex habet extra comitatum Dunelmensem episcopus

This prelate seems to have made a *rash* vow when he proposed to accompany Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land. When he received his honours from Richard, according to an oft repeated tale (which I merely detail for the sake of a trait of his moral character which follows) the king, on girding on his sword, said with a satiric smile to his courtiers, *I have made a young count of an old bishop*. But the sneer, says Matthew Paris, would not be diminished, when the bishop, *having changed his mind upon the subject*, was called upon for a large supply of money from the apostolic See, instead of his presence, to fulfil his voluntary vow. The monkish historian relates an anecdote connected with this story. The prelate went to consult holy Godric, an eminent hermit at Finchale, respecting his future condition, and the length of his life. The good man told him that *he would have seven years of grievous blindness previous to his dissolution*. On this he consulted many physicians, and took great pains to preserve his *eye sight*. When approaching his latter end, he was charitably put in mind of his imminent danger. *Then*, said he, *Godric has deceived me*. No, said his attendant, *the holy man told you true; he said that you would be blind, indeed that you would be in total darkness; for the loss of bodily sight is much less grievous than the mental darkness which you now experience*.\*

The next bishop was Philip de Poicteu [de Pictavia] who was particularly attached to king John, and sup-

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habet infra, nisi aliquid sit concessio aut prescriptio in contrarium."—*Hutchinson*, vol. 1, p. 126.

\* Matt. Paris, p. 155.

ported him in his resistance to the See of Rome; for which he died under excommunication. There is a tradition that he received a visit from that monarch in the castle of Stockton. If this ever happened it must have been between the years 1200, and 1208, when the bishop died. To hazard a conjecture, it might have been in the latter year, as King John, in that year, was at the castle of Norham, and from his strong attachment to the bishop might have visited him at Stockton; but most probably in A. D. 1201, as on the 9th of February that year the king granted a confirmation charter to the burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated at *Newcastle*.\*

It is with greater certainty we can add, that king John was at Stockton a few years afterwards, when he granted a charter of privileges to the burgesses of Newcastle, by the title of the good men of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and their heirs, dated at Stocton, 5 Feb. 1214.† Richard de Marisco, whose name appears attesting this charter, though the successor of Philip and residing at Stockton, was not yet in the possession of the See of Durham. He was the chancellor of England, and in high favour with the king, but was not installed bishop of Durham till A. D. 1218.

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\* From the Archives of the Corporation collated with the original in the tower of London.—*Brand*, vol. 2, p. 133.

† “Johannes Dei gratia, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse et dimisisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse probis hominibus nostris de novo castello upon Tynam et hæredibus eorum villam nostram de novo castello, &c.”—“Dat per manum R. de Marisco Arch. Richemundie et Northumbrie apud Stocton 5 die Februar, anno regni nostri 140.” From the records in the tower.—*Brand*. “Probi homines,” says Brady in his glossary, “were *famous, stout, or noted men*; probity implying activity, understanding, ability, and virtuous actions.”

Richard Poor, the next bishop, translated to this See A. D. 1228, is described as a man "*eximæ sanctitatis et profundæ scientiæ*," of singular piety and profound knowledge, a character befitting an ecclesiastical ruler of any age, and was no inconsiderable benefactor to Stockton. From the nature of his benefaction (the building a chapel) we may infer the piety and consistency of his character. Before he left Salisbury, he had been the founder of the present noble, and much admired, cathedral church.\* From his known architectural talent we also may infer that the place of his residence at Stockton would not be neglected.

In the time of Richard I. we have seen that it was called the "*villate of Stoketon*." Of course it had not then received the local honours of a borough town. But as the *time* of the granting of a charter here, yet remains a mystery, there is reason to believe that it took place about this period. An increase of inhabitants was doubtless the exciting cause for the erection of the chapel : a structure which continued in being till the beginning of the preceding century, when it was succeeded by the present elegant church.

During the reign of this bishop, A. D. 1235, it is represented, that "the church of Norton was given to the monastery of Tinmouth for the purpose of *mending their*

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\* After describing the assistance bishop Poor received from the king, and his own labours, in founding the church, Matthew Paris gives the following quaint distich (perhaps not quite equally applicable here)

"Rex largitur opes, fert præsul opem, lapidicæ  
Dant operam : tribus his est opus, ut stet opus."

*ale*, and for extraordinary acts of hospitality.\* Let not this expression give unnecessary offence. The emoluments of the benefice were not perverted to base or unworthy purposes. In those days, when this country had not risen to such civilization as we have now before our eyes, when the face of the land was hardly disencumbered from extensive forests, when the roads were difficult and rarely frequented, and places of accommodation seldom to be met with, let it not be thought strange that the revenues of a church were improperly applied in presenting to a poor traveller the hospitable convent, in setting before him the frugal fare, but kind welcome, and, let me add, fervent prayer of a benevolent host.

“ Here to the houseless child of want  
My door is open still :  
And, though my portion is but scant,  
I give it with good will.

Then turn to-night and freely share  
Whate'er my cell bestows ;  
My rushy couch, and frugal fare,  
My blessing and repose.”†

Nicholas de Farnham was the next successor in this See, A. D. 1241 ; a prelate whose name ought to be remembered in Stockton with reverence, as he chose it not only as a place to live in, but as a place to die in. He was a learned and good man, and had been physician to the queen of Henry III. About eight years after his possession of the See he retired from public life, finding

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\* Brand's History of Newc. v. 2, p. 82.

† Goldsmith.



himself from age, or infirmity, unqualified for the duties of his high station. But we must think well of that mind which can forego the splendour of such a state, in such times as those in which he lived, for a life of serious thought, and due preparation for a better world. That this was the case of bishop Farnham we know from the page of history. He departed this life at Stockton, in the year 1257.—“Stocton, Nicholas of Fernham, a byshop of Durham in the tyme of king Henry III., abandoned his byshopricke voluntarile, and contentinge himself with three good manors of that See, Hoveden, Essington, and this Stocton standing upon tesc, *betoke himself to contemplacon.*”<sup>\*</sup> After his resignation he gave “four ox-gangs, and the toft and croft which belonged to Matildis de Cumba, to the chapel of St. Thomas the martyr,”<sup>†</sup> which his predecessor had erected in Stockton. The charter recording this donation was confirmed by his successor Walter Kirkham, then in possession of the See. Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham, was appointed by royal commission 1244 (or 1242) to assign the lands, when Penrith and Sowerby were allotted.<sup>§</sup>

An interval of three successions in the See here occurs, in which there is nothing applicable to Stockton, except a charter of Bishop Stichill. It appears from this charter, that this bishop in the first year of his episcopacy “granted to his beloved and faithful Gamellus de Jarve [Jarrow] two oxgangs of land in the vill de Stoketon

<sup>\*</sup> Lambarde's Dict. Ang. 1730. p. 339.

<sup>†</sup> Surtees, vol. 3, p. 183.

<sup>§</sup> Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland, vol. 1, p. 22 & 314.

which Elyas once held, and one acre and one rood of meadow at Halneshalnes in the said vill, and also two oxgangs in the said vill which Adam Castlelok once held, which four oxgangs Henry de *Tudiz* Clerke held *for his life* at his pleasure, to be holden by the said Gamellus and his heirs (not being Jews, but of the true religion) in perpetual fee, rendering and paying for the bishop's life half a mark of silver, and after his decease 20 shillings per each year; and that the said Gamellus shall grind his grain which shall grow on the said land at the bishop's mill de Stoketon. Witnesses Marmaduke, Son of Galf. Thomas de Herington, Chancelor of the Kingdom, Hugh de Capello, Henry Denn, William Karm, Ada de Fulthorp, Thomas de Middleham, John de Stoketon, Robert Low de Fynkhale, Walter de Fery, and others.

“Confirmed by the Chapter on the day of the decease of St. Cuthbert, A. C., 1260. Reg. 1. p. 2, F. 23.”

We approach now the days of Anthony Bec, [A. D. 1283] who was not only bishop of the diocese and Count Palatine, but patriarch of Jerusalem and king of Man. The exorbitant ambition of this prelate, and his various life, (having nothing of the ecclesiastic in his character, but much of the soldier, the politician, and the courtier) gives but little satisfaction to the contemplative mind. Indeed, however amusing in a romantic age, we are disgusted with scenes which have nothing conciliating, or appropriate to recommend them. When the bishop was not employed in marches of a less pacific nature, he was engaged in a sort of royal progress from one of his manor-houses to another, accompanied by a splendid and nume-

rous retinue.\* His general place of residence, according to Surtees, was at Bishop Middleham, then a fortress of the first class. From what has appeared, we may believe that Stockton castle was of this description. In one of his residences here he granted the charter of a market, dated May 11, 1310, 3 Ed. II.; doubtless, in the first instance, indispensably necessary for the maintenance of his extravagant household. "This bishop," says a MS.† account, "was a man of a stout and hearty courage; inso-much that no subject then in England was comparable to him, for his manly behaviour, power and furniture of men and munition for the warrs; for at one time he had present at the king's war in Scotland [Ed. I.] of his own family 20 ancient [standard] bearers; he commonly retained in his own livery 140 men and above, so that he was at that time in that respect more like a secular prince than any prelate."

Richard Kellow succeeded bishop Bec, A D. 1311, and held the See of Durham only five years. He rebuilt the manor-house at Stockton, on a beautiful plan. During the period that bishop Kellow held the see, the county was at different times ravaged by incursions of the Scots. In the MS. above quoted it is said, "In this bishop's time, he being absent at parliament, the city of Durham with a great part of the bishoprick was burnt,

\* "In nullo loco mansurus, continue circuibat de manerio in manerium, de castro in boream."—*Graystone apud Surtees.*

† A copy of a MS. in the Dean and Chapter's Library, entitled "The Origin and Succession of the Bishops of Durham, dated 1603, said to be compiled by Mr. T. Hall, of Conset, in the county of Durham, from original records in that library."

wasted and spoiled by the Scotts, insomuch that the inhabitants of the country were forced to take truce with the Scotts for a certain time, for which they paid to the Scotts 1000 marks. This bishop built Middleham [A. D. 1316] with a goodly fair *chamber* at Stockton.\* It is more than probable that the castle of Stockton suffered from these incursions ; as the Scots entered the bishopric by the heights of Teesdale and Weardale, and ravaged the country as far as Hartlepool. In such a sweep, it is not likely that the place of the bishop's residence should escape. They visited the country again in an hostile manner in 1327, when a naval force was ordered to be at the mouth of the Tees near Skinburn-ness [Skinning-grave] on the Yorkshire coast, to protect the country. It is probable that the manor-house of Stockton was enlarged at this period, and improved by a stronger degree of fortification. It is called *beautiful* ; and we may infer that it was this edifice which fell beneath the *axes and hammers* of the great rebellion.

It was part of the suit and service to be performed by the tenants of the bishop's manor of Norton, that when the bishop repaired or rebuilt his manor-house at Stockton, they were to carry his timber for that purpose ; it was also their duty to carry a dole, or pipe, of wine, from the river Tees to the bishop's cellars in his manor-house at Stockton.

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\* “ Pulchram illam cameram de Stockton edificabat.”—The word *camera* implies a place or building of considerable eminence. Kings and states have accordingly, from ancient times, called their principal place of residence by this name. Thus “ Londinum camera regis Angliæ.” *Selden's mare clausum*, 2. 22. Hence, also the *chamber of commerce*, the *court* for the determination of suits, &c.

Lewis de Beaumont, a man of high rank, being of the blood royal of France, and a relative of the queen of England, A. D. 1318, was consecrated bishop; and, from the dates of deeds, appears to have been an occasional resident at Stockton. His learning was not equal to his station. He built the wall and kitchen of his manor-house at Bishop Middleham, and founded a chapel there.

Richard de Bury, [A. D. 1333—1345] a prelate eminent for learning and piety, as well as for those great qualities so essential to his high situation, often made the castle of Stockton his place of residence, as appears from the dates of many of his *Deeds*. He had been tutor to Edward III., and was afterwards Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of England. My account of him\* says, that in his mission to Rome, “when he came into the presence of the Pope and Cardinalls, he was attended with 20 clerks, all attired in garments alike, and also with 38 livery men in another livery.” His avidity for books was extreme, and he retained commonly in his family eight of the most learned doctors in divinity that could be found in England, with whom he delighted much to dispute, and to confer. I am only called upon to mention these things, to shew the princely nature of his residence at Stockton, which could accommodate in a suitable manner so numerous and respectable an household. He removed, as Bishop Bec had done, from one manor-house to another; but, unlike him, not to display his munificence, but his charity. “Every week he made eight quarters of wheat into bread, and gave it to the

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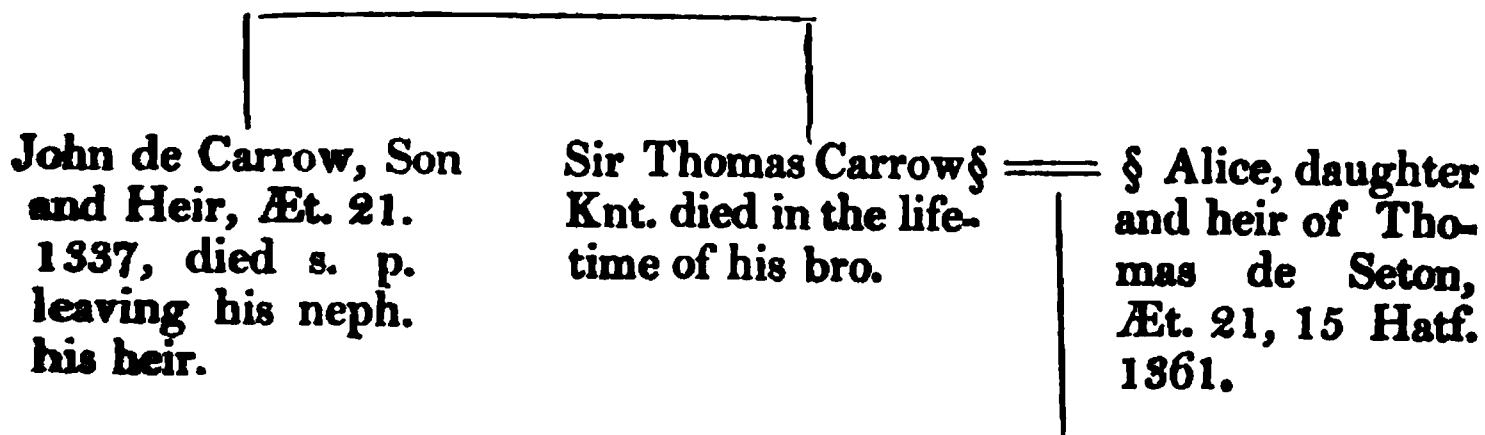
\* MS. ut supra.

poor. Whenever he travelled between Durham and Newcastle, he distributed eight pounds sterling in alms ; between Durham and *Stockton* five pounds, &c.”\*

A circumstance occurs that brings the *castle of Stockton* again into sight, which is, at the same time, descriptive of the manners of the age. It appears from an inquisition, 4 Bury, A. D. 1337, that John de Carrow died seized of the manor of Seton-Carrow. John de Carrow, his son and heir, aged 21, 1337, died without issue, leaving his nephew, John, Son of Sir Thomas Carrow, Knight, and his wife, Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas de Seton, his heir. Being heir to his grandfather, and his father having died in the life-time of his brother, he was placed, according to the custom of that age, under the guardianship of the bishop.† This, by the common law, was called *guardian in chevalry*. If the tenant by Knight’s service died, his heir-male being under twelve years of age, in such a case the lord should have the land holden of him, until the heir should attain the age of

\* Hutchinson, vol. 1, p. 297.

† John de Carrow, Ing. 4 Bury, 1337.



John Carrow, heir to  
his grandf. Æt. 19.  
35 Hatf.

*Surtees, v. 3, 131.*

. § Hence, the present hamlet of *Seaton-Carew*, or *Carrow*.

twenty-one ; and likewise the marriage of the heir, if he was unmarried at the death of his ancestor. This sort of guardianship was a kind of dominion of lords over their tenants, and was introduced among the Gothic nations, to breed them to arms. Happily for modern times, this oppressive custom is now taken away, and has fallen with the tenures ; for by the same statute, all tenures by Knight's service, and *in capite*, are turned into free and common soccage.\*

Some feeling of this nature must have induced John de Carrow to the outrageous proceeding of rescuing his relative, the minor, by force, then under the protection of the bishop in the castle of Stockton.

31 Hatfield, Oct. 18th, 1376 (for I write this by anticipation, the *event* happening under the succeeding bishop) a commission was issued to inquire against " John de Carrow and other malefactors, who entered our *Castle at Stockton vi et armis*, and took away John, son and heir of Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Seton, being under age, and in ward of the bishop."†

By the commission it appears, that the castle at Stockton was at this time fortified, under the denomination of a *Castle*, which required an armed force to attack it ; at the same time it must be acknowledged, that it must have been badly defended to have permitted John de Carrow, and *his other malefactors*, as they are called, so easily to accomplish their successful enterprise.

From this anecdote it will appear that Bishop Hatfield was also an occasional resident at Stockton ; which was

\* Burn's Eccl. Law, vol. 4, p. 88.

† Surtees's Hist. of Durham, vol. 8, app. 403.

certainly the case, more or less, with most of his successors ; and there is reason to believe that the castle was always kept in a habitable state.

The deed of reform made by Bishop Langley in the collegiate church of St. Andrew Auckland, with respect to the prebends of the said church, and the statutes relating to divine service, &c. was signed and sealed in the chapel at Stockton, on the twentieth day of September, 1428, the eleventh year of the papacy of Martin V., and the twenty-third year of the prelate's consecration.\*

In the year 1597, Bishop Matthew, to avoid the plague which was raging in different parts of the country, retired to his castle at Stockton, and during his residence a part of the building was consumed by fire. In 1602 he granted a confirmation-charter to the Mayor and Burgesses of Stockton, which will be mentioned in its place.

The castle of Stockton seems never to have been permitted to fall into decay, through the long succession of its ecclesiastical possessors. Indeed, it appears to have been distinguished as a favourite seat, offering plentiful means of accommodation to its visitors ; for Saville says in his letter to the celebrated Camden, (about the period of which I am writing) “ The bishop of Durham hath a *fair house* and his *best provision* at Stockton upon Tees.”† And Leland, amongst “ the market townes and *castelles* in Dirhamshire,” mentions “ Stoketon upon Tese.”‡

Bishop Morton was the last bishop who resided at Stockton. His last visit was short and mournful, as we

\* Monasticon p. 348, apud Hutchinson in locum.

† Letter from John Saville to Mr. Camden—*Illust. viror. Epist.* p. 38.

‡ Itin. viii. 44, 45.



shall very soon have occasion to remark. He lived in days of much distress, and his long protracted years brought with them many troubles ; but his well-appointed mind afforded the highest test of his religious principles, which established his character as a bright luminary of the Church of England, and made even his enemies ashamed.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Of the State of Stockton Castle, and its Occupation during the Civil Wars.*

CIVIL war, from whatever cause it proceeds—"and Cæsar says, (as Whitelocke\* told the parliament of this period) that he knew as much of civil war as any man before him, that it cannot be begun without bad designs, *sine malis artibus*,"—must always be fatal to that country which is so unfortunate as to experience its calamities. A truly deplorable prospect of this nature presents itself before our eyes in the GREAT REBELLION, as it was justly denominated; as in this great convulsion, both church and state were involved in one common destruction. Whatever opinions prevailed, when the contest was over, *peace was their dear delight*; *peace* was hailed as an extraordinary blessing; and when the tumultuous ocean became still (though storms still lurked within the waters) its calm surface was the source of most substantial comfort.

The history of this district, as of that of most parts of the kingdom, leads to this conclusion; though the conflagration

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\* Whitelocke's Memoirs.

gration, which often spread wide and terrible, was here more moderate ; but still it was afflicting in its course. The castle of Stockton, in the hands of different parties, was employed as a garrison during the greatest part of this unhappy period. The old residences of the Barons, several of them then existing in venerable grandeur, with a shadow of surviving strength, were again fortified ; many of them withstood long and bloody sieges ; but which party soever prevailed, the consequences were the same to them ; they received the last blow of all their ancient honours in the contest, and, in a few years, like the castle of Stockton, they were remembered only in the page of history.

If we consult the records of that age, and trace upon the green sward of this happy country the rising mound, indicative of some military work ; if we see the single buttress the sole representative of some mighty fortress, we may say with the deepest regret, this spot has been moistened with the blood of man.

A few extracts from Rushworth's collections, and other authorities of those times, will shew us the deplorable condition to which this country was reduced, even before the violent contentions which took place between the unfortunate Charles and his misguided parliament. On these subjects, however, I shall not enlarge ; but confine my narrative to such events of the civil war, as appear to have a connexion with this parochial history.

A. D. 1640. The Scottish army marched into England in an hostile manner to demand a redress of grievances ; and were first opposed by the king's forces in passing the Tyne at Newburne, a village on the Northumberland shore, opposite Ryton, about five miles above

Newcastle. This military array was under the command of Lesley, the Earl of Calender, and others ; and to shew their determined principle, and the decided arrangement which they had made, besides many other noblemen, barons, and gentlemen, there marched with them, as a standing committee of the army, six noblemen, six barons, and six burgesses, besides general officers.\* In this skirmish, which took place August the 28th, the Scots were victorious. The king's army retreated into Yorkshire, and the Scots took possession of Newcastle and Northumberland.†

“On August the 29th [the day after the battle] Dr. Morton, says Rushworth, the bishop of Durham, a learned and moderate bishop, had an account of the defeat at Newburne, and that the king's army were retreating into Yorkshire, whereupon the said bishop went to his castle of Stockton, in the bishoprick of Durham, standing on the edge of Yorkshire, but he quickly removed thence into

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\* Nalson's Collections.

† Bishop Burnet's Account of this invasion affords a curious contrast to the narrative in the text.—“The Scots marched with a very sorry equipage : every soldier carried a week's provision of oatmeal ; and they had a drove of cattle with them for their food. They had also an invention of guns of white iron tinned and done about with leather, and chorded so that they could serve for two or three discharges. These were light, and were carried on horses ; and when they came to Newburn, the English army that defended the ford was surprized with a discharge of artillery : some thought it magick ; and all were put in such disorder that the whole army did run with so great precipitation, that Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had commanded in it, did not stick to own that till he passed the Tees his legs trembled under him.”—*Summary of Affairs before the Restoration.*

Yorkshire.”\* The bishop did not leave Durham till it was deserted by all the military forces ; which was, before five o’clock in the morning of Saturday, the 29th of August. Lord Clarendon calls this *an infamous and irreparable rout* ; which, in truth, it was, as it was the commencement of an unhappy, and ever-to-be-lamented, contest.

This good and inoffensive bishop, laden, at this time, with years, with piety, and with honour, was compelled to leave this, his last place of refuge within his diocese ; and though venerable in person and character, the most amiable qualities were unable to prevent him from being deeply involved in the misfortunes of the age ; particularly heavy on all those of the sacerdotal profession.

While in the plenitude of his fortune Bp. Morton’s charities and hospitality were abundant ; and so freely did the king and his courtiers make use of his liberality in their frequent journeys between London and Scotland, that it became proverbial—Ah ! Dunelmia ! nimium vicina Scotiae !† Might not the proverb acquire a very home application, when the complement was returned from a different quarter, when such visitors disturbed the sanctity of his remotest place of retirement, and compelled him to solicit that charity, which he had always been so ready to communicate. He lived till the year preceding the restoration, when he died on the 95th year of his age ;—as his epitaph expresses it—“bonis exutus omnibus, bonâ præterquam famâ et conscientia” —deprived of all goods, except a good conscience and reputation.

\* Rushworth’s Collections, v. 3, p. 1239.

† Barwick’s Life of Morton.

“The city of Durham, after the departure of the bishop, became a most depopulated place, not one shop for four days after the fight open ; not one house in ten that had either man, woman, or child in it ; not one bit of bread to be got for money, for the king’s army had eat and drank all in their march into Yorkshire.”\* No sooner had the king’s army retreated southward, than the Scottish army took possession of their quarters, and harrassed the whole country with the most intolerable exactions. Their enmity was particularly distinguished by their oppression of the tenants of the bishop, and of the dean and chapter of Durham ; though they were not much more lenient towards the *other* inhabitants of the palatinate, who represented in a petition to the king, that “they were under the burthen of a composition of £350 per diem to the Scotch army, which they were enforc’t to pay to preserve their country from destruction : and that they had further taken from them, hay and straw, for which (say they) they pay nothing, which is altogether so intolerable a burthen, as they are no way able to bear it.”†

On the first day of October, a convention took place at Ripon, when commissioners were appointed, both by the English and Scots, to settle the several matters in dispute.

The tenants of the bishop, and of the dean and chapter of Durham, presented a petition to the right honourable the lords of England, appointed commissioners at the above meeting, representing that “they have paid to the Scots a great summ of money, that thereby the inhabitants within that county might be freed from any further trouble, and that their army should make no waste nor

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\* Rushworth. † Ibid.

spoil in their country, nor to demand no more moneys to be paid to them till that time be expired ; yet that the commanders for the Scot's army have caused one Tobias Knowles, an Englishman, to send forth his warrants to divers parishes, commanding the constables, greves, and officers to pay to their collectors the rents due to the bishop and dean and chapter of Durham at Michaelmas next, and that they should pay the same at Bishop Waremouth on tuesday last past, and they should have a sixth part abated ; and if they did refuse to pay them that day, then that they should pay all their rents to them the 2nd day of October instant, without any abatement at their perils.\*

The temper of the times, and the particular enmity of the Scots against the bishop, &c. are evident from the words of the commission referred to in the above petition. What conciliation indeed could be expected, when we find Tobias Knowles and William Hamilton, gentlemen, directed to inquire and *find out* the rents, tythes, and profits belonging to "*the bishops, papists, or any other associates, enemies to this army ?*"

Some relief, at least in the way of forbearance, was afterwards given by the Commons [Nov. 16] who, in consequence of a representation that had been made, that the country had suffered greater damage than it would take twenty years to repair, voted, that "the counties of Northumberland, the bishopric of Durham, and the town of Newcastle should be exempted from paying any thing towards the tax to be raised ;" but the town of Berwick, which had been a garrison for the king against the Scots,

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\* Rushworth.

and the county of York, which had given the king so great assistance, and upon which the great burthen of the war had lain, could not, though supported by the strongest arguments of their representatives in parliament, obtain the same exemption.\* So inveterate had the disease of rebellion already become !

But into whatever hands the *rents* of the manor of Stockton might fall at this period (and surely not into the hands of their legal possessor) the *castle* still continued in possession of the bishop, supported by a garrison of the king's forces. For Rushworth says, "In the mean time his majesty did deliberate about the *increase of his forces at Stockton-castle, a place of great importance* situate on the river Tees, the border of the bishopric and Yorkshire, in regard the Scots had brought in more men to Newcastle, and placed more at Durham than were, at the beginning of the treaty. However, to avoid all suspicion and jealousie, his majesty was pleased to wave those intentions."†

But though the king might not increase his garrison at this place, he considered it as of too much consequence to be left in a defenceless state ; for though the rest of this county was given up to the occupation of the Scots, a particular exception was made, in the treaty at Ripon, of the town and castle of Stockton.

The king being at that time at York, certain "articles were agreed upon concerning the cessation of arms betwixt the English and Scottish commissioners at Ripon, on the 26th day of October, 1640." Of these articles the following only regard this history. "Article IV. That all such

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\* Nalson's Collections. † Rushworth's Coll. v. 3, p. 1306.



persons who live in any of his majesty's forts beyond the river of Tees, shall not exempt their lands which lye within the counties of Northumberland and the Bishoprick from such contribution as shall be laid upon them for payment of the £350 a day. [To be paid to the Scottish army then in possession of the county of Durham] Article VIII. That the river of Tees shall be the bounds of both armies, excepting always the town and castle of Stockton, and the village of Eggscliffe; and that the counties of Northumberland, and the bishoprick of Durham, be the limits within the which the Scottish army is to reside:"—

In consequence of this treaty the castle of Stockton continued for some time a place of garrison for the king's forces.\*

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\* Several soldiers, one captain [Patan] and one lieut. [Lowe] were buried at Stockton, from Dec. 20th, 1640, to May the 6th, 1641. *Par. Reg.* During the same period *two soldiers of Capt. Nichal's*; and *a poor boy that followed Captaine Nichal's soldiers*, were buried at Eggescliffe.—*Par Reg.* Feb. 1648, 4. *A soldier slaine here at the Yarm Skirmish.*—*Eggescliffe Par. Reg.* The same year, 1644, there is this memorandum in the same register, "In this yeare there *died of the plague* in this town one and twenty people, they are not all buried in the church-yard, and are not in the register."—In March, 1825, two skeletons (one of a young person) were found on opening a gravel pit at East Hartburn. They had not recently been interred, and their bones were regularly arranged. Within the memory of man, several other skeletons were recollected to have been found in another part of the same ground. The tradition then was that they had been interred at the time of the *Revolution*; possibly a mistake for the *Great Rebellion*, a name by which it was then known. They clearly appear to have died of the plague, and their bodies not allowed to be brought into the town to be buried.

But although Stockton-castle, as a military position, might be sufficiently strong, as a check to an invading army, yet the committee of parliament, which then sat at Newcastle to consider the articles agreed upon at Ripon, and other circumstances respecting the invasion of the Scots, declare that “ (unless it were by the difficulties of an army to march in winter) the Scotch army could not be hindered from passing forwards into England ; for that the passages of the river Tees, which is the boundary of Yorkshire, was not to be defended, being in many places fordable by *forty horses in front* ; neither could the same army be kept from marching unto York, without adventuring to give them battle ; which the Lord Lieutenant, whose opinion is here delivered, would not advise, neither does he conceive his majesty’s army at present to be in a fitting posture to fight.”\* There is something more here than meets the eye ; otherwise the Lord Lieutenant’s conception respecting the king’s army, would not have met with so ready a belief. Indeed, their retreat at Newburn left no favourable impression of their courage or their conduct. With respect to the practicability of the fords upon the Tees, many doubtless are fordable, but not one between Stockton and the sea : and as to the others, westward of Stockton, it is plain they found greater difficulties than they expected, from some skirmishes which afterwards took place both at Yarm bridge and Piercebridge, in the neighbourhood of both which there are several fords.

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\* Nalson’s Coll., v. 1, p. 466.

On 4th April, 1642, we find an order of parliament for the payment of billet-money to the town of Stockton. It is ordered by the House of Commons that there shall be paid "unto Sir Henry Anderson, knight, and to the mayor of Stockton for the time being, the sum of £7. 2. 8. to be distributed to the several inhabitants of Stockton, in discharge of part of the billet-money due unto the several inhabitants for the billeting his majesty's army."\*

August 20th, 1642, the king hoisted his standard at Nottingham. This was indeed a fatal signal of national distress; a circumstance which, from the prospect of so many bloody fields that followed it, we must be allowed to deplore. But I will not suffer my pen to travel out of my own record, though the discussion of the history of this period be both interesting and important.

In the beginning of December, the same year, the Earl of Newcastle, who had levied an army for the king in the northern parts, began his march towards York. He was stopped at the passage of the river Tees, which parts the bishopric from Yorkshire, by young Hotham [son of Sir John Hotham, Governor of Hull] who had with him a detachment of the little army commanded by the Lord Fairfax in that county for the parliament: but the Earl forced the passage, and came to York with about 8000 men.† Piercebridge was the place where the passage was forced; and in the skirmish Col. Howard, son of Lord William Howard, and several royalists were slain.

Soon after this the heat of civil war approached towards Stockton castle; though the intervening Tees would be

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\* Journals of the House of Commons.

† Rapin's Hist. of England, vol. 2, p. 466, folio.

found a steady rampart. Sir Thomas Fairfax, son of Lord Fairfax, commander of the parliament forces, after being beaten at Selby in Yorkshire, came to Bradford. But having too many soldiers to be idle, and too few to be upon constant duty, resolved to attempt his enemies in their garrisons ; accordingly, coming before Leeds, he carried that town [January 23rd, 1642—3] after a hot dispute, wherein a good store of ammunition fell into his hands. Next, he [and Sir Matthew Bointon] defeated a party of 700 horse and foot at Guisbrough, under the command of Col. Slingsby.\* Here many were killed ; fifteen taken prisoners ; of which, their colonel was one ; and two hundred arms.

At the opening of the following year, 1643—4, the king's affairs appeared with a more favourable aspect. He had raised himself, says Hume, from that low condition into which he had at first fallen, to be nearly upon an equal footing with his adversaries. Yorkshire and all the northern countries were reduced by the Marquis of Newcastle ; and, excepting Hull, the parliament was master of no garrison in these quarters.† The tide, however, began soon to turn. The Earl of Leven, with the Scottish army, entered England on the nineteenth of January, and came before Newcastle, where the Marquis then was. A few days after this, February the first, “ Lieutenant-General King and Lieutenant-General Goring coming from Newcastle with a great convoy of much arms and ammunition ; and being faced at Yarm with 400 foot, three troops of horses, and two pieces of ord-

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\* Life of Lord Fairfax, Biog. Brit. vol. 1.

† Hist. of Eng. v. 7, p. 1.

nance of the rebels, fell upon them, slew many, took the rest of the foot, and most of the horse, prisoners with their ordnance and baggage.”\*

The surrounding country, and particularly the town of Stockton, must have been in a state of great anxiety at this period. Baron Hylton was at that time commanding a regiment at Stockton; and no doubt under an impression of a sudden attack from a superior force. He states in a letter addressed to the reverend Dr. Basire, Rector of Egglescliffe, dated Stockton, Feb. 14th, 1642-3, that he was obliged for special reasons to retreat to Hartlepool with his regiment, and requesting him to take care that Yarm bridge be drawn every night on the Egglescliffe side, which, he adds, would contribute much to his and the country’s safety; at the same time informing him, that he would have *scouts* ready to convey all necessary intelligence.†

This particular care must have arisen from the skirmish at Yarm bridge, which had occurred not many days before.

The royal forces, during the spring of this year, were equally unsuccessful in many parts of Yorkshire. The battle of Marston-moor, which was fought July the second, was fatal to the cause, and lost the king all the north, which hitherto had given the parliament forces a powerful diversion.‡ In the same month, Colonel Charles Fairfax was despatched from the army before York, to assist the Scottish party at Sunderland, where he beat

\* *Mercurius Rusticus*.

† Basire’s MS. Letters in the Dean and Chapter’s Library, Durham.

‡ Rapin.

back the Earl of Montrose, *Musgrave*, and the rest, into Newcastle. On the first of August, the Earl of Leven also marched from York towards the same place; and sent forward David Lesley with some regiments of horse to meet the Earl of Calender, who, with a reserve of ten thousand Scots, had entered England to assist the parliament. Calender in this march took Hartlepool and Stockton; and, after some smart skirmishes, advancing to Newcastle, on the 26th possessed himself of Gateshead; and the Earl of Leven coming up with the main body, they began a regular siege with open trenches. On this occasion Stockton castle for the first time changed its master, and appears to have been occupied by a garrison of Scots. That the castle of Stockton had not fallen without being a partaker in one of those *smart skirmishes*, which the historian mentions, is presumed from the discovery of some leaden bullets and an hand-grenade, which were found a few years ago in one of the mounds surrounding the castle.

Newcastle surrendered to the Scotch army about the end of October. The Scots continued to occupy the castle of Stockton, *as long as they could*. In the following year, by a vote of both houses of parliament on the 14th of October, 1645, it is ordered that “ Carlisle, Tinby castle, Hartlepool, and other garrisons in the north (of which we find Stockton to be one†) are to be disposed of according to the directions of the parliament. Upon this commissioners were sent down to treat with the Scottish commissioners, touching the Scots rendition of all

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† Garrisons in the north, 1645, Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockton.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. 20, p. 553.

the forts, castles, and places garrisoned by them in England,"\* which, it seems, *they were not inclined to deliver up*. This is evident from a letter from the parliament of Scotland to the two houses of parliament in England, dated St. Andrews, Feb. 3, 1645—6: "The estates of parliament of this kingdom have considered the desires of the honourable houses concerning the garrisons placed by the Scottish army in the towns and castles of Carlisle, Tinnmouth, Hartlepool, Stockton, &c. expressed in the letter of the 13th of November last; and have sent instructions to the commissioners to give such an answer to the honourable houses, as they are confident may serve most for promoting the cause wherein both kingdoms are so highly engaged, and carrying on war to the best advantage."†

This equivocal and wily reply too plainly shewed the the further, but secret intentions of the Scots. A. D. 1646, the king—(a story often told and always lamented)—was compelled, by the distressing alternative of his case, to trust himself and his fortunes in their hands; and they, as it appears, from mercenary and political motives, forgetful of allegiance, unmindful of humanity, and even of that honour which is attached to confidence, delivered him up to his inveterate enemies, the parliament of England. The recompence to the Scots for this, and other services, was £200,000. to be raised by the sale of the bishop's lands. This money being ready it was stipulated, Dec. 5, 1646—(which shewed no strong reliance on those with whom they treated)—that "the said money

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\* Rushworth, vol. 6. p. 126. † Rushworth.

should be sent to York, and there told, and £100,000. thereof paid at Northallerton within five days after it is told; and when the money comes to Topcliffe, the Scots should give hostages *that they should quit all their quarters, possessions and garrisons on the south side Tyne, Newcastle, Tinmouth, (including the castle at Stockton) with all the arms, &c. within ten days, and upon performance the hostages to be redelivered.*”\* Here are strong suspicions, and not without reason, of the sincere intentions of the Scots; for we do not find all these conditions immediately complied with. The oppression of this country, at this time, was indeed severe. In the month of August preceding, a remonstrance was sent to parliament from Cleveland and other northern parts, of the insupportable burthen of *the Scottish and English forces* upon them:†—which ever party prevailed the honest and industrious native of the county suffered—*“plectuntur Achivi.”*

Soon after this, a petition was sent to parliament from many of the county of Durham *for the removal of the Scot’s army*, and an offer of a considerable sum of money to be paid to them; and, that they might send knights and burgesses to parliament. The house answered, that they were sensible of the country’s sufferings, and had taken course to remove the armies; and that the latter part of their petition should be referred to a committee.‡

It would appear as if the Scot’s garrison at Stockton were very unwilling to *let go their hold*;§ as it was ne-

\* Rushworth, vol. 6. p. 389. † Whitelock’s Memoirs.

‡ Whitelock.

§ We shall not much wonder at this, when we recollect the *oat-meal* the Scots brought with them at the battle of Newburn, and the de-



cessary for the houses of parliament to make specific resolutions on this subject, and those at some distance of time after the original resolutions.

“ *Die Veneris 26° Feb. 1646—7*, RESOLVED, &c. that Stockton castle be made untenable, and the garrison disgarrisoned.

“ *Die Martis 13° Julii 1647*, RESOLVED that the house doth concur with the Lords, that the works about Stockton castle made sithence these troubles be slighted and dismantled, and the garrison disgarrisoned.”†

Thus fell the long remembered honours of Stockton castle ; and these resolutions of the House of Commons were the last memorials of its power.

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I cannot dismiss the contemplation of these unhappy times, without deploring the miseries of civil war. This is no place to discuss the political causes from which it arose, the ambition which urged it on, or the fanaticism which tended to bring it to a close : but the sum of individual suffering must ever be lamented. I must sympathize with those who were driven from every domestic comfort, and forced to seek precarious subsistence in a foreign land, to submit to grievous oppression, to suffer imprisonment, and perhaps death, in their own. While we look back upon this scene, we must behold

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sire they expressed of repeating their visit to the same quarter. “ When the war broke out in England [the second time] the Scots had a great mind to go into it. The decayed nobility, the military men, and the ministers were violently set on it. They saw what good quarters they had in the north of England.”—*Burnet*, p. 35. vol. 1. folio.

† Rushworth. Journals of the House of Commons.

it with a sigh, and ardently wish that it were the only prospect of this nature which presented itself to our view. Yet, alas ! this age has seen a repetition of these calamities, with many accumulated sorrows. But if we afforded an unhappy example to a neighbouring nation ; how has that nation surpassed us in the system of cruelty ! I dwell not on the prospect ; may the author of peace soon bring order out of confusion ! The lesson, however, is an important one to the world. When well-settled constitutions are attacked either by the visionary or the profligate, when the bad passions of man are agitated, and their prejudices gaining an influence above their understandings, a small interval will be found to exist between the first deliberation and the execution of their schemes. Every step in that case will be rash, and the event fatal. That every state from the alterations of time, the changes of manners, and new discoveries and improvements, may require new arrangements, no man of rational judgment will deny. But where party feeling gives the impulse, where the ambition of some and the interest of others are united, and the *public good* totally disregarded, however that may be held forth as the pretended motive, the attempt is dangerous, and the end destructive.

Whatever might have been the case with France, or whatever uncorrected evil might have lain at the root of government in the days of the unhappy Charles, our admirable establishment in church and state, as they are now happily arranged, affords every reasonable cause of satisfaction. Every man may sit under his own vine and his own fig-tree, and every man, unmolested,

may drink of the pure fountain of religious truth ; and though the voice of those who envy this happy state may be heard sometimes "*hurtling in the air ;*" let it be our comfort, not only to acquiesce in, but to be thankful for, our well-ordered constitution, and to repeat the oft-repeated patriotic wish—

ESTO PERPETUA !\*

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\* Since the first edition of this work [1796] all the circumstances of the French revolution, and the wonderful variety of important events which sprang from it, have passed away before our eyes. The various scenes of this great plan of providence have succeeded each other with infinite rapidity, but in wonderful order ; and have not failed to make a strong impression upon the heart. They have not, however, so far fled as to remove from the mind the danger of wanton innovation ; and are sufficiently remembered to teach us the value of *preventive wisdom* ; in the words of a great monarch as well as an inspired statesman—"the beginning of strife, is, as when one letteth out water."

## CHAPTER V.

*Of the State of Stockton Castle at the time of its Demolition.*

STOCKTON castle, as we have seen, did not fall a sacrifice to the ravages of time, but to the distracted state of the kingdom. The order of parliament for the sale of the bishop's lands, brought it into the hands of private persons, who appear to have demolished it for the sale of its materials. The only *stone* houses at present in Stockton have been built out of the ruins of the castle. In "a particular of lands belonging to the bishop of Durham, sold by virtue of an ordinance, intituled, an ordinance for abolishing of archbishops and bishops within the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, and for settling their lands and possessions upon trustees for the use of the Commonwealth, to be disposed of as both houses of parliament shall think fit and appoint," we find that on March 24, 1647-8, Stockton manor was sold to William Underwood and James Nelthorpe, for £6,165. 10s. 2½d.\* The castle was not totally destroyed till four years after, according to the following memorandum, '1652 *Castrum de Stockton fuit totalit. dirutum.*'† At present we may safely say,

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\* Strype's Annals, vol. 2, (Appendix) p. 65. Willis's Cathedrals, apud Hutchinson's Durham, vol. 1, 513.

† Mickleton's MSS. apud ib'd.

“ *ipsæ periere ruinae* :” even the oldest inhabitant of Stockton remembers no other traces of this ancient building than what are now to be found. The most accurate account of the castle, and its demesnes, is to be found in the following survey. “ *Manerium de Stockton cum membris.*” “ An exact survey of the manor of Stockton and of the townepps thereunto belonging, viz. Carleton, Norton, and Stockton, and Hartburne, made and taken by Edward Colston and George Daile, gent. 1647. But the court of survey was begunn by Tho. Sanders, Samuel Leigh, esq. and George Daile, gent. by vertue of a com<sup>on</sup>. to them and us directed, 18th of January 1646, made from the hon<sup>table</sup> the trustees in the s<sup>d</sup> com<sup>on</sup> named authorised with others by two several ordinances of the high court of parliament for the disposall of Archbishoppes and Bpps lands, throughout the whole kingdom of England and dominion of Wales. The jury enquire into severall articles, and present with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> com.” as followeth, viz.

“ That the Bpps Castle situate at the South end of the towne of Stockton by the River Tease is ruinous, and in great decay, that the River is navigable, and within ten miles of the Mayne sea. That the towne of Stockton is an antient burrough and markett towne by antient charters, but the markett unserved of late, it standing very dirty in Winter, formerly a fair for eight days.

“ That the country is a champion country, very fruitful, though a stiff clay.

“ That the Castle hath had a great moate ab<sup>t</sup> it, but the same is now for want of cleansing filled up in part, and within that moate hath heretofore been orchards and gardens, but all destroyed ; there hath likewise been a parke, but the same hath been disparked.

“ That there belongeth to the s<sup>d</sup> Castle good demesnes worth per ann. as it is now lett, 218*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* viz. a meadow or parke lying under the Castle-wall, containing 26 acres, now lett for 19*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The thornes, with the intack, and horse-close, cont. ab<sup>t</sup> 30 acres, and the other ground about 20 acres, lett for 30*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*—The parke-heads 45 acres, little meadow field 40 acres, lett for 41*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*—The great Summer field 130 acres, and Winter field, lett for 82*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*—Kelsoe hill 40 acres, and Midnight-hole 40 acres, letten for 41*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*—Smithy hill and orchard, lying under the Castle-wall, is now lett for 00*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—All which amounts together to—218*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* And by the testimony of severall upon oath the same is worth 280*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*—That there is no wood growing upon any part of it, or in that part of y<sup>e</sup> country, nor is there any quarryes, mines, parkes, or sheep racks within the said man.<sup>r</sup> except the parke above mentioned belonging to the Bpp.”\*

The remaining part of this survey shall be given in another place ; this being all that relates in it to the situation of the castle at the time of its demolition.

After a drawing of the castle, [see the plate] rescued from the very jaws of destruction,† (whether accurate or

\* From a copy in a collection of papers late belonging to Ralph Bradley, Esq., communicated by William Walker, Esq. of the temple.

† “ Old Mr. Burdon, of Norton, told me that Mr. Thompson, the Presbyterian minister here, had collected several very curious papers relating the castle, chapel, borough of Stockton and Norton, and the county in general, which at his decease came to his daughter, who was married to Mr. Joseph Watt, of *Stockton*, after whose death she sold them to George Wetherall a grocer there, who made tobacco and sugar papers of them ; and that the only one he (Mr. Burdon) knew

not cannot now be known, as it is supposed to be the only one remaining) is the following fragment, written, in all probability, about the time of the foregoing survey. "This castle standeth upon a brave river called Teeze, and hath been a very gallant sumer seate, very convenient, and all houses of offices, except brewhouse and milnehouse w<sup>th</sup>in the castle walls, which are built of frees . . . .; the bewtie of the house was w<sup>th</sup>in the squadron of the castle walls, and a dozen stables are w<sup>th</sup>in the walls, but (pittie) all in ruine, the leades being taken off the stables roofes, to its great decaye of the . . . .

"The demesnes belonging to this castle, and menconed in the two ne . . leaves, is rich land and lyeth very convenient to the castle, and hath been lett heretofore for 300*l.* per ann.

"The barn hath been lately built, and is a very large one built of stone, and the decays very little.

"The materialls of the castle are worth, to bee sould, 500*l.* at least: but we shall give you a more pticuler account of it when the soldiers give workmen leave to view it."

The demesne lands, still in the possession of the see of Durham, extend westward along the northern bank of the Tees to an out-lying farm in the same direction, called Bowes-field.

An enclosure adjoining the site of the castle is still called the park, which does not appear ever to have been of considerable extent. Very little wood now surrounds

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saved was part of an account of the castle with a drawing of it, which he now has, and which Mr. Smith had got wrapped about a penny-worth of gunpowder !!!—*Ritson.*

the site of the castle, neither is it to be found in any part of the neighbouring country ; but in Bp. Hatfield's survey (circ. A. D. 1345) we are told that both timber-trees and under-wood, of some value, abounded in the park ;\* it is intimated also that there was in it an ancient orchard.† At present, in the northern moat, there is a garden and a fine terrace in the front of an house formerly the property of James Cook, Esq. ; whose garden-walls seem to have been constructed from the castle stones ; and the house, originally a mansion of considerable consequence, to have arisen soon after the same period.

It is not difficult, *even now*, to trace the ground foundations of the castle ; the moat, on the south, west, and north, is very visible ; and enclosed buildings, which, as we believe, consisted of two squares, or quadrangles ; the grand entrance, it is supposed, was on the north, and the street approaching it is called Castle-gate. The court, next the river, had a water-gate, near which was the ancient ferry. Though *totaliter dirutum*, the plough-share has not passed over the place ; and a fine meadow, rising from the Tees, offers a pleasant *requiem* to the contemplative mind.

There are very few relics of the ancient castle to be met with in the buildings of modern town. In Thistle-green there is an old stone building, called Bolton-house. Though this house bears an illustrious name, it

\* Et sunt ibid in parco prædicto certum bosc. et subbosc. unde proficuum subbosc, apprec. communibus annis ad iijs. iiijd. Et in gross. bosci ibid. sunt acre ardui tempore anni quæ apprec. communibus annis ad xiijs. iiijd.—*Hatfield's Survey*.

† Est ibidem parcus cum antiquo pomar.—*Ibid*.



claims no distinguished honour; the appellation being derived solely from the builder. But it owes its origin to the castle, for in removing a staircase a few years ago, the episcopal arms in sculpture were discovered, which were unfortunately destroyed by the workmen; and, subsequently, ornamental cornices and other sculptured stones have been found in making repairs. In Finkle-street, near the Custom-house, is another house of stone of the same date, now the Green Dragon Inn. In the court of this house was an area overlooked by a gallery with a stone ballustrade. This house belonged to the family of Atkinson, principal merchants. The relics have disappeared. On the west side of the High-street, in the market-place, was an house belonging to the ancestors of Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle Eden.\* In consequence of two Frosterly marble pillars, which supported a projecting balcony, it was long known by the name of the *Blue-posts*. The original date of the house, according to Mr. Burdon's papers, was A. D. 1485. An engraving of this was given in the last edition of this history. Modern improvement has swept away this record also.† About the year 1792, in digging the ground for the foundation of an house between the situation of the castle and the river (where Cottage-row now stands) were found a piece of stained glass and an ornamented spur.§ The latter resembles the spur of Charles I,

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\* Mr. Burdon's pedigree is so well given in Mr. Surtees's History of Durham, that it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

† The pillars are preserved on the site of the castle, annexed to the remains of the ancient barn.

§ Now in my possession.

as represented in Vandyke's painting, and probably belonged to one of his garrison. Grainger, in his biographical dictionary, says "Little flimsy Spanish leather boots and spurs were much worn by gentlemen of fashion in the time of king Charles I." It was usual for the beaux of England and France to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they rarely wore one without the other. From the elegant appearance and decoration of this spur, why may we not presume that it made its appearance in a *Stockton ball-room*?—The figures of two lions, couchant, sculptured on one stone, about three feet in length and one foot in front, were preserved in a wall in a farm yard belonging to the late George Sutton, Esq. at Hartburn. They are now in the grounds at Elton. Near them was an inscription to say that they were brought from Stockton castle. The capital of a column, brought from the same place, was used as an horsing-block in the front of the same farm-house. It is now deposited within the railing of the Square at Stockton.

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Before the demolition of the castle the bailiff of the borough of Stockton was also keeper of the castle, with the territories, gardens, and orchards belonging to it, and was allowed pasture, herbage, and hay, within the pastures

of the bishop at Stockton, for two horses and ten cows, and besides a patent fee of £6. 13s. 4d. per ann. with all other profits, advantages, and emoluments of office. The payment of the six pounds ceased with the office of *Custus domus sive mansionalis de Stockton*; the 13s. 4d. is continued as the salary of the bishop's court. The following is a list of the names of the bailiffs [Senechals] and keepers of the castle or manor house of Stockton, as far as they can be ascertained.

- 1259. Dns. Thomas de Middleham.
- 1453. Robert Kelsey, 1 Apr, 16 Nevils.
- 1494. Thomas Edwards, 1 Fox.
- 1508. Robert Simpson, of Henknoll.
- 1523. Richard Bellisis, Gent.
- 1546. Anthony Tunstall, Serviens Episcopi.
- 1559. John Thornell.
- 1561. John Taylfare.
- 1589. Anthony Craggs.
- John Thornell.
- Barnabas Pilkington.
- 1607. Robert Cooper, of Durham, Esq.
- 1622. Abraham Clerke.
- Oct. 31. 1631. William Collingwood de Hetton  
juxta montem, Gent.
- Francis Cressit.
- 1638. Edward Brawne,\* of Newington Butts, Gent.

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\* Bishop Morton's Patent to Edmund Brawne, as Bailiff of the borough of Stockton, and Housekeeper of the Castle there, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

1660. Henry Barnes, Gent.

1680. Benjamin Hilton, Gent.

It is well-known that the punishment of delinquency, as an attachment to the royal cause was called during the civil wars, was by the sequestration of the estates of

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“ Thomas Dei Gratia Episcopus Dunelm. omnibus ad quos presentes literæ nostræ pervenerint Salutem, Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientiâ et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, et per presentes pro nobis et successoribus nostris damus et consedimus dilecto nostro Edmundo Brawne de Newington Butts in com. Surey, gen. officium Balivat Burgii nostri de Stockton in com. Dunelm. Necnon officium custod. domus sive mansionalis nostri de Stockton predict. et curtilegior. gardinor. et pomar. eisdem adjacent. cum pertin. ut percell. domus mansionalis predict. simul cum pastura herbagio et feno per ann. pro duobus equis et decem vaccis infra pasturas nostras de Stockton predict. depascendis. ac eundem Edmundum Brawne Balivum Burgi de Stockton predict. et custod. dom. sive mansionalis nostri ibid. et curtileg. gardinor. et pomar. predict. cum pertinent. nominamus facimus et ordinamus per presentes *habend. tenend. et occupand.* officia predicta cum pasturis, herbagio et feno pro duobus equis et decem vaccis infra pasturas predict. depascend. eidem Edmundo Brawne per seipsum sive per sufficientem deputatum sive assignatum suum sive per deputatos seu assignatos suos sufficientes pro quo vel quibus nobis et successoribus nostris respondere voverit durante vita sua naturali *precipiend.* ulterius in et pro officiis illis sic exercend. annuatim de nobis et success. nostris foedum sex libras tredecem solid. et quatuor denar. legalis monet. Angl. manus suas proprias sibi annuat solvend. de receptu sua allocand. una cum omnibus aliis profic. commoditatibus advantagiis et emolumentis eisdem officiis qualitercunque spectant. sive pertinent. adeo plene libere et integre prout Johannes Thornell, Barnabas Pillington, Robtus Cooper, Abrahamus Clerk, Willus Collingwood aut Franciscus Cressit

the delinquents. A portion of these was reserved for the uses of the commonwealth, and where the remainder was not allowed to remain in the hands of the proprietor, it was granted to a neighbour, friendly to the cause of revolution. Thus 16 Sept. "Certificate for Rowland Burdon, that he is well affected to the parliament. Eod. die. Richard Melsonby app<sup>ted</sup> to looke to preserve the woods of Lieut.-Coll. Tho. Davison att Wynyard and Fulthorp, for the commonwealth. Eod. die. Warr<sup>t</sup> for Thomas Sayer, of Preston and Io. Medcalf to give satisfaction to Rowland Burdon for a trespas on the tyth of Preston. 10 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1644. Warr<sup>t</sup> to sequester the goods

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vel alii aliqui officia illa predict. antea habuerunt tenerunt occuparunt *IN CUJUS* rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste Richardo Hutton milite uno Justicio Dom Regis nunc de Banco ac Cancelor. Dunelm. apud Duneln. duo decimo die May anno regni Dom. nostri Caroli Dei gratia Ang. Scot. Franc. et Hiberniæ Regis Fidei Defensoris quarto decimo et transl. nost. ad Epat. Dunelm anno 6to annoque Domini 1638.

"Et nos Walter Balcanquall S. T. P. Decanus and Capit Dunel Ecclesiæ Cath. Xti & beatæ Mariæ Virginis de unanimi consensu et assensu nostris omnia et singula supradicta prout superius continentur et recitantur rata habentes et grata ea quantum in nobis est et de jure possuimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris ratificamus approbamus et tenere presentium confirmamus juribus tamen et libertatibus Ecclesiæ Cath. predict. in omnibus semper salvis et illesis, *in cujus* rei testimonium sigill. nostrum capit commun. presentibus apposuimus Dat. in domo nostri Capitlari Dunelm sexto die Maii anno Caroli nunc Magnæ Britanniæ decimo-quinto anno Domini 1639."

\* Surtees.

of Mr. Philip Mallory at Norton. 16 Feb. 1644 Seg<sup>n</sup> of Mr. Laurence Sayer and Leonard Stott's land in Preston. Letten to Rowland and Robert Burdon four and an half oxgangs of land in Stockton, late belonging to Richard Grubham, deliq. 15*l*. 10*s*." &c.\*

It appears that with the exception of the two Sir Henry Vanes, father and son, the generality of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Stockton was well affected to the royal cause, and many of them held commissions in the royal army; among these the following may be distinguished:—

Sir Alexander Davison, of Blakiston [who was killed at the siege of Newcastle, aged 81] and his youngest son, Joseph Davison.

Sir William Blakiston, of Archdeacon Newton, desperately wounded.

Sir William Blakiston, of Blakiston, long imprisoned.

Major Michael Pemberton, of Aislaby, and his brothers

Capt. John and Ralph Pemberton.

Capt. John Killinghall, of Middleton St. George.

Capt. John Garnett, of Egglescliffe.

Capt. Paull, of Hartburne.

Capt. William Sheraton, of Elwick.

Richard Bellasis, of Owton.†

Dr. Isaac Basire, Archdeacon of Northumberland and Rector of Egglescliffe [p. 56] "*vir doctissimus, ingenii et*

\* Surtees. † Ibid.

*doctrinae ornamentis præditus,*” amongst many other troubles, suffered “a confinement in *Stockton-castle* in following the fortune of his majesty’s cause.”\* After his release from hence, he travelled for many years abroad, endeavouring to propagate the knowledge of the doctrine and discipline established in the Britannic church among the Greeks, Arabians, &c. He preached in Greek before the Metropolitan of Achaia in the Morea. “From Aleppo I went,” says he, “this year to Jerusalem, and so travelled over all Palæstina. At Jerusalem I received much honour;—I travelled over Euphrates, and went into Mesopotamia, *Abraham’s country*, whither I am now intending to send our catechism in Turkish to some of their bishops. I travelled all alone, I mean without either servant or *christian*, or any man with me that could so much as speak the Frank language;—I have not been unmindful of our *church* with the *true Patriarch* here, whose usurper now for awhile doth interpose; I will not be wanting to embrace all opportunities of propagating the doctrine and repute thereof, *stylo veteri*, especially if I should about it receive any commands or instructions from the *king* (whom God save) only *in ordine ad Ecclesiastica*. I should long for a comfortable *post-liminium* to my family; but yet I am resolved rather *intermori* in these toylesome ecclesiastical peregrinations than to decline the least on either hand from my religion or allegiance; and, oh! that it were with our church, as whilome when God Almighty did shine upon our wayes, and

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\* Walker’s Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii. p. 20.

upheld both the *staves* thereof, BEAUTY and BANDS,\* but patience ; *Hoc erat in votis*, and to recover both shall be the prayer and endeavour of," &c.—Letter to Sir Richard Brown, resident at Paris, dated Pera, near Constantinople, 20 Julii, 1653. This strenuous son of religion and loyalty travelled many years after the date of this letter in Transylvania, &c. &c. He survived his travels, and found his wishes realized in the re-enjoyment of his preferment, his family, his religion, and his king.

To show the warm feelings of the times, the following passage concludes an address, prefixed to a catalogue of the lords, knights, and gentlemen, who were compelled to make a compromise with the ruling party by compounding for their estates.—“ ’Tis not for us of the lowest spear, to censure or moderate in the intricate contests, which our home divisions have engendered, our inconsiderableness has redeemed us from those Snaring Enigmaes ; those rocks upon which the greatest reasons and estates have dashed and perished, you yourselves best know your own engagements : But in (Thesi) this may be received as a sober truth, that he happilie consults his treasure, who honestly loses, or piously expends it ; yea, more, every drop of blood that is shed in a good cause, shall commence a Ruby in heaven.”—Lond. 1655.

Having brought those troublesome times, as connected with Stockton, to a conclusion, I have only to add, may they never be revived !—“ Peace I leave with you, *my*

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\* Zechariah, 11, 7.



peace I give unto you :” may this sacred legacy be the morning-star, and evening cordial, of every Christian breast ! May pure religion and loyalty ever remain united, that the blessing of the Almighty may rest upon this favoured nation !

THE FIGURES OF TWO LIONS, COUCHANT--see page 69.

**Part the Second.**

**THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE  
BOROUGH.**

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**CHAPTER VI.**

*Of the earliest Account of the Borough of Stockton till  
A. D. 1314.*

**F**ROM the account of the castle, and the frequent residences of many of its early possessors, and the not total desertion of the others, we are enabled to state that the borough of Stockton, which was closely connected with it, may boast, though probably not much of its importance, yet something of its antiquity. The manor of Stockton, as we have seen, constituted a portion of the See of Durham, as early as the Norman conquest. The nature of the connexion between the vassal and the lord, though it could hardly be called an union of affection, produced an intercourse of interest which bound them to each other. The union of the highland clans, hardly yet extinguished, offers the best illustration of this connexion. The manners of modern times, indeed, and the improve-

ment of the mind, have meliorated the servile state of society which then prevailed, so that we can now with difficulty draw a comparison. But servile as the connexion was, it was beneficial to the parties.\*

About the time of Bishop Pudsey, A. D. 1189, numbers of retainers seem to have accumulated around his mansion. Of the many that formed his train several would be inclined to take up a more permanent residence ; and we find that at this period there must have been an increased accession of inhabitants at Stockton. This, of course, led to the concession of privileges ; and therefore we may confidently conclude, in the absence of the original charter, that the incorporation of Stockton took place about this period ; when king John in the second year of his reign, A. D. 1201, granted a charter of incorporation to Hartlepool. The building of a chapel soon after, implies the increased population and importance of the place. The Boldon-buke compiled A. D. 1183, does not indeed expressly mention the *borough* of Stockton, though it records the manor ; yet, in another record within an hundred years, 1283, the guardians of the temporalities for the crown after the death of bishop Robert de Insula, account for the talliage of the *borough of Stockton*, with the talliage of the bondmen there.†

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\* It appears, from Domesday book, that the greatest boroughs were at the time of the conquest, scarcely more than country villages ; and that the inhabitants lived in entire dependance on the king or great lords, and were of a station little better than servile.—*Hume's Hist. of England*, vol. 2, p. 128. He adds in a note “*Liber Homo*” anciently signified a gentleman ; for scarce any one beside was entirely free. *Spelm. Gloss. in Verb.*

† *Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer*, p. 496.

It is clear that, at this period, the town of Stockton began to rise into distinction. That it afterwards declined there can be no doubt ; but as it has for some time past retrod its ancient footsteps, and seems aiming at a celebrity which it had not before attained, we must travel on with it, as in the ordinary path of human life, through all its changing scenes of trouble and joy, till we can take leave of it flourishing in prosperity and happiness.

The earliest account we have of the manor of Stockton is in the Boldon-buke (the doomsday-book of the county of Durham) the original or transcript of which was in the Bodlean library at Oxford ;\* since, I believe, restored to the Bishop's Library at Durham. The title runs thus—"Anno domini incarnationis 1183, ad festum sancti Cuthberti in quadrigesima fecit Dominus Hugo-Dunelm. Epus in presencia sua et suorum describi omnes redditus tocius Ep̄atus sui, Ass. et consuetudines, sicut tunc erant et ante fuerant." It is described as being a thin quarto, consisting of 13 closely written leaves (25 pages) and has once belonged to Bishop Tunstall, whose name, [Cuthbertus Dunelm. E.] written as it seems with his own hand, is at the bottom of the first page. The MS. is in a small neat hand, about the age of King Henry IV. The cover has been blue velvet. In the catalogue, and in the inside of the cover, it has the following title: "Boldon Buke. Inquisitio de consuetudinibus et redditibus totius Ep̄atus Dunelmensis, facta per Hugonem Ep̄um. 1183."

The following is a translation of a copy from that original :—"In Stoketon are XI villeins and an half ; each

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\* Bib. Bod. Oxon. Laud. I. LII. consulted by Ritson.

of which holds two oxgangs ;\* they pay and work as the villeins of Boldon, cornage only excepted.† In the same town six farmers hold IX oxgangs. They pay and work as the farmers at Norton. Adam the son of Walter holds one caracutet‡ and one oxgang for one marc of silver. Robert de Cambous holds IV oxgangs for half a marc, and one oxgang by the accommodation of the bishop, and is free from all works while in the bishop's service, but when he is out of that service, he shall work in proportion to half the caracute of Walter. The same Robert has the old toft of the hall near his own house and pays XVId. for it. Elwin and Robert cottagers pay for two tofts XIId. Godewin cottager VId. Symon the Blacksmith for one toft iiijd. The punder holds six acres, and has of Stoketon, of Herteburn, and of Preston, thraves as others, and fourscore hens and five hundred eggs. The ferry of the river pays XXd. The whole town pays one fat cow. One oxgang of land which the bishop holds on the other side of the Teyse opposite the hall pays IVs."

\* A bovaté of land is as much as one ox can plow in a year. It contains, in general, only about 15 acres in the county of York, but varies according to the difference of soil.—*Blount's Tenures by Beckwith*, p. 104.

† Cornage, an ancient tenure, the service whereof was to blow a horn when any invasion of the Scots was perceived. This tenure was very frequent in the northern countries near the Pict's and Roman walls.

‡ A caracute is not of any certain content, but is as much as a plow, by course of husbandry, can plow in a year; and may contain a messuage, wood, meadow, and pasture; and every plow-land of ancient time was of the yearly value of 5 nobles (1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) per ann. and was the living of a ploughman or yeoman. I Inst. 69. Ibid, p. 35.

That Stockton was still rising into notice may be presumed from the circumstance of a weekly market and a fair being granted to it by Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, 3 Ed. II. A. D. 1310.

The following is the copy of a translation made from the records of Durham, dated February 2, 1593, recited in a subsequent grant by Bishop Matthew. "Anthony, by permission of God, Patriarch of the holy church of Jerusalem, and Bpp of Durham, to all Bailiffs and his faithfull unto whom these presents shall come greeting in the Lord. Know you that for the comoditie of us and our successors Bpps of Durham p̄tually, and for the bettering our whole liberty of Durham, and all the inhabitants of the same, and especially of the port of our town of Stockton and the profitt thereto belonging. Wee have ordained, granted, appointed, and by this our present deed wee do confirme within the said town of Stockton, a markett and fair at certain times in the year to be holden with all things which are known to appertain unto a market and a fair, viz. MARKETT upon every Wednesday for ever; and the FAIR every year upon the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, Archbishop of Canterbury, to continue eight whole days, saving unto us and our successors, Bpps of Durham, customs, tolls, and all other rights and customs unto us and our successors of the same as other marketts and fairs within our liberties aforesaid, appertaining in any wise; Wherefore we will and command that the aforesaid markett and fair be at those times aforesaid, without impediment at all times hereafter insuing, be held and freely for ever observed as is aforesaid. In testimonie whereof our seal is fixed to these presents, given at Stockton

the eleventh day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and tenn, of our patriarchalship the fifth, and of our consecration the seven and twentieth.”.

After this flourishing beginning, it is with some concern that we find Stockton involved in those distresses which were brought upon the Northern parts of this kingdom by the incursions of the Scots. This is mentioned among the places destroyed by them, 18th Edw. II. A. D. 1325.\*

That it soon rose again, and paid still greater attention to its trade, is evident from an instrument dated 17 Ed. III. A. D. 1314, from the mayor and bailiffs of Newcastle to the mayor and burgesses of Stockton.

“To their dearly beloved friends in Christ, the Maior and Bailiff and other honest men of the town of Stockton,—The Maior and Bailiffs of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne send greeting and desire of continuall love. WHEREAS our beloved and special friend William Browne your neighbour and fellow Burgess, upon your behalf hath required us that upon certain articles and customes of our town aforesaid, the which amongst you in your town above remembered you claim to use and have, and which to you are not altogether well known, we would be careful to make you more certain, We to the supplication of the said William Browne in regard of neighbourhood, favourably enclining the aforesaid articles and customes in the manner which with us in our town aforesaid we use the same, and heretofore time to the contrary whereof memorie doth not remain have used by the said William Browne to be signified unto you,

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\* Hutchinson. Rysey's Placita Parl, app. 662.

we have thought right that the which aforesaid articles and customes do thus begin, That is to say, that merchandize coming within the port of the said town of Newcastle ought to be sold by the Merchants of the said merchandize, and not by the Host\* being a Burgess, and the Host ought to receive to himself no part above his fellows, and that the same merchandize ought not to be sold nor delivered before the rising of the sunn nor after the setting of the same, and that every Burgess according to his stait, ought to have of such lik things and victuals for sustentation of his hous although he were not at the bying thereof while the ship was in disburthening. A Burgess which is an Host ought not to by of his guest being a stranger for defrauding his neighbour, and that merchandize of strangers ought not to be sold unto strangers or forreners before saile be maid to the Burgesses, except for their own proper sustentation ; and that no Burgess ought to by merchandize upon the sea coming, before they come within the harbour of the town, although the Merchant being upon the sea be a stranger and shall say, he would pass to other parts, upon paine of forfeiture, except by the especiall licence of the Maior ; and that now boat ought to pass upon the sea against the ships with merchandize fraught or carried, except some sign be erected in the same ship, that the same ship is in danger ; and that the merchandize may be sold *before* the ship, or *within* the ship, or elsewhere within the liberty of the said town, after a plank be laid and fastened to the ship, viz. from the rising of the sun untill the setting of the same : And that fish and herring may be sold by the Host being a Burgess and that the Burgess being a

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\* Hoastmen ; an incorporated company in Newcastle so called.



Host, shall taik nothing for sail of the merchandize of strangers, but only for fish and for herring he may. And if more ships shall come at one flowing tide of the sea, every ship distinctly and plainly ought to be sold to the Burgesses, *pro denariis du's*, by the noon of the next day, and at divers prices according to the value of the things ; and that the Maior of the town and sounder part of the commonalty amongst them may order whatsoever for the utility of the town shall seam fitt to be orderred, and that which amongst them shall be orderred shall continue firm and stabl, altho' by a few of the same commonalty to be gainsaid, so that nevertheless the same orders by the better and more desireable of the town aforesaid, shall be ordained, and that the pain of the statute of him which shall assay to the contrary such ordinances shall be received. Every Burgess may have a mill of his own upon his own land, horse-mill, water-mill, or wind-mill, or hand-mill ; he may also have an oven or furnace, but not to bake bread to sell, and he may receive his neighbours unto his oven, saving the right of our Lord the King, of furnace or baik-house. Every Burgess may have his own measur in his own proper house. The sonn of a Burgess when he is at the finding or tabl. of his father, shall have the same liberty which his father hath. If the Servant of a Baron or Knight be made a Burgess, and shall remain within the Borough one year and one day without calumny of his Lord or his Bailiff, he shall be a Burgess for ever. Every Burgess may send his corn to be ground to whatever mill he will. No Merchant being not a Burgess of the town aforesaid, may by in the town walls nor hidgs, except it be of the Burgesses of the town. Every Burgess of the town aforesaid in his testants, his lands, and tenths which he hath purchased, he may give in legacie

to whomsoever he will, according to the custom of the town aforesaid. Butchers which shall sell flesh dead of the murrin, or other flesh unwholesome or superseminate, shall be punished according to the statute. Cooks which shall sell pies half baked, or flesh not well sodden, roasted, or warmed again, according to the same statute shall be punished. Hucksters shall be amerced at the first time which shall by any thing before the fifth hour, as forestalling; for the second fault, they shall forfeit the thing bought; for the third fault, they shall suffer the judgement on the pillorie; the fourth time, he shall be imprisoned and redeemed; and the fifth time shall abjure their office.

In testimonie whereof the seal of the Maioralty of our towne aforesaid to these presents to be fixed we have thought good. Given at Newcastle upon Tine, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, in the year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, the seventeenth.

*Ex. concordat cum originali*  
*Extract. in Cons. Dunelm. per me,*  
 JOHN RICHARDSON.”

At this time Richard Galloway was Mayor of Newcastle, and William Acton, John Durham, Thomas Fleming, and Robert Mulgrave de Penrith, were Bailiffs.\*

Mr. Brand in his History of Newcastle, vol. 2. Lat. p. 131, Eng. p. 365, gives a copy of a grant made by King Henry I. to that corporation, which seems to have been the foundation of the above letter concerning privileges and customs to the burgesses of Stockton.

The recital of obsolete laws and customs affords a striking picture of the times in which they were enacted,

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\* Brand's History of Newcastle.

and prevailed. They were often founded in wisdom, and adapted to circumstances of which we, residing under a very different system, cannot judge. When the incorporation of cities and boroughs was first instituted, it was attended with many beneficial effects. Dr. Robertson says, "The establishment of communities contributed more perhaps than any other cause to introduce regular government, police and arts, and to diffuse them over Europe."\* The minds of men had been held in as great slavery as their bodies. The extension of privileges, therefore, enlarged their understandings, and encouraged them to think, and act upon nobler motives. They began to have an interest in the lands which they tilled, and in the commerce which they promoted. Towns, and cities were gradually enfranchised; and mercantile connexions were found to be most successful, when united into one body and tending to one end.

The just praise of a corporate body consists in their watchfulness over the true polity of the society over which they preside, their attention to trade in all its branches, the possible improvement of their local interests, as well as the civil jurisdiction which is intrusted to them in maintaining and preserving the peace and order of their particular districts. And though the principles of corporate bodies are of an exclusive nature, those principles are not to be maintained in opposition to general welfare. There are certain paramount duties, which have their origin in the heart and in the conscience, directed by the will of an Almighty Providence: the due admixture of these forms the life and soul, the happiness and prosperity, of every civil and political community.

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\* Hist. Charles V. v. 1. p. 36.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Of the Borough and Town of Stockton previous to and at  
Bp. Hatfield's Survey, ending A. D. 1381.*



THE following extracts from charters of this period relative to property in Stockton have been made by Mr. Surtees in the addenda to vol. III. History of Durham.

Richard, son of Adam de Preston, quitclaims to William Grenne, *Janitor Gaole Dunelm*, and to Alice his wife, daughter of Richard, three oxgangs in the More flatt, within the town and territories of Stockton. T. Henry de Langton, Robert de Lucas, John de Jay, John de Aynwick, Will. fil. Thome de Stoketon, and John de Eggesclive. Thursday before the translation of Thomas a Becket, 1332.

The same Richard to the same William Grenne, then of Easingwold, all his right "in dominica placea sua vocat. *Hawes-place* in Stoketon, and in a tenement called *Bernes-place*, and two burgages, on the Eve of the Nativ. of St. John Bapt. 5 Bury. [A. D. 1338.]

Williame Grenne, of Stockton, to John de Bretonby, and Margaret his wife, all his lands in Stoketon. T. Wito Westle, Decano Aukeland, Thoma de Seton, Chivaler, Roger de Fulthorpe, Alano de Billingham. 1 Apr., 12 Hatfield, 1367.\*

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\* Surtees et supra.

In a series of old grants, the former of which are without dates, we have the following.\*

“William de Caina to William, son of Hugh Pistor [the baker] in the west field of Skelton† [or Stockton] betwixt the field of Roger Gylford, or Godfrey, and of Costard one half ac. of land.”—“Stephen Cosin to William, son of Hugh Pistor, half ac. of land, and 4 little cottages in his croft, and half an oxgang of land in the territories of Skelton (or Stockton.) 8 Ed. II. 1315, Feb. 18. Roger, son of John Smith, to William, son of Thomas and Xeralda his wife, two acres lying together in long acres, betwixt the acres formerly belonging to Ste. Cosin, he paying 1*d.* yearly to the heirs of the said Cosin. 6th Ed. III. 1333, Ap. 10. John, son and heir to William Pistor, chaplain of Stockton, to Dom. Ædæ de Darlington, Chaplain, feofment of all his tenements in the town and territories of Stockton.”‡

The next authentic record we have relating to Stockton, in the order of time, will be found in Bishop Hatfield's survey of the possessions of the bishopric. He was elected bishop the 8th of May, 1345, and died the 8th of May, 1381.

\* Rowland Burdon, Esq. MSS. † Sic.

‡ Order of descent. Hugo Pistor.

Wil. fil. Hugonis.

Thomas.

Wil. fil. Thomæ et Xeraldæ Ux. ejus.

Johannes Capellanus fil. et hæres Will.

By his survey we have the following account.\*

“Stokton Vill. Tenants within the Borough.

Walter Webster holds one burgage, making suit at the borough court every three weeks, and is free from all tolls within the liberty of Durham, except the wappentake of Sadberg, and pays yearly at four terms vi d. William Osborn holds ii burgages by the same service, and pays yearly xiid. Thomas Fowler and xxxviii other tenants hold xix burgages, and xvii half burgages by the same service.

Tenants without the Borough.

Richard Brantingham Souter† of Aukland holds half a burgage for life, and dues suit at the court every three weeks, or pays to the lord for every default vjd. for rent yearly at the four usual terms 1d.

John Collison and John Worksall hold each one burgage as above, paying yearly vi s. and viii d.

John Alverton Fysher of Alverton and vii others hold, the first, half, the others a fourth part of a burgage as above.

John de Townshende and Thomas Dobynson natives hold, the first, half, the other a quarter as above.

John Teese of Seggesfield and xxxii others, held as many quarters of burgages as above.

#### FREE TENANTS.

John de Ursall (Worsal) holds one mes. and four oxgangs of land once Ada Priston's, a parcel of one carracut of land by knight's service, and pays yearly vjs. William Osbern holds two oxgangs of land, parcels of the said carracut, and pays yearly ii s. Robert Foly

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\* This Translation was communicated to Mr. Ritson by George Allan, Esq. who had it from Mr. Randall, of Durham. N. B. Corrected in some places from Mr. Hutchinson's copy of the original.

† A cobbler—Chaucer—See *Baillie*.

holds two oxgangs of land parcels of the said carracute, and pays yearly iiij s. iiij d. John Elvet holds one mes. and iiij oxgangs of land, formerly Thomas Potter's by suit and knight's service, and cleans the mill-dam and le fleme\* of Norton-mill, and pays xxs.† The same John holds one toft and one oxgang of land and three acres of meadow lying south of the water of Tese opposite the manor-house, and pays yearly xiiij s. iiij d. The village of Claxton for a fee farm rent, pays yearly at four

\* Mill-race.

† "The custom as to Norton mill," from a MS. formerly belonging to Mr. Edmund Bunting.

"The copy-holders of Norton, Stockton, and Hartburn, in respect of their land, are bound to bring either mill stones or wood for the mill's use tenn miles and not above, the owner of the mill allowing 4d. per mile for expense for every draught. Norton is to find one halfe of the draught, and Stockton and Hartburn one quarter each. The copyholders within the township of Stockton are to maintain all that part with mortar and straw, from the middle of the door on the south side to the woodworke on the same side at the west end of Norton mill. The cavells or parts of Norton-mill-dam, belonging to the copyholders of the township of Stockton to scour where they lye, and of whose cavells or parts they adjoyne.

*Cha. Yds.*

The first cavell or part lying at the South end adjoyning to the cavell or part belonging to Hartburn, and the cavell or part belonging to the mill in Thomas Chipchase's ground, containing in length.....

4½ 4

The second cavell, or part betwixt two cavells, belonging to the mill in Robert Davison's ground, containing in length.....

6 5

The third cavell or part at the north end of a parcel of ground belonging to Ralph Pattison, betwixt a cavell or part belonging to the mill and a cavell belonging to Hartburn on the south, containing.....

1¾ 2½

principal terms xij s. iiij d. John Carrow for a like fee farm in the village of Seaton, pays yearly ij s. ij d. Adam Fulford for the village of Grendon near Thorpe, pays yearly at the feast of St. Cuthbert in Sept. ij s.

### THE BURROUGH.

Richard Maunce and his partners farmers of the burrough with the tolls, perquisites, fines, by sale of admittance into the markett for the toll called towrist, and with xxij s. xj d. borough rents as above in two parcells pay yearly cvj. s. viij d.

### THE PARK.

And there is a park with an ancient orchard and viij. acres and one rood of meadow inclosed, which lets to farm for £.viij yearly.

### PASTURE.

There is a pasture called Bishopolme and Turspit, which pays for rent xls.

### FERRY.

There is ferry with a boat which letts for yearly liijs. iiij d.

### FARMERS.

Thomas Fowler holds one mess. and one oxgang of land, formerly Alan Gernet's, and performs all services as the Norton farmers, and pays iij s. iiij d. Emma, who was wife of William the son of Thomas, holds in right of her dower one mess. and one oxgang of land, formerly the said Alan's, and afterwards Adam Stephenson's, and performs in proportion to the Nortons, and pays iij s. iiij d. The same Emma held one mess. and one oxgang, formerly Robert's the son of John, and performs as above, and pays iij s. iiij d. There are ix carracutes of land of the demesne lands, containing 810 acres of meadow



yielding iiijd. p. acre &lxiii. 10 s. lett now to pay yearly at Michaelmas &lviii.

### COTTAGERS.

Robert Dykon holds one cottage called Castleman, containing one rod of land, and makes (tills) three portions in Autumn or iiid. for the work, and carries hens and eggs to the lord's mansion wheresoever he shall be betwixt Tyne and Tese, and pays yearly at the four usual terms vjd. Emma, who was wife of William son of Thomas, held another tenement in dower, and pays and works as above vjd. These two cottagers pay at Michaelmas for works xviiid.

### BOND TENANTS.

John Dobb holds one mess. and two oxgangs of land, each oxgang containing xv. acres, paying yearly at the feast of the Purification of St. Mary ij s. vj d. for scat penny, and six bushels of scat oats ; for aver-penys\* xvjd. and performs weeks works and harrowing and autumnal works, woodlades and all other works as the bond tenants of Norton, and pays xiiij s. ijd. Thomas Tuly, jun. and xvij. others hold ix mess. and xvij oxgangs of land, and work and pay as above. The tenants hold among themselves vij acres called Punderland, and pay v s. These bond tenants pay jointly at the term of St. Martin, for a milch cow vj s. Every bond tenant pays yearly ij hens at Christmas and x eggs at Easter, and in all xx hens and cij eggs. The punder pays yearly to the lord xxiiij hens at Christmas, and cv eggs at Easter. Of felfodes and servants of bond tenants as in the village of Norton. There

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\* Aver-penny-money contributed towards the king's averages or carriages, to be freed from that charge.—*Baillie.*

was one smithy (blacksmith's shop) upon the lord's waste which did pay yearly iiij d. at present decayed and not tenanted. The said tenants held jointly the bakehouse. The rent for castlemen at the four terms xij d.

### EXCHEKER LAND.

William Shephird and Robert Slowcoc hold one mess. and iiij oxgangs of land, formerly bond land, and formerly Miles the son of Robert's excheker land, and pay yearly xvij s. viij d. And for scatpenys\* at the term of the Purification ij s. vj d. and vi bushels of oats, and for averpenys quarterly xvjd. And for v woodlades at the term of the Nativity of St. John Baptist xij d. and works at the mill as bond tenants, but does no other work with them except two hens at Christmas and x hens at Easter in all xxjs. vid. William son of John Towneshende and v others hold two mess. and two oxgangs, one tenure and two places (parcels) and work and pay as above.

### CHENTRY LANDS.

[The account of these will be given in the history of the Chapel.]

### VALOR OF THE MANOR.

The jurors say, that there is a certain manor-house whose site *hihil valet ultra repris. domor* :—is nothing worth beyond reprise. There is an orchard whose fruit

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\* Scat or Scot peny ; from "*Escot* Fr. *symbolum* : a certaine custome or common tallage made to the Shyreeve or his Bayliffe's." Hence also "*Scot and Lot*," a customary contribution laid upon all subjects after their hability."—Averpeny or average; from "*Averia*, i. e. a beast, and so consequently signifieth service which the tenent oweth to the Lord, by horse or carriage of horse." *Cowel's Law Interpreter*, Ed. 1637.

with the herbage is valued one year with another at ij s. There is a park with an ancient orchard viij acres and i rod of meadow enclosed, which are valued and let this year jointly for viii£. There are xxvii acres of meadow in divers places worth iij s. an acre, in the whole xxi£. viz. in the Northmede xiiij ac. in Haygate ij ac. in Sundrenes xii ac. and i rod, in West Halburn x ac. at Lanthorne xx ac. in Lynehalgh xxx ac. in Lyttelnes x ac. in Elvet-more xi ac. and i rod, in Campsyke v ac. in Cote-grene ij ac. at Coldsyke ij acres. Likewise a meadow near Coldsyke containing iij acres, in Cotardene v acres, at Esthalburn v acres, at Grenesmedow vij ac. The sum of the acres  $\frac{xx}{vij}$  ij acres and ij rod of meadow, and ij ac. and ij rod of meadow over and above the  $\frac{xx}{vij}$  acr. of meadow above valued yearly at vijs. vjd. Likewise i meadow called Pykeside cont. v ac. worth xviijd. an ac. in all vijs. vi d. Likewise at the Hawbankes i ac. valued at v s. vjd. per ann. Likewise at Haybrigat ij ac. and i rod with Fermeleck valued at viijs. Likewise at Hayburhede ij ac. of meadow worth viijs. Likewise at Knapdale i ac. and a half worth iij s. Likewise at Bernardmyre, Crounerpol, and Standlandheved, worth v s. Likewise the Mirehead valued at xviijd. Likewise half an ac. of meadow called the Pighill valued one year with another at xxd. The punder likewise has with his office ij places of meadow called Miresheved and Wybbysgar, and the Porkside towards the south, cont. i ac. and a half, and Beligate and Jarnirgate and the road which leads towards Preston.

#### LANDS IN BOND TENURE.

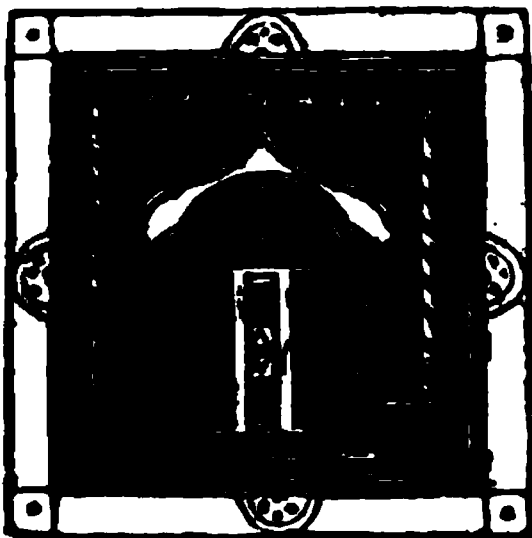
There are xj caracutes of land cont. cviiij acres, worth iiijd. an ac.—xiiij£. x s. and let for viiiij£.—There is a

pasture called Halstonmore valued at lxxij s. iiij d. per ann. Likewise the pasture of Normanton-more valued at xls. per ann. Likewise the pasture of the meadows of Rewayn [rowen grass, lattermath or aftermath—vulg. fogg] after the hay is carried off valued at xls. per ann. There are likewise other pastures, viz. the Bishopolme and Turspit which are valued and let this year for xls.—There is also in the above park wood and underwood, the profits of the underwood one year with another are valued at iij s. iiij d. And the wood in the time of a hard year is valued *communibus annis* at xij s. iiij d.—There is likewise a ferry with a boat which is let to farm for liij s. iiij d per ann.”

Bishop Hatfield's survey cannot but be considered as a curious record descriptive both of the customs and manners of the times.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Of the Borough and Town of Stockton till the Period of the Restoration, A. D. 1660.*



N the eighth year of King Henry IV. A. D. 1407, Cardinal Bishop Langley procured a confirmation grant of all the territories and privileges belonging to the see of Durham. In this curious record a recital is made of the several possessions of the see from the earliest ages. A charter dated 7th Richard II. is recited in these words: “Know ye that since the church of Durham and the predecessors of blessed memory of the venerable father John [Fordham] now Bishop of Durham, &c. held and possessed

the city and castle of Durham, the manor and wapentake of Sadberge, and the manors and towns of Aukeland, Middelham, Derlington, *Stokton*, &c. we ratify, approve, grant, and by this our charter confirm by ourselves, heirs, and successors, kings of England to the said bishop and church, all and singular the cities, castles, towns, &c.”\*

Bishop Bainbrig, A. D. 1507, granted to John Racket for his life the office of Conservator of all the bishop's rivers of Tese, Were, Tyne, &c. and for preserving salmon and fry of fish,† Sept. 28.

Amongst the extracts from early charters, noticed in Surtees's Addenda, about this period, are the following ; which I add for *antiquity's*, rather than for amusement or instruction's, sake.

“ 16 Feb. 16 Langley [A. D. 1422] Richard Osbern, son and heir of William Osbern, died thursday before the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, having never sued his livery to thirty acres, which are held of the bishop jointly with John Worsall and John Caly, by 3s. Exchequer rent. William Osbern, chaplain, son and heir of Richard, 6 March, 14 Neville (A. D. 1451.) William Osbern, chaplain, holds *ut supra*. Emma, wife of William Elstob, æt. 60 ; Alice, widow of Robert Rand, of Alyngton, near Grantham, æt. 59 ; Cecily, wife of Adam Roughwayte, of Little Staynton, æt. 54 ; Alice, wife of Thomas Asheby, of Richmond, æt. 39 ; sisters of William ; and Robert, son of Agnes Monke, and John, son of Joan Fowler, two other sisters, are co-heirs of William.”

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\* Hutchinson, vol. 1, p. 330.

† Cursitor's Rolls, Rudd's MSS. rot. 476.

*Nov. 15. An Ricardi, Ep. Dun. 4to.* To Thomas (Burdon) son and heir of Thomas one messuage and two oxgangs of land.

*A. D. 1486, Oct. 3.* Will of William Culle, wherein he devises to Thomas Bordon 2 bush. corn, and to William son of Thomas Bordon measures of corn, and appoints John Bordon Ex<sup>r</sup>.

*A. D. 1551.* John Burdon paid viiid. of free rent to the preceptory of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. See account of the chapel.

*5 to Eliz. Ult. Aug.* Thomas Burdon of Felstead in Com. Suffolk, Yeoman, to Will. Burdon of Stockton Yeoman, grant of messuage or burgage in Stockton, between the burgage of Henry on the south and of the said William Burdon on the north.\*

The following record is found in the Cursitor's Rolls.†

“*TPORE CUTHBTI EPI.* 1530. (Bp. Tunstal)—Where variance heretofore hath been among the inh'tants of the town of Stockton, for taking of head fishes as Sealles, Purpose, Sturgion, and other lyke fishes, betwixt the fishers with drawing netts on the one p.<sup>t</sup> And the fishers with haling netts on the other p.<sup>t</sup>—It is ordered, by consent and agreement of both the said p<sup>rs</sup> for appeasing of all variance in time to come, in manner and form following, (that is to say) That if fishers of both sorts, some with drawing netts and some with haling netts go about to take any Seale, Purpose, or like fish within the river of Tease. If it fortune the said fish to lyght in the haling netts, then all those fishers with haling netts assembled for that purpose, pursuing the said fish to have him alone, and the

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\* Rowland Burdon, Esq. MSS. † Rudd's MSS.

fishers then assembled with drawing netts to have no part thereof with the haling netts ; and likewise if it fortune the said fish to lyght in the drawing netts, then all those fishers with drawing netts assembled for that purpose, pursuing the s<sup>d</sup> fish to have him alone, and the fishers then assembled with haling netts to have no p<sup>t</sup> thereof with y<sup>e</sup> drawing netts. And also, It is ordered, that evry man of both sorts of fishers then assembled for that purpose, shall give unto 5 water room sufficient and none to come within another to hurt his neighbour gere upon pain of 6s. 8d. on him that shall offend them as oft as he shall so do to be levyed of the same offender at the next court after, without further delay.

Also, It is ordered, that no man of no sort of the fishers aforesaid shall fish with kydyll netts for taking of smelts, sperling, or fry from a certain place called Salt-houe, so upward upon the river of Tease, after St. Mark day unto Lammas day nly hereafter upon pain of 6s. 8d. of every man so doing as he shall so do to be levyed at the next court after, without further delay.”

The last entry in this roll is a grant from the bishop (Tunstall) “ to Henry Anderson and his h<sup>n</sup> of 2 burgages in the borough of Stockton, at the rent of 6s. 2d.”\*

4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary, July 7.* John Huton, of Hunwick in the county of Durham, esq. to Nicholas Fleetham, lease of one oxgang of land for 21 years, rent 16s. a year.

5 *Eliz. Ap. 18.* Said Huton to Nicholas Fleetham, bargain and sale of one oxgang of land, in consideration of 40 marks.

11 *Eliz. June 28.* Nicholas Fleetham† to Anthony Huton of Hunwick in com. Dun. esq. lease of one ox-

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\* Cursitor's Rolls—Rudd's MSS. † Mayor of Stockton, 1611,

gang of land, containing by estimation 15 acres for 8 years: rent 13s. 4d. a year.

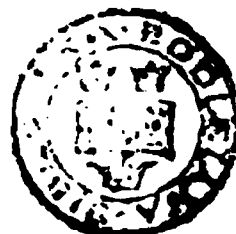
1635, *June* 20. Bargain and sale indented from Anthony Fleetham to Rowland Burdon, of one oxgang of land, in consideration of 132*l.* purchase money; livery and seison—Witnessed by Rowland Wetherel, Thomas Brown, and John Burdon, Clerk.\*

The following is a list of the borough-holders taken from a plan of the borough in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This list begins at the corner-house opposite the Dove-cote-house, and continues along the west side of the street, south.

1 Ralfe Lambert	22 } John Fewler
2 Thomas Lambert	23 }
3 Roger Anderson	(The street called the West Row, beginning at the North)
4 John Dossey	24 Christofer Wylson
5 Nicholas Fleatham	25 Roger Wylson Clarke
6 } William Raw	26 Leonard Fewler
7 }	27 Richard Harperley
8 William Burdon	28 John Fewler
9 Henry Burdon	29
10 Anthony Harperley	30 Wife of John Bunting
11 Anthony Bambridge	31 Thomas
12 The Queen's Majesty	(East side of the street, beginning at the North.)
13 { Bambridge	32 The Queen's Majesty
13 { Roger Fewler	33 Giles Weatherell
(Cross the end of the street called Ram's Wind)	34 William Swainston
14 Roger Fewler	35 Richard Halliman
15 Roger Fewler	(Across the end of Custom-house street)
16 Roger Fewler	36 Giles Weatherell
17 Tobias Tunstal	37 Thomas Burdon
18 John Osburn	38 Heirs of John Bambridge
19 Thomas Osburn	39 Mr. Saire
20 } Thomas Fleatham	40 William Thompson
21 }	



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 41 Ralph Heron   | 56 John Symne   |
| 41 Thomas Watson   | 57 The Queen's Majesty  |
| (A water-course to the Tease)                                | 58 William Swainston  |
| 43 } John Osburne  | 59 Bryan Swainston  |
| 44 }   | 60 John Osburne   |
| *45 Bryan Swainston  | 61 Thomas Watson  |
| 46 Jane Swainston  | 62 The Queen's Majesty  |
| 47 John Swainston  | 63 William Wright   |
| A water-course to the River Tease.                           | 64 Christofer   |
| 48 The Queen's Majesty                                       | (South side of Custom-house street, begin-<br>ning next the river.) |
| 49 Isabel Fleatham   | 65 Anthony Bambridge  |
| 50 The Queen's Majesty                                       | 66 }  |
| 51 } Persevell Bambridge                                     | 67 } Bryan Heart  |
| 52 }   | 68 }  |
| 53 John Fewler   | 69 Mr. Sayer  |
| 54 Thomas Lambert  | (North side of Custom-house street)                                 |
| (End of the borough to the South next<br>the street)         | 70 Bryan Heart  |
| (From the south by the river to the custom-<br>house street) | 71 William Fewler   |
| 56 Christofer Fleatham                                       | 72 Mr. John Saire   |



From this time, for many years, it does not appear that Stockton could boast of any increase in its trade or any celebrity whatever, as its name is not to be found in the page of history. Perhaps it may be said of towns, as it certainly may of kingdoms and individuals, that when there is the least occasion for the pen of the historian, they are generally in a state of the greatest prosperity; of tranquillity they undoubtedly are, and therefore of the greatest happiness. The repose, however, of this ancient borough was interrupted by alarming symptoms of its total decay. The succession of mayors indeed had continued as in ancient times, but the trade of the town

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\* In this place is the following memorandum:—"This is the thing in question, and has never had a borrow right."

seems to have expired. In the year 1602, Nicholas Pleatham, mayor, and the burgesses of the town of Stockton, petitioned Tobias Matthew, bishop of Durham, for a renewal of the charter granted by Anthony Bec, for a market and fair, which they represent had been for many years discontinued. This charter is dated June the 4th, 44 Edw. There is a memorandum that at this time "the ancient grant or letters patents made by St. Anthony, Patriarche of Jerusalem and the Bpp. of Durham were produced." This grant is recited in Bishop Matthew's charter.\*

It may be presumed that a little encouragement was now given to the trade of the town, as the right of receiving duties of ships coming into the port for anchorage and plankage, became a matter of dispute between the bishop of Durham and the corporation of Stockton. A decree of the bishop's court of chancery, in 1620, determined the affair in favour of the bishop, where it was proved that the anchorage and plankage duties were paid in the time of Henry VI. and that there was a staith or quay in the outer court of the bishop's castle at Stockton, at which ships coming into the said port arrived, and that the same was decayed within two or three years last past.† Indeed it appears from an agreement or convention between Richard Poor, bishop of Durham, and the Prior and Convent of Durham, that "all customes touching the navigation of the river Tees, except for the passage of the boats of the Prior and Convent to Billingham, shall be reserved to the Bishop for ever."‡ A. D. 1231.

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\* As Bishop Matthew's charter is recited in that of Bishop Cosins it is unnecessary to insert it here.

† Bunting's MSS. ‡ Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham, vol. 1, p. 202.

“The order for ship-money, 11 Charles I. A. D. 1635, was directed amongst others in the county of Durham, to the honest men, “*probis hominibus*,” of the burghs or towns of Hartlepool, Stockton, and Sunderland. These were to be charged with one ship of 200 tons, maned with fourscore men, and double equipage, with munition, wages, and victuals,”\* at an expense of £1,850., which appears to have been levied by a rate on the whole county, [Surtees] the district probably being insufficient to afford it.

The civil war, to which orders of this nature were a prelude, reduced this and many other towns to a low situation. The condition of this place will appear from the latter part of the survey of the manor of Stockton (the former part has been recited) taken at the time the possessions of the see of Durham were sold by an order of Parliament.

“That the Bpp has the royalties of the river of Tease, as Whales, Sturgeons, Purposes or the like taken on that side the river next the county of Durham, within the manor of Stockton, and all wracks of the sea, but know not what they are worth :—not 5l. per ann.

“That there is one water corne milne called Norton milne, which we are informed the ten<sup>ts</sup> of the several townepps within the said man<sup>r</sup> (save only Carlton) are tyed to grind all their corne, and that there belongeth to the said milne 6 acre of meadow, the hay of which belongeth to the tenant of the said milne, but the herbage thereof after the hay is taken off belongeth to the inh<sup>i</sup>-tants of the townep of Norton which said milne is let

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\* Whitlock's Memoires—Hutchinson, vol. 1, p. 498, notes.

by lease unto Alice Armstrong for 3 lives.—And the copyholders within the s<sup>d</sup> several townepps by the custom of the said manor, are to repair to the said milnè with thatch and wall, and to scour the race and dame when need requireth, and to fetch such timber from time to time from Crake-wood\* or elsewhere within 12 miles distance from the said milne ; as also the mil-stones for the use of the s<sup>d</sup> milne from Raley-green or Walkerfield, for which their service every draught is to have 4d. per mile, and their men's dinners paid by the tenant: other milnes we know of none within the said mann. belonging to the Bpp.

“That the severall ten<sup>ts</sup> of the above townepps, (viz<sup>t</sup>) copyholders, are to do suite and service to the lord's courts, and to carry his provision or household stuffe to Durham or B'pp Aukland from Stockton Castle, (viz.) 1d. per bushell, and 4d. per mile for every draught, and meat and drinke for men and cattle: we know not of any relief or heriott ever paid unto any B'pp after the death of any tenant.

“There are 60 oxgangs of land in Norton, the owners whereof (at such times as the B'pp had his demesnes at Stockton in his own possession) did help to winn and mowe the hay or otherwise to pay the sum of 40s. in lieu thereof, the service being six days worke. The tenants of Hartburne, pay yearly for service silver 8s. Stockton towneppe for the like 8s.

“That the fynes upon death or alienacon of copyholders are certain as we believe and not arbitrary, for that time out of mind the several copyholders upon death

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\* Near Doncasterly, in Yorkshire, a manor belonging to the bishop.

or alienacon have paid a certaine sume to the lord of this manor, imposed upon them by the title of a sesse, which hath been always certaine upon every ten<sup>t</sup> although some less than the annuall rent reserved; and others the full rent reserved, and upon others more than the rent, but all these certaine, as appeareth by the severall copyes of one and the same thing for a many discents.

“That the woorks, customes, and service of the copyholders are little worth, and we know of no cottagers within this man<sup>r</sup>.

“That we know not what the profitts of the courts, wayfes, strayes, felons goods, wrecks of the sea, fynes, amerciaments or other the like casualtyes are worth per ann. unto the lord.

“That warrens or forests the Bpp hath none within this man<sup>r</sup>. But his privilégés, royaltyes, franchises are great as he had, *jura regalia*, within the county palatine of Durham.

“That the lord hath the right of presentacon of the viccaridge of Norton, and of the Chappelry of Stockton.

“That there is belonging to the s<sup>d</sup> viccaridge, glebe lands worth 60l. per ann. and the same is a manor and keepeth its courts 2 times in the yeare, and oftener if he please; and one Brough is the vicar there; his tythes are valued to be worth 40l. per ann. Housing he hath very convenient, and the same in reasonable good repair.

“That the liveing at Stockton is a poor pencon, and not worth above per ann. 30l. or 35l. or thereabouts.”

After the restoration of King Charles II. these demesnes were restored to the see of Durham.

In 1660 the township of Stockton sent its proportion of men to a muster of the militia on Chester moor.\*

About this time, immediately after the great Rebellion, Stockton seems to have been left in a very debilitated state. In the year 1666 there were in the town and borough of Stockton only 136 families, poor and rich: and the Rev. Thomas Rudd, a Minister of Stockton, records in the parish register, that, when he came there, May 1, 1661, there were but 120 dwelling-houses, and none of them of brick. Of the ancient buildings few remain at present:

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\* 1660. *The order for laying on the soldiers to serve in the militia for the townep of Stockton.*

The rectory of the parish to find two men and armes	~	2
Norton mill, Nich. Fleatham mill, John Metcalf Mill, and 12d. from court-field, to find one man and arms	-	1
John Jenkins, James Cook, John Welfoot, and 4s. 6d. from court field to find one man and armes	- - -	1
Robert Wright, William Atkinson, Elizabeth Calvert, Anthony Swainston, Browns-haugh, and John Harply, one man		1
Rowland Burdon, James Burdon, and ferry boat lease	-	1
John Bunting, William Fewler, Thomas Watson, Robert Bainbridge Lustran, and Elvet-mire, to find		1
Mark Wapps, Thomas Harperly, and 2s. 6d. from the court field, to find one man and armes	- - - -	1
John Jessan, esq. Mark Wapps, p one oxgang of Fewler's land, and John Osburn to find one man	- - - -	1
		<hr/> 9

*Charges of the Muster on Chesier Moor.*

Fixing the armes and powder	-	00	02	06
Three days pay and muster money	-	00	03	06
Going to Garmisway moor two days		00	02	00
Powder, dressing the armes, and muster money	- - - - -	00	02	02
A new stock for the muskett	- -	00	04	00
Going to Dur. and 7 days pay	-	00	07	02½
Advance money	- - - -	01	12	00
Going to Dur. a 2d time, and 6 days pay and powder	- - -	00	07	0
More three days pay	- - -	00	00	00
		<hr/>		
		03	03	10

THE BLUE POSTS---see page 66.

**Part the Third.**

**THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE  
BOROUGH.**

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**CHAPTER IX.**

*Reflections on the State of the Country, and of the Borough  
and Town soon after the Restoration.*



THE era of the restoration seemed to form a new epoch, not only in the general history of the country, but of each corporate body and trading town in the kingdom. The change, at first, indeed, did not accomplish all that was expected from it. The personal character of the monarch, and the corrupt principles of government, presented great and invincible impediments to public prosperity. But Providence was preparing the way for great meliorations in the condition of the people, by instilling principles of true liberality and constitutional safety into the minds of the superior classes of society, and enlightening the inferior orders with instruction, indispensably necessary to enable them to possess and enjoy them.



However valuable the restoration was to this distracted country, the revolution certainly gave the first impulse of amendment ; and though many years may be expected to intervene before the most useful principles can be brought into full operation, yet, from this period, we may observe a gradual progress of improvement, in a greater or less degree, through the whole of the succeeding century.

The *commerce* of this country (a kind of vital fluid flowing through the extremities of the land) has generated life in those limbs where languor and debility prevailed. I wish that I could add, that the stability of *pure health* had always accompanied its exertions ! But the misuse of a blessing is no sound argument against its utility. In commercial concerns there is a feeling of reciprocal advantage ; and if, at some periods, trade experiences a considerable degree of depression, the *spring-tide* soon sets in and it rises, *if the wind be fair*, far above *high-water mark*. The agricultural interest is that which gives the first impulse to markets ; of course, the cultivation of a country is a prime object of attention. It will appear that the town and district, for which I am now concerned, have found this their *growing* treasure of prosperity.

That it was long before this place and district discovered the capability of improvement which they might possibly attain, will not be surprizing, if we consider the nature of the surrounding country during many ages. To trace the rise and progress, whether of kingdoms and empires, or of towns and villages, is at all times an agreeable employment, as congenial to that principle of the human mind which tends towards perfection. Doubtless, the magnitude of the object will increase the plea-

sure: but the philosopher and historian must not depress the satisfaction of the humble observer, whose prospect is bounded by narrower limits. There is that feeling in a British heart which always delights in the praises of his country; there is the same sympathy, however inferior in degree, in the breast of the native of a village, a hamlet, or even of a family-house, productive of the same natural and amiable feelings, and tending to the same virtuous end.

As population is undoubtedly the original cause of the wealth of nations (notwithstanding some modern speculations on the subject) producing industry and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, as the means of comfort and support to individuals, so, in smaller divisions, the same cause will uniformly produce the same effects. I do not speak here of the moral consequence of a combination of numbers, which is certainly the origin of many evils; but these must be left to the moral and religious restraints of society. Nor do I know that the sum of human happiness is lessened by such a combination of interests; because the same order of Providence extends to every rank and condition of men, and the felicities of divine love are distributed without measure to those who are best qualified to receive them.

In a country settled with few inhabitants the returns of the labourer are slow; and if the successful industry of one man brought a larger store into his granary than was sufficient for the maintenance of his family, his journey was long and laborious to find a market for his commodities. This was for many centuries the case with large tracts of country in the northern parts of England; and even now, one considerable tract of country offers itself to our notice—

“ ———— A dreary waste  
Of lands uncultivated—”

extending for many miles on the north-east coast of Yorkshire, from Scarborough to the neighbourhood of Guisbrough; covered with fern, and abounding in rugged mountains and deep morasses.\* Perhaps a good deal of this desolate appearance may be attributed to the hand of man. At that important period of our history, which in more respects than one changed the face of society, the rude Norman that invaded the throne oppressed the

\* In addition to the reflections in this chapter, which many may deem fanciful, I am induced to add, what may likewise be deemed fanciful, the lucubrations of an eminent antiquary, on a portion of the country here described, as to its application in very early times. “The celebrated hill named Roseberry Topping is so named from the British *Ross*, a common, and the Saxon *burg* or *berry*, a fortress, or castle.

This has been an exploratory station: it was an outpost for the security of *Freeburg*, one of the greatest Celtic remains Britain can glory in. Whether we contemplate the solemnity, the stupendous dimension, altitude, and situation of *Freeburg*, we are impressed with ideas not easily described. It is constructed on the same model as *Silbury* in Wiltshire, in an amphitheatre, surrounded with hills from whence there are some of the finest prospects in England, which our great Camden compares to those at Puteoli near Naples. *Freeburg* was designed for legislation and jurisprudence, as well as religion and sacrifice: here the great festivals of Yule and the Solstices were celebrated, and here the presages of peace and war were announced. If *Abury* in Wiltshire be near one thousand years older than *Stonehenge*, (has as been asserted) this place may surely claim an origin nearly similar.”—*John Cade, Esq. F. R. S.*

Some ancient tradition of the sacredness of *Freeburg* hill may have suggested to John Stephenson Hall, Esq. of Skelton Castle, in the same neighbourhood, the following line in his “*Cleveland Prospect*,”

“*Freebro's huge mount, immortal Arthur's tomb.*”

people, and brought a severe devastation on this district ; the effects of which are visible even at this remote era. "Sensible of the restless disposition of the Northumbrians [the inhabitants north of the Humber] William endeavoured to incapacitate them *ever after* from giving disturbance, and issued orders for laying entirely waste that fertile country, which for the extent of sixty miles lies between the Humber and the Tees."\* A. D. 1078. "He spread his camps," says another historian, "over the country for the space of an hundred miles ; and then the horrible execution of his vow was begun. All the cattle, corn, property, and habitations beyond the Humber were destroyed and burnt by his soldiery ; the fields were laid waste ; the people slaughtered or *driven away*. The young and the old, the female, and unoffending peasant, indiscriminately suffered. The amount of human misery produced by this sanguinary measure, may be conceived by the asserted fact, that the vast tract between York and Durham was left without a single habitation, the refuge only of wild beasts and robbers. So complete was the devastation, that William of Malmsbury states that this district, sixty miles in length, which had been full of towns and cultivated fields, remained barren and desolate to his time, which was nearly a century afterwards."†† A great part of this district, it appears from an ingenious discovery by

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\* Hume's Hist. of Eng., v. 1., c. 6.

† Sharon Turner's Hist. of Eng. vol. 1, p. 78.

‡ Young attributes the desolation of this district to the same cause. Though several manors were of considerable value at the time of the compilation of Domesday book ; fifteen years after the conquest, when another valuation took place, they were given in as *waste and of no value*.

Messrs. Young and Bird, had been very plentifully settled by the ancient Britons. Remains of their habitations, and places of sepulture, on various parts of those extensive moors, are still visible.\* “They cannot with any propriety be ascribed to the Danes or the Saxons, we must view them as *ancient British towns*, the abodes of the Brigantes, who dwelt here at the arrival of the Romans, and perhaps of other tribes who lived here before them.”

But however abundant in inhabitants a great part of this tract might have been, in very early ages, it will appear, on minute inspection, that many parts have never been made subservient to the uses of society. This may be proved by the exception, that a few places only remain where traces of the ploughshare may be discovered. A tradition prevails, that these spots of cultivation have been occasioned by those who fled from the oppression of a superstitious hierarchy, in those unenlightened times when the kingdom was laid under an interdict by the Pope, and even the cultivation of land forbidden.

“When faithless JOHN usurp’d the sulli’d crown  
 What ample tyranny! the groaning land,  
 Deem’d earth, deem’d heav’n its foe! Six tedious years  
 Our helpless fathers in despair obey’d  
 The papal interdict; and who obey’d  
 The Sovereign plunder’d. O inglorious days!  
 Scarce had the tortur’d ear dejected heard  
 Rome’s loud anathema, but heartless, dead,  
 To ev’ry purpose, man, nor wish’d to live,  
 Nor dar’d to die. The poor laborious hind  
 Heard the dire curse, and from his trembling hand  
 Fell the neglected crook that rul’d the plain.”

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\* Hist. of Whitby, vol. 2, p. 680,

† Shenstone’s Ruined Abbey, vol. 1, p. 313.

After these reflections on this neglected country, agriculturally connected as well with Stockton as with other neighbouring places, it is some satisfaction for me to remark that within a few years great improvements have taken place, and that large tracts of land, particularly near Whitby and in the environs of Guisbrough have been reclaimed, not only by the plough, but by plantations of considerable extent. The produce of course finds its way to the nearest accessible port, and diffuses its riches for the benefit of its neighbours, as well as of its proprietors.\*

It is not till every man's property is ascertained, and secured to him by legal possession, through the blessing of a government, well established and well administered; that he finds himself a *liber homo* in the land of his ancestors. Not only the cultivation, but the division of property is necessary for this purpose; and if he is able, by careful industry and pure principle, to accomplish this rational desire of his heart, he then adds to the consequence of his country as well as of himself—he secures to himself a liberty of thought and action peculiarly his own; a liberty of thought, which directs him to use his reason aright; and a liberty of action, which, while it prompts him to secure his own true interest, restrains him from interrupting, and induces him to improve the true interest of his neighbour.

Nor was the large tract of country to which I have referred the only neglected region of the north. Stockton

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\* Though the district here described has no immediate connexion with the *borough* of Stockton, the writer trusts he will be pardoned for inserting these remarks, as they contain a delineation of a very curious country, remotely, and perhaps essentially, united with the prosperity of its neighbourhood.

experienced a deep depression even in its close vicinity. An unenclosed country afforded few motives of improvement. On the return of this kingdom to tranquillity, after the long and melancholy era of the great rebellion, it is represented that "there were divers large and spacious fields and parcels of ground lying and being within the township territories of Stockton, which lay in common and undivided." The division of these lands shewed an incipient spirit of improvement in the inhabitants, and a division speedily took place. The award for this purpose, decreed in the court of chancery at Durham, is dated Sept. 8th, 1662;\* but the impulse seems to have arisen in the latter days of the Commonwealth, A. D. 1658. A spring of prosperity may be traced from this period. Other neighbouring townships and parishes were enclosed at this time, which contributed their mite to the general welfare. There appears to have been a rapid increase of inhabitants in Stockton, and symptoms of the old Borough renewing its ancient strength. This therefore may be considered as the first step towards a renovation of the town.

But while they were looking anxiously towards trade, they were not altogether unmindful of amusement. The following clause from the award of 1658 (alluded to in the award of 1662) will prove the truth of the observation.—"Be it remembered, that whereas the Saltholme was to be equally divided betwixt John Jesson, esq. and Thomas Harperley, and by that award aforesaid, there is ordered and appointed to Thomas Harperley one acre of land more than to the said John Jesson, esq. And the

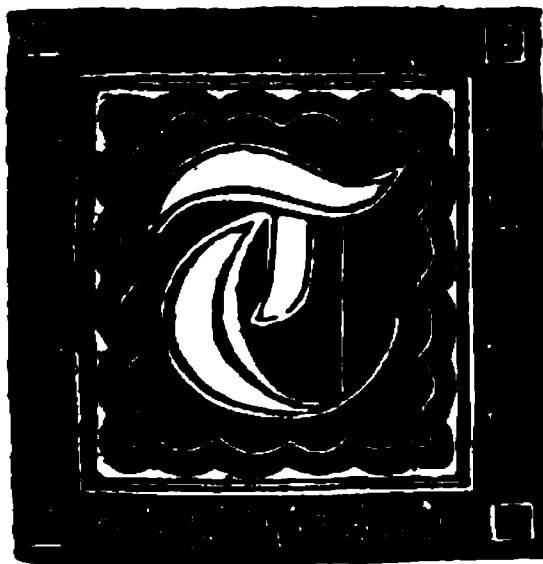
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\* Appendix.

said John Jesson, esq. doth abate the said acre of land out of his proportion which is to be set forth to the said Thomas Harperley, in consideration that the said Thomas Harperley and his heirs and assigns shall for ever thereafter permit any that hath a mind to bowl on the usual accustomed place in the Saltholme within the said Thomas Harperley's allotment there." I am sorry that I cannot in justice to Mr. Jesson's good intentions, point out the spot where this bowling-green formerly was. No traces of it are known at present, nor is there any tradition that I can discover which retains the least remembrance that such a place ever existed,

## CHAPTER X.

### *Account of the Borough and Town continued.*



THE country at this period began to shew considerable marks of improvement. The very struggles of government offered symptoms of an attempt at an era of prosperity; and, I trust, the present age has reason to congratulate itself on its success. There were some local causes which contributed to this success in Stockton. Previous to the time of the Commonwealth it seemed to have been neglected by the Lords of its manor for many years. Its markets at one time, as we are informed in Bishop Matthews's charter, A. D., 1602, had for a long space of time been disconti-



med ; and it does not appear, even after that charter had been granted, that, for a century afterwards, it made any great progress towards a renovation. But Bishop Cosins's charter, which was dated 18 Charles II., 24th April, 1666, gave a new impulse to the trade of the town.

### *A TRANSLATION OF BISHOP COSINS'S CHARTER.*

JOHN, by the grace of God, Bishop of Durham, To all to whom our present letters shall come greeting, As Anthony of happy memory, by divine permission, late Patriarch of the holy church of Jerusalem (as he was then called) and Bishop of Durham, our predecessor, by charter, under the seal of his bishopric of Durham, given at Stockton the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and ten, of his patriarchalship the fifth, and of his consecration the twenty-seventh, for the perpetual advantage of himself and his successors Bishops of Durham, and improvement of his whole liberty of Durham and of all the inhabitants of the same, and chiefly for the advantage of those adjoining to the town of Stockton, did ordain, grant, appoint, and by the charter aforesaid confirmed in the said town of Stockton,—a market and fair to be holden at certain times of the year, with all things that to a market and fair are known to belong, namely, a market on every Wednesday for ever ; but a fair every year on the feast of the translation of Thomas the Martyr, formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, to continue for eight days, as in the charter of the said Anthony, which Robert Jackson, Mayor, and the Burgesses of the town of

Stockton have produced to us, is more fully contained ;  
AND As Tobias formerly bishop of Durham, our predecessor, by his letters patent, bearing date at Durham the fourth day of June, in the forty-fourth year of our serene Lady Elizabeth, formerly Queen of England, and of the consecration of the said Tobias the eighth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and two, reciting the letters patent of the said Anthony formerly Bishop of Durham, and reciting by the said letters patent of the said Tobias formerly Bishop of Durham, which both by the petition of Nicholas Fleatham, the Mayor, and the Burgesses of the town of Stockton aforesaid, as also from the relation of many creditable persons given to the said Tobias formerly Bpp of Durham, to be understood, that it would be for the advantage and utility of the inhabitants of the said town, and of the whole liberty of the said late Bpp of Durham, and particularly of those adjoining the town of Stockton, if the said market and fair which had then for many years been unfrequented in the said town, should for the future be observed according to the tenor of the conception and ordination of the said Tobias late Bishop of Durham for the improvement of the town and borough of Stockton aforesaid, and his whole liberty to the said petition of the said Nicholas Fleatham favourably inclining, granted, ordained, appointed, and by that present charter confirmed by himself and his successors the market, fair, or mart aforesaid, with all the liberties and free customs belonging to a fair and market, to be holden at his town of Stockton aforesaid, at the days and times aforesaid, as by the said charter of the said Anthony late Bishop, our predecessor,

is witnessed, and appears by the said letters patent of the said Tobias late Bishop of Durham, which the said Robert Jackson now Mayor and the Burgesses of Stockton hath more fully shewn. Know, therefore, that out of our special favour and also for the improvement of our town and borough of Stockton aforesaid, and the common advantage of the inhabitants of the said town, to the petition of the said Robert Jackson Mayor and the Burgesses in this behalf favourably inclining, we have granted, ordained, and appointed, and by this our present charter have confirmed for ourselves and our successors the market, fair, or mart, aforesaid, viz. on every Wednesday in every week during the year a market to be holden at our town of Stockton aforesaid, in the county of Durham,—And a fair or mart to be holden every year on the seventh day of July, and to continue for eight days, with all liberties and free customs to a market, fair, or mart belonging ; Wherefore we will and command that the said market, fair, and mart, at the times above mentioned, and at all future times be holden without impediment and freely observed for the future, nevertheless that the said fair or market be not to the hurt of neighbouring fairs or markets, saving to us and our successors Bishops of Durham, customs, tolls, or other rights, as to us and our successors in other markets and fairs within our liberty do in any manner belong. In testimony of which we have made these our letters patent——Witness Francis Goodricke, knight, our Chancellor of Durham, at Durham, the 24th day of April, in the 18th year of the reign of our Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and in the sixth year of our conse-

cration, and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-six.\*

JO. DUNELM.

CROSBY.

*L. S.*

It appears by an extract from the books of the Drapers and Tailor's Company at Durham, that something more had been intended for the benefit of Stockton after the granting of Bishop Cosens's Charter. A charter of incorporation it could not be, as they had possessed one by prescription from time immemorial, and such an one as could not be surrendered. Whatever it was, it excited the jealousy of the citizens of Durham, of which the following record is a confirmation.

\* RIGHT WORPP.,

I thought good to acquaint you that according to yo<sup>r</sup>. desire and the rest of the Inhabitants in Stockton I have drawn by your Writt Ad quod damnum for yo<sup>r</sup>. markett and three faires more, and have sent the Writt to my Lord of Durham to be signed, and (God willing) upon Munday next, I intend to have an inquisition found thereupon by a jury of twelve men, therefore you must not fail either to come yo<sup>r</sup>self or to send some trusty messenger with to or three pound to defray the charges, which being done I shall make ready yo<sup>r</sup>. charter for my Lords Great Seal. And soe in hast I bid you farewell and restg. s<sup>r</sup>.

Yo<sup>r</sup>. humble Servant,

Durham, the 12th of August, 1665.

GEO. BARKAS.

14th August, 1665.

Received then of Mr. Robert Jackson, Maior of Stockton,	} £. ij
by the hands of Anthony Fleatham, the sum of three	
pounds, in order for the defraying of the costs and charges	
of the Writ above mentioned.	

I say, Rec<sup>d</sup>.

p. me, GEO. BARKAS.

“ Upon a vote given by all the freemen at a syde meeting held of the company of Drapers and Taylors within the citty of Durham, at the tolbooth, Durham, y<sup>e</sup> first day of february, 1677—then and there present, It is unanimously consented and agreed by all the freemen of the sayd Company then present, who being severally called gave their votes (being 58 in number) and declared their opinions respectively that it will be to the prejudice, damage, & ruin of this Citty and Corporacon (as they for many apparent reasons conceive) if Stocton should be incorporated, and therefore the Wardens of this Corporacon are desired to signify the *sence* of this Company to Mr. Mayor accordingly, and that this corporacon are resolved to joyne with the rest of the trades within the citty of Durham aforesaid, in peticoning the Lord Bpp and in writing to both parliament men for the county palatyne of Durham to prevent the granting of a Charter, or procuring an Act of Parliament for incorporating the Town of Stocton.”\*

It does not appear from any record in the possession of the Corporation of Stockton to what circumstance the above refers ; and, as no further notice seems to have been taken of it any where, it probably may have arisen from some ill-founded rumour, or accidental misconception.

This is the last charter granted to the town of Stockton, and certainly produced symptoms of prosperity. This will appear from the following observations on its increase of population.

In the year 1666, the town of Stockton contained only 136 families, *poor and rich*. At four to a family, total 544.

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\* Communicated by Sir Cuthbert Sharpe.

In the year 1692 there were 350 families, *besides the poor*.\* At four to a family, 1,400. Suppose, 100 poor: total, 1,500. And in the year 1725, there were 430 families; *besides the poor*; which amounted to 100. At four to a family, 1,720; poor, 100: total, 1,820. Thus,

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
A. D. 1666 ———	544 ———	
1692 ———	1500 ———	856
1725 ———	1820 ———	320
	<u>Total, 1176</u>	

The rights of election for the Mayors, and other customs of borough, were established at this period [1699] by the following order of the court, and remain the same to this day.

“ *Burgus de } Curia capital cum vis franc pleg Honatis-*  
*Stockton } simi ac Reverendi in Christo patris Na-*  
*thaniel Dom Crew Dom Episcopi Dunelm*  
*Tent Decimo Septimo die Octobris Anno*  
*Regni Dni Willmi Tertii nunc regis*  
*Ang. etc Undecimo Annoque Dni 1699*  
*Coram Thome Wrangham Ar Majore*  
*et Johne Porrett gen Seneschal ibm.*

Whereas diverse controversies or debates have lately happened touching the electing of Mayors to serve for this borrow, To prevent the like differences for the future, and that antient rights and customs thereof may be the bet-

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\* Probably the inmates of a poor-house, or supported by a parochial assessment.

ter understood and preserved amongst us, It is hereby declared and unanimously agreed in the said Court that the antient customs and rights of Election, were, and yet are, as follows : (viz.)

1. That every man above the age of 21 years which hath a whole burgage within this burrow by inheritance or for term of life in his own right or in right of his wife, after a fine thereof taken according to the custom of this court, is duly qualified to give his vote to the electing a mayor to serve for this burrow.

2. That when a burgage shall decend to co-heirs their husbands may voate after this manner (to wit) the eldest sister's husband, the first year, the second sister's husband the next year, and so by course according to the number and seniority of the co-heirs married.

3. That where a parcel of a burgage is sold of or conveyed and no particular reservation or grant made for the burrow right, the purchaser, or the owner thereof may voate the first year.

4. That where several parcels are sold of or convey'd to diverse persons, the first purchaser or owner may voate the first year, the second purchaser or owner the next year, and so by course according to their priorities of purchas or estates.

5. That where a burgage is divided into several parts by distinct names as a moiety to one person, a quarter to another p̄son & an eight to another such persons or owners may voate according to their respective parts (to wit) he that hath the moiety every other year, he that hath the fourth, every fourth year, and he that hath the eighth, the eighth year, and so in course according to such his proportion of the whole burgage.

6. That where two or more are joint purchasers or owners, the first person ment<sup>d</sup>. in the deed may voate the first year, the second person ment<sup>d</sup>. therein the next year, and so in course according to such their place and number, if they have a whole burgage. But if they have but half or any other part of a burgage, then may voate only in course according to such their part of the burgage, and if they have as many burgages as they are owners then they may all voate, but if they have any less, as if three persons have but two burgages or 2 & a half, then they must voate in course according to their places and parts as above.

7. That if the person whose right by course it is to voate shall refuse, or neglect to voate, then the next in course and failing of him any other owner of any part of the same burgage may voate, the party in course being always preferred before the other, and the party & parties so refusing or neglecting, not to voate till in course again after all the rest.

8. That there can be but one voate for any one burgage (except that of the mayor's for the time being, and he may give two voates) nor can any person tho' he hath several burgages give more than one voate, except the said Mr. Mayor, and he cannot exceed his said number of two in the whole.

9. That any may either grant or reserve the burrow-right, or right of election to, or with any part of the burgage, and where the same is so granted and reserved, the other purchaser cannot voate for the remainder of that burgage.

10. That where an estate is convey'd to trustees, not the trustees, but the person for whose use they stand seized in fee, or for life, shall voate.



11. That no person whatsoever is, or can be qualified to voate before a fine taken of the premises, according to the custom of this court and be sworn to the Fealty.”\*

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\* From the records of the Court.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Of the present Constitution of the Borough: and of the Borough-court.*

IT has been before intimated,\* that the charter of the incorporation of the borough of Stockton is not at present known to exist.† This is a circumstance by no means to be lamented—nor to be misunderstood; as if the existence of the corporation ceased by the loss of the original deed of constitution. Whatever has continued in uninterrupted suc-

## \* Chapter vi.

† Ritson says, "The old charter might possibly be found by a search in the Curator's office [Durham] but considering the antiquity, obscurity, number and condition of the Rolls (for there are no calendars or indexes) it would be difficult to be met with." He adds, "In the chancery office, Durham, in all probability, among the rolls of Hugh Pudsey, or some other ancient bishop, would be found the charter of incorporation, of which I could never meet with, or even hear of, a single copy. I apprehend, the form of the charter, which cannot be well later, I should suppose, than Bishop Bek's time, would be found to resemble that by which Hartlepool was incorporated by K. John, and which is fortunately printed in the appendix to Brady's treatise on boroughs."—"There is nothing in the [British] Museum, nor, I think, at either Oxford or Cambridge, which I have not transcribed." Letter dated 28th November, 1791. Mr. Ritson's communications respecting Stockton were, by his permission, used in the compilation of the first edition of this work. By the further researches of Mr. Surtess, I should suppose the charter irrecoverable.

cession from an immemorial time is considered, in law, as of paramount and original authority. It does not admit of a doubt but that the incorporation of this borough must have been equal, at least, if not anterior, to that of many of the ancient boroughs of the kingdom. I have presumed it to have taken place soon after the commencement of the thirteenth century ; and, certainly, before, perhaps long before, A. D. 1283, when it is acknowledged as "*the borough of Stoketon*," by those who took charge of the temporalities of the crown after the death of bishop Robert de Insula.

The loss of the charter possesses this valuable property that it cannot be forfeited by any irregularity, omission, or commission of the body corporate. The court of king's bench, indeed, can visit them with a mandamus should occasion require it ; but it continues still a corporation by *prescription* ; in the language of Blackstone,\* "such as the city of London, and *many others*, which have existed as corporations, time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary ; and therefore are looked upon in law to be well created. For though the members thereof can shew no legal charter of incorporation ; yet, in cases of such high antiquity, the law presumes there once was one, and that by a variety of accidents, which a length of time may produce, the charter is lost or destroyed."

On mature re-consideration I am inclined to imagine, that the incorporation of Stockton was nearly co-incident with the incorporation of the borough of Hartlepool, and

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\* Commentaries, b. 1, c. 18.

the *confirmation charter* of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.\* The former is dated February VIII. 2 John, at Durham; the latter February IX, the next day, at Newcastle. The forms of the charters of Hartlepool, and of Stockton, appear to have been similar; both referring to a charter previously granted to Newcastle. That this was the case with the Stockton charter admits of proof from a deed or letter above recited (17 Ed. III. A. D. 1314) from the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the mayor and bailiff, and other honest men, of the town of Stockton;—in a civil manner making them acquainted with certain privileges in use at Newcastle, which were not sufficiently understood at Stockton, and which they equally *claimed to use and have*.

I cannot better illustrate this conjecture than by a recital of the charter “de Hartpol,” which is short and pertinent, and a contrast to the deeds of modern days. “John, by the grace of God, &c. Know ye that we grant, and by this our charter confirm to the men of *Hartepol*, that they be free burgesses and that they may possess the same liberties and laws in their town *de Herteypol* which our burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne have in their town of Newcastle. Wherefore we will and strictly command that the said burgesses may have and

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\* There appears to have been a particular impulse, at this period, of creating royal burghs, which makes the probability greater, that very near this time was the Era of the charter of Stockton. I am inclined to believe that this arose from the venality of the court of John. A particular instance occurs at Whitby, where a charter, agreed to be granted to the town for a valuable consideration, was rescinded [A. D. 1202] in consequence of a more valuable consideration given by the Monks.—*Young's Hist. of Whitby*, vol. 2, p. 477.

enjoy the said liberties and laws, well and peaceably, freely and quietly, and fully, as aforesaid. Witness William de Stutevill, Hugh Bard, Peter de Patell, William Briwer, Hugh de Neville, Robert de Brus, Eustace de Vesey, Peter de Bury, &c.

“ Given under the hand of S. Archdeacon of Wells, at Durham, the eighth day of February, in the second year of our reign.”\* Rot. Cart. 2 John, No. 19, Tower. This form, *mutatis mutandis*, may be considered as a counter-part of the charter of Stockton.

As the ancient charter of Newcastle is yet in existence, and the charter of Stockton is not known to be so, the privileges and immunities granted in the former will bear an important application to the latter. The present charters of Hartlepool and Newcastle being, comparatively, of recent dates, the original incorporation of Stockton stands immoveably fixed, and—“ *caput inter nubila condit.*”

The borough is governed by a Mayor and Burgesses of whom those who have passed the chair are deemed aldermen, or chief burgesses. The Mayor is named in the commission of the peace for the county, and may act as as a Justice of Pleas at Durham. The Steward of the bishop's court leet and court baron is now generally denominated the Recorder.† The Mayor is elected by a

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\* Surtees's Durham and Sharp's Hartlepool.—*Append. to Brady.*

† The present Recorder, Leonard Raisbeck, Esq., was presented with a valuable piece of plate, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, in the public Court-room, on the 9th day of January, 1824, bearing the following inscription :—“ Presented to Leonard Raisbeck, Esq., by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Stockton, whose names are inscribed as a testimony of the high esteem they entertain for his independent attendance on all occasions of public business, for the zeal and exertions he has displayed in promoting the general inte-

majority of the burgesses, or owners of houses, tenements, &c. holden by burgage-tenure, who have been regularly admitted members of the borough. Notwithstanding his admission, it is indispensably necessary for a member of the borough to be *in possession of his borough-right*, as it is termed, to be entitled to its privileges. The Town's Serjeant is constable of the borough, and bailiff of the bishop's courts. In processions he walks before the Mayor, clothed in a large wrapping cloak, trimmed with gold lace. The Mayor, who bears a white wand as a symbol of office, and the Aldermen, wear black silk gowns, lined or trimmed with coloured silk. All royal proclamations, namely, on occasion of the accession to the throne, for peace and war, &c. are read at the market cross, that is, on the steps of the Doric column in the market-place, by the Recorder, in the presence of the corporate body, who appear in their costume. The courts are holden twice a year, within a month of Easter and Michaelmas, and once, by adjournment, for the election of a Mayor, on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas-day in each year. The following is the Mayor's oath of office. "*I, A. B., Esq., Mayor of this borough of Stockton, do swear that I will faith and truth bear to our sovereign Lord King George the fourth, his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of Great Britain, and to the Lord Bishop of Durham; and all such acts and orders as I shall consent and agree unto, shall be according to my skill and knowledge for the good of the commonwealth of the said borough. And I will not at any time hereafter attempt*

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rests of the Town and Port, the frank and gentlemanly-like demeanor invariably manifested in his public capacity, as well as towards private individuals."

*or go about to make any private order, or orders, against the privilege of the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, for the only benefit of myself, or of any private person or persons, nor consent, nor agree unto the same. And also, I will at all, and every time, and times hereafter, go about by word, will, and consent, well and truly to execute every private article and agreement, contained in the said borough to the Mayor, aldermen, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said borough granted, to my power. And I also will keep my lord's counsel, my fellow's, and my own. So help me God, and by the contents of this book."*

### OF THE BOROUGH COURT.

Though the nature of local courts be sufficiently known to those immediately connected with the business of them, yet as they are of considerable importance to the suitors of the borough, it will not be inconsistent with this local history to be a little particular upon the subject.

"This court-leet," says an ancient charge delivered in this court in the time of Charles II,\* "is a very ancient court, it was long before the conquest in King Alfred's time, in the year of man's redemption 872: and indeed this court leet is the same with the Sheriffe's turne. For the leet and the turne hath one stile and one Jurisdiction, and they were formerly united and both one court, but because the people had undergone great trouble and vexation in travelling up and downe to sheriffe turne, and by reason of the multiplicity of sutors there, the King did divide the leet from the turne, and did grant the leet to respective lords of mannors, for the ease and advantage

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\* M. S. belonging to the Corporation, in the Townhouse closet.

of the people, and they are now held by grant, or prescription, [and are the king's leets] and are to be held but twice every yeare [to wit] within a moneth of Easter and Michaelmas."

A few years previous to 1770 a temporary negligenceled, for a short period, to a disuse of this valuable court in this borough. The Mayor and Burgesses, through their then Steward, stated a case to an eminent Serjeant at law, and in consequence of his opinion, they were soon revived; and continue in their useful operation to the present day.

In the case it is stated, that "the bishops of Durham being Lords of the manor of Stockton in right of the See of Durham have always held a Court-leet\* (as the old records stile it *Curia Capitalis*) with view of Frank-pledge and Court-baron within the borough of Stockton before the Mayor of the said borough, and their stewards there; which courts were formerly on a respectable footing, and of great use to the inhabitants of the borough, who being mostly tradesmen could here recover their small debts under 40s. and remove and punish nuisances, &c. without

\* *Leet*, of Lite Sax. *little*, g. d. a little court: or *Læt*, of lætan Sax, to *censure*, or, as Minshew says, a litibus L. Suits, a law day. Bailey. *The Court-leet, or view of Franc-pledges*, is a court of record held within a particular manor, &c. before the Steward of the leet. Its original intent was to *view the franc-pledge*, that is, the freemen within the liberty; who, according to the institution of the great Alfred, were all mutually pledges for the good behaviour of each other."—*Courts-Baron*. "18 Edw. I. the king's greater barons, who had a large extent of territory held under the crown, granted out smaller manors to inferior persons to be held of themselves, which do now continue to be held under a superior Lord." Blackstone. In these courts suits for debts under 40s. within the manor are tried and determined.



the trouble and expense of applying to the county court and quarter sessions which are held at Durham." After stating the neglect, the case proceeds to recite the whole process of holding these courts ; and, as the continuance of them is of great importance to the borough, it seems desirable, although this easy course of justice is well known, to repeat the proceedings in this place. The notice and warrant to summons are as follows.

*" Borough of Stockton—*The court-leet and court-baron of the honourable and right reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham will be held in and for the said borough at the usual place, on Tuesday, the — day of — instant, where all such as owe suit and service are desired to attend. Given under my hand, &c.

A. B., Steward."

*" Borough of Stockton—*Whereas the Court-leet and Court-baron of the honourable and right reverend Father in God, Richard,\* Lord Bishop of Durham, for the borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham, are to be held there, on Tuesday, the — day of April instant, These are to authorize and require you to give notice to all borough-holders, tenants, inhabitants, and others that owe suit at either of the said courts, to be and appear there by — o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to do such suit and service as shall then and there be required of them, as they will answer the contrary. Given under my hand and seal, &c.

A. B., Steward."

To C. D., Serjeant or bailiff of the said courts, these.

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\* The Hon. and Right Reverend Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, was in possession of this See when these forms were given.

## NOTICE OF HOLDING COURT.

*“Borough of Stockton.*—Notice is hereby given, that the court leet with view of frankpledge and court baron of the Honourable and Right Rev. Father in God, —— Lord Bp. of Durham, will be holden, at the townhouse, in and for the said borough, on —— the —— day of —— when and where all borough-holders, tenants, inhabitants, and others, who owe suit and service at either of the said courts, are to be and appear by eleven of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, to do such suit and service as shall then and there be required of them. Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, 182—.

A. B., Steward.

*Warrant to the Sergeant to give Notice of the Courts  
and summon a Jury.*

*“Borough of Stockton.*—Whereas the court leet with view of frankpledge and court baron of the Honourable and Right Rev. Father in God, —— Lord Bishop of Durham, for the borough of Stockton, will be holden at the townhouse, within the said borough, on —— the —— day of ——. You are therefore hereby authorized and required to give Notice to all borough-holders, tenants, inhabitants, and others, who owe suit and service at either of the said courts, to be and appear there by eleven o’clock in the forenoon of the same day, to do such suit and service as shall be then and there required as you will answer the contrary.

And you are likewise hereby authorized and required to summon personally, to be and appear at the same time

and place, to serve as Jurors at the said courts, the several persons following (that is to say)

	A. B., Foreman.
C. D.	O. P.
E. F.	Q. R.
G. H.	S. T.
I. J.	U. V.
K. L.	W. X.
M. N.	Y. Z.

Given under my hand and seal, the — day of —  
182 —.

P. Q., Steward.

To — Sergeant, a Bailiff of the said borough.”

### STILE OF THE COURT.

The court leet with view of frankpledge and court baron of the Honourable and Right Rev. Father in God, — Lord Bishop of Durham, held in and for the said borough, on — the — day of — in the year of our Lord — before the Worshipful — Esq., Mayor, and — Gentleman, Steward.

### MANNER OF HOLDING THE COURT.

Three Proclamations. All manner of persons that are residents or inhabitants within this borough, and owe suit royal or other service to this court-leet or court-baron, held here this day for the honourable and right reverend Father in God, Richard, Lord Bishop of Durham, before the worshipful I. W., Esq., Mayor, and A. B., Gentleman, Steward, come into court and do your suit and service, and answer to your names, every one at the first call, and save your amerciements.

Three Proclamations. If any one will be \*essoined come into court, and you shall be heard.

Then the suitors and resciant's are called over.

Three Proclamations. All persons who hold lands or tenements of this court, and are not yet admitted, come into court and take your admittances, and save your amerciaments.

Three Proclamations. The heirs of —, deceased, come into court and take your admittance, and do your suit and service for such lands and tenements as he (or she) died seized of, and save your amerciaments, or they will be forfeited to the Lord of the Manor. This is the — Proclamation.

#### FORM OF AN ADMITTANCE.

“*Borough of Stockton.*—Be it remembered that on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1768, out of court at Stockton aforesaid, before A. B., Gent, Steward, came I. W., of Stockton aforesaid, Esq., and made fine and fealty to the lord for one burgage, to wit, one messuage, or tenement, situate, standing, or being within the said borough in a place called Dove-coat lane, between a burgage late of I. B. on the east, a house late of D. D. on the west, and the king's high street on the south.

To Hold the same unto the said I. W., his heirs, and assigns, by the gift and grant of I. P., as by indentures of Lease and Release, bearing date respectively the 9th and 10th days of May, 1764, more fully appears, and

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\* *Essoin* is “an excuse alledged for one who is summoned to appear and answer to a real action, or to perform suit of court.—*Jacob's Law Dictionary.*”

gives to the lord for his fine two shillings, and thereupon is admitted a Burgess.

A. B., Steward."

*Nota bene*, this is upon £3. stamp.

**Proclamation.** You good men that are summoned to inquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Lord of this Leet, answer to your names at the first call upon pain of amerciament.

The jury are then sworn as follows.

**Foreman's Oath.**—"You shall duly enquire and true presentment make of all such articles and things as shall be given you in charge and are here presentable, the king's council, your fellows, and your own, you shall not disclose but here in court, and you must present the truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

**Oath of the Rest of the Jury.**—"The same oath your foreman hath sworn to perform on his part you, and each of you, shall perform on your respective parts. So help you God."

The Jury after being sworn are called over by name and numbered.

**Three Proclamations.** All you that are sworn draw near and hear your charge, and the court commandeth all persons to keep silence while the charge is giving.

Then the charge is given by the steward; after which affeerors\* are chosen, who take the following oath.

#### THE AFFEER'S OATH.

"You shall well and truly tax, assess, and affeer all the amerciaments presented in this court, and in doing of

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\* Persons appointed in courts-leet to settle and moderate fines imposed on such persons as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable. *Jacob's Law Dictionary.*

that, you shall not spare any for love, fear, or affection, nor increase any man's fine for malice, but upon every man set the same, according to the quantity or quality of his offence or fault. So help you God."

The sergeant or bailiff, bread-weighers, leather-searchers, and other officers, are next appointed and sworn (see the forms below) to the due execution of their respective offices.

Proclamation. If any one can inform the Steward of this inquest of any matter or thing here inquirable let him come into court, and he shall be received.

### COURT BARON.

Three Proclamations. If any one will enter into plaint, let him come into court and he shall be received.

If any person appear the plaint is entered, and the defendant is called, and if he also appear to defend, a jury is impanelled and sworn.

### OATH OF THE JURY OF THE COURT BARON.

"You shall well and truly try the issue joined between the parties, and a true verdict give according to the evidence. So help you God."

### WITNESS'S OATH.

"The evidence you shall give to the court and jury sworn shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

The jury of the leet are next called upon for their presentments which on delivering they agree may be altered in form, but not in substance. The form which has been used is as follows :

Juratores pred. qui Jurat. et onerat. sup sacrament. cor. dicunt et presentant ut sequitur.

Impris. — presentant q<sup>d</sup>. le comm. pent (*angce the common penthouse*) nup. stat. apud boreal. part. cujusdem dom. Iohis Hodgson gen. in Finkle-street infra burg. pred. debet repariri, ideo ordinat. est q<sup>d</sup>. pred. Iohis bene reparar. dict. pent. ante 25 diem Decembr. prox. sub poen. 39s. 11d.

Item present. q<sup>d</sup>. Margeria Atkinson Vid. non removiavit ill. part. dom. suæ q<sup>d</sup>. stat. sup. reg. strat. in Finkle-street ad com. noc. popul. secund. ordin. hujus cur. ideo in misericordia - - - £.0 6 8

Item present. Iohis Hodgson gent. p. consimile ideo in misericordia - - - £.1 19 0

Omnes mulc. et amerciament. pred. fact. et confirmat.  
p. me, A. B., Steward.

“*Borough of Stockton.*—We, the jury for the borough of Stockton aforesaid, sworn at the court-leet, held here this — day of April, do present and amerce the several persons hereinafter named, in manner following:—

FREEHOLDERS.		£.	s.	d.
Mr. D. W. for not appearing in court is amerced	0	1	0	
Mr. B. F. for the like	-	-	0	1 0
Mr. S. L. for the like	-	-	0	1 0

#### TENANTS.

Mr. I. W. for not appearing in court is amerced	0	0	6
Mr. D. for the like	-	-	0 0 6

G. B.  
I. C.  
L. I., &c.

We, the affeerors duly sworn at this court, and whose names are hereunder written, do affeer the amerciaments

before-mentioned severally to the several sums set opposite to the respective names of the persons presented.

G. B.

I. C.

L. I.”

Sometimes subscribed by the Steward thus—

“ All the fines and amerciaments made as above, and confirmed by me.

A. B., Steward.”

### THE SERGEANT'S OATH.

“ You shall well and truly execute the office of Sergeant, within the liberty and burrough of Stockton, soe long as you shall continue therein, according to your best skill and knowledge. Soe help you God.”

### LEATHER-SEARCHERS' OATH.

“ You shall well and truly execute the office of searching and sealing of leather, for the burrough of Stockton, untill others be chosen in your places, or you be discharged by due order of law. Soe help you God.”

*Simil. p. bread-weighers, butter-weighers, and ale-tasters.  
mutat. mutand.*

### THE OATH OF FEALTY.

“ You shall be faithfull and loyall to the lord of this manor, and shall well and truly do and pay unto him your said lord, and to his heirs and successors lords of this manor, from time to time, all such rents, duties, customes, and services (at times appointed) as you ought to pay and doe for all such lands and tenements as you claim to hold of him. Soe help you God.”



### OLD OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

“ You (A. B.) from henceforth shall be faithfull and loyall to our soveraigne lord the king, and to his heirs and lawful successors, and true faith and loyalty you shall bear of life and member and earthly honour, and you shall neither know nor heare of any ill or damage intended unto him that you shall not defend. Soe help you God.”

### THE OLD OATH OF AN ALE-TASTER.

“ You shall well and truly serve the king’s majesty, and the lord of this leet in the office of the ale-taster within this burrough for the yeare to come, and in doeing that, you must have diligent care that the brewers and tiplers within your limits, make good and wholesome ayle and beere for man’s body, and that the same be sold by such measures and at prices as are limitted or allowed of by the justices of the peace : and if any brewers or tiplers make default, you must present them at this court, that they may be punished for the offence. Soe help you God.”

## CHAPTER XII.

*Of the borough Court continued: Revenues and Mayors.*



HE amerçiements are levied by the Serjeant under the warrant of the Steward.

## FORM OF THE WARRANT.

“*Borough of Stockton*—A. B., gent., steward of the leet court with view of frankpledge within the borough aforesaid, in the county of Durham, to C. B., serjeant or bailiff of the said court greeting, by virtue of my office I command that you levy of the goods and chattles of the several persons hereunder named, the sev. sums set opposite to their sev<sup>l</sup> names and the same when levied pay me immediately, to be applied according to law, and this in no wise omit. Dated at Stockton af<sup>n</sup>. &c.

A. B., Steward.”

An extract of the fines and amerçiements imposed at the said court there, the —— day of ——.

R. W. for not appearing in court	-	-	£.0	1	0
W. J. for the like	-	-	0	1	0
I. W. for setting a whin stack in the West Row	1	1	0		
I. I. for setting his cart in the street	-	-	0	1	8
W. S. for suffering his swine to go in the street	0	1	8		

A. B., Steward.

The processes for recovery of small debts in the Court Baron are—

### A SUMMONS.

C. D., Sergeant or Bailiff of the Court Baron within the borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham, You are hereby commanded to summon ——— to be and appear at the next Court Baron, to be holden at the usual place within the said borough, the —— day of —— at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer —— in a plea of trespass upon the case. Given under my hand and seal, at Stockton aforesaid, the —— day of ——.

A. B., Steward.

### AN ATTACHMENT.

C. D., Sergeant or Bailiff of the Court Baron of the borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham, You are hereby commanded to attach —— by his goods and chattels, so as that he may be and appear at the next Court Baron, to be holden in and for the said borough, the —— day of —— to answer —— in a plea of trespass upon the case, and this my mandate shall be your suff. warr<sup>t</sup>. Dated, &c.

A. B., Steward.

An attachment is never made use of ag<sup>t</sup> an inhabitant, unless he neglect to appear in consequence of the summons; but a stranger is immediately proceeded against by attachment, if he happen to have goods and chattels within the borough. The goods attached are kept till the court day, unless the owner procure two inhabitants of the borough to give bail for his appearance.

The old form of bail piece in the Court Baron was as follows:—

*Burgus de Stockton*—Georgius Wetherel queritur de Johane Denham in pl. tr. ca.

Vicesimo septimo die Feb. A<sup>no</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1732 pleg.  
& manucapt. p. nos conjunc. & divisim.

G. W.  
I. C.

The complaints were formerly entered in a book in this manner.

*Burgus de Stockton*—Curia Baron. infra Burg<sup>m</sup> de Stockton in Com. Dunelm. tenend. ibidem 23 die May A<sup>no</sup> D<sup>omi</sup> 1732.

Wil<sup>ms</sup> Pratt queritur de Petro Radcliffe de p<sup>lito</sup> tr. ca. 39s. 11d.

Petrus Radcliffe queritur de Wil<sup>o</sup> Pratt de p<sup>lito</sup> tr. ca. 39s. 11d., &c.

They are now entered in the Court Rolls as follows :—

#### PLAINTS.

A. B. complains of C. D. in a plea of trespass on the ~~case~~ to the plaintiff's damage of 39s. 11d.

Verdict for plaintiff

£. s. d. and costs (or for defendant.)

It does not appear that any Judgments have ever been entered at length. The writs of execution are in the form which follows :—

“ C. D., Sergeant or Bailiff of the Court Baron within the borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham, You are hereby commanded to levy of the goods and chattels of E. F., to the proper use of G. H., the sum of ——— for his damages & costs which he the s<sup>d</sup> G. H. hath recovered in the said Court ag<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> E. F. so that I may have that money at the next Court-Baron to be holden there the ——— day of ——— next to render unto the said G. H. and this my mandate shall be to you a sufficient warrant. Dated, &c. A. B., Steward.”

In the year 1770 Mr. Sergt. Walker was consulted as to the jurisdiction of and proceedings in these courts, who gave his opinion to the following purport:—"The inhabitants may plead and are subject to be impleaded in these courts. The method of keeping the courts and enforcing obedience to them appears to be regular, and consonant to the law of the land. A summons is necessary in civil proceedings before an attachment should issue, and that I find is the practice of this court, and should still be followed, because the proceedings in many inferior courts have been deemed illegal merely for want of issuing a summons as the first process, and though the writs of execution are not expressed in the best form, yet it would be prudent to continue them, as both in expression and power they derive their principal Efficacy from constant and immemorial usage. The stile of the courts should also be continued, tho' it be a compound description both of the civil and criminal Jurisdiction, viz. both Court Baron and Court Leet, for the proceedings will be legal, provided the business of both courts, tho' done at the same place and on the same day, be kept distinct. The jury of the C<sup>t</sup>. Baron and C<sup>t</sup>. Leet should be kept distinct, or if the same Jury be called upon to serve upon both, they must be both residents within the Leet, and tenants and free-holders within y<sup>e</sup>. C<sup>t</sup>. Baron: It is not necessary to enter up the Judgements unless they are removed into some superior Court in order to examine whether they are or are not erroneous, in all other cases a short minute of the Judgement will suffice to warrant the execution, and the execution may be by distress and sale, provided there is a custom to warrant that practice."

The court leet and court baron have since been regularly holden, in the Townhouse, with great respectability by the officers of the courts, and to the great advantage of the suitors.

By immemorial usage the burgesses, or owners of burgage houses within the borough, (duly qualified by admittance) on the first Tuesday after New Michaelmas-day, elect a mayor for the said borough to serve for one year, which election takes place in the court leet, held on that day expressly for that purpose, before the out-going mayor and the steward of the said court. The qualifications for the office of the electors are set forth in a declaration of rights entered on the records of the corporation, and bearing date the 17th day of Oct.. 1699, [*see appendix*] but though they appear to be very accurately defined by this document, it has occasionally happened that the legality of an election has been contested. One instance occurred in the year 1795. At the court, held on the 6th of October in that year, Mr. Simpson was elected by a considerable majority: he, however, had not been previously admitted a burgess, and though he was the owner of a burgage house and applied to be admitted during the sitting of the court, the Steward considered him ineligible. In consequence an application was, in Michaelmas term following, made by several burgesses to the Court of King's Bench for a Mandamus, either to command the Steward to administer the usual oaths to Mr. Simpson, or to authorize a new election. On hearing the case, the Court directed the following writ to be issued.

“ *Stockton-upon-Tees,* } George the Third, by the grace  
*Co. Palatine of Durham* } of God, of Great Britain,

France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. to R. B., Esquire, outgoing mayor of the borough of Stockton, in the county palatine of Durham, R. C., steward of the court leet of the said borough, and also the burgesses of the said borough. Whereas the borough of Stockton, in our county palatine of Durham, is an ancient borough; and, by the constitution of the said borough, the burgesses thereof, for the time being, assembled at the court leet holden in and for the said borough of Stockton, on the first Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael, the archangel, before the mayor of the said borough, for the time being, and the steward of the said court leet, ought to nominate and elect a fit and proper person to be mayor of the said borough for the space of one year, then next ensuing, and the person so elected ought to be thereupon sworn into such office of mayor at the said court leet. And whereas we have been informed in our court before us, that on the first Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael, the archangel, now last past, or at any time since, no due election was made of a mayor of the said borough for this present year, in contempt of us and to the great damage and grievance of the burgesses and other inhabitants of the said borough, and also in manifest obstruction of public justice within the same, whereof complaint hath been made to us; we, therefore, being willing that due and speedy justice be done in this behalf (as is reasonable) Do require and command you the said R. B. and R. C. that you in due manner hold, or cause to be holden, a court leet in and for the said borough of Stockton, on Tuesday, the 29th day of Dec., now next ensuing, and we require and command you the burgesses of the said borough that you assemble

together at the court leet to be so holden as aforesaid and do then and there, according to the usage and custom of the said borough, nominate and elect a fit and proper person to be mayor of the said borough ; and we further command and require you, the said R. B., R. C., and burgesses, that you then and there severally do every other act necessary to be done by you, or any of you respectively, in order to the due nomination, election, and swearing of a mayor of the said borough, according to the usage and custom thereof, for the remainder of this present year (that is to say) until the first Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael, the archangel, next ensuing, or that you shew us good cause to the contrary, lest by your default complaint thereof may be again made to us. And in what manner you shall execute this our writ do you make appear to us, at Westminster, on Saturday next after the octave of Saint Hilary, then returning to us this our writ. And this you, or any of you, are not to omit, on the peril that may fall thereon. Witness, Lloyd Lord Kenyon, at Westminster, the 20th day of November, in the 36th year of our reign.

By the Court      **TEMPLAR."**

In pursuance of this writ a court leet was held at the time appointed, and Thomas Simpson, Esquire, (having been previously admitted) was again unanimously elected mayor and was duly sworn into his office, and the following return was made to the writ.

" By virtue and in pursuance of the within writ, We, R. B., Esquire, late mayor of the borough of Stockton within mentioned, and R. C., steward of the court leet of the said borough, caused a court leet to be holden before us, in and for the said borough of Stockton, on Tues-



day, the 29th day of Dec., within mentioned (public notice in writing having been first given of the day of holding such court leet, and of the purpose for which the same was holden, by the space of six days before the day of holding thereof, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided) and we the several other persons, whose names are hereunder subscribed, being respectively burgesses of the said borough assembled at the said court leet, so holden as aforesaid, did then and there, according to the usage and custom of the said borough, nominate and elect T. S., Esquire, as a fit and proper person to be and execute the office of mayor of the said borough for the remainder of this present year (that is to say) until the first Tuesday next after the feast of Saint Michael, the archangel, next coming, and which said T. S. was thereupon then and there by me, the said R. C., as steward of and in the said court leet, duly sworn into such office of mayor of the said borough, according to the usage and custom thereof, for the remainder of the year aforesaid, according to the tenor of the within writ, and as is thereby commanded.

The answer of R. B., Mayor

R. C., { Steward of the  
Court Leet.

G. S. }  
S. I. } Burgesses, &c."  
W. D. }  
P. H. }

A proceeding of a similar nature took place in the year 1812; when, by the refusal of Mr. George Snowdon (who had been legally elected mayor of the borough) to be admitted and sworn into the office, the borough

was left without a mayor. On this occasion, the court of king's bench, at the instance of several chief and other burgesses, awarded a Mandamus, directed to the out-going mayor, the steward of the court leet, and the burgesses of the said borough, whereby (after noticing the custom of the borough as to the election of a mayor, and stating that the court had been informed that on the first Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael, the archangel, then last past, at the court leet holden for the said borough, George Snowdon was in due manner nominated and elected into the office of mayor of the said borough, for the space of one year then next ensuing, and that the said George Snowdon had due notice of such his election, and was desired to attend and be sworn and admitted into the office, but that he refused so to do) the out-going mayor and the steward and burgesses were commanded in due manner to hold, or cause to be held, a court leet, on Friday, the 28th day of February, to elect a fit and proper person to be mayor, &c. and to make a return at Westminster on a day therein named.

A court was duly held and a new election took place accordingly, and James Walker, Esquire, was duly elected mayor and sworn into his office; and a proper return to that effect was made to the court of king's bench, under the signatures of the out-going mayor, the steward of the court leet, and several burgesses.

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## THE REVENUES OF THE CORPORATION.

The revenues of the corporation arise from the rents of the custom-house and other houses, and the stallage of the shambles and market-place, which are all freehold,

and from the income of other property held by leases under the bishop of Durham, particularly the town-house, the port, and the anchorage and plankage dues. The latter are granted "UPON TRUST" from time to time to apply and dispose of the profits that arise from the premises for making and repairing the public streets and pavements within the said borough, or for payment of the debts contracted on that occasion, or for other public uses within the same, and for the public advantage and convenience thereof, in such manner as the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses from time to time to be assembled at the courts to be held for the said borough, or the major part of them, should direct, appoint, or approve of.\* Out of the income an allowance was till late years made to the mayor, for the time being, towards the expenses of his mayoralty; but now the whole clear yearly income is appropriated for public improvements.

By an order, made in the court leet, on the 20th November, 1707, the following dues were appointed to be collected in the market.

" All butchers who have outstalls uncovered are to pay every market-day 3*d.* and a covered stall pays 6*d.* Any person who brings fish to pay for every horse-load, crying 1*d.* and for dressing shambles  $\frac{1}{2}$ . For every horse-load of heron hows, salmon, and salt-fish 1*d.* For every basket of salmon  $\frac{1}{2}$ . For wooden vessels of all sorts, every day, per horse load 1*d.* to the market-dresser  $\frac{1}{2}$ . For wain wheels, ploughs, &c. for every one 1*d.* For all things belonging to husbandry, as yoaks, bowes, &c. for every man to pay 2*d.* . All tradesmen who have stalls uncover-

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\* Anchorage and plankage lease.

ed (except butchers) each day to pay 1*d.* and to the market-dresser  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Persons living in the burrough selling oatmeal, &c. per day a farthing, and to the market-dresser a farthing. Persons living out of the burrough selling oatmeal, &c. 1*d.* a day for standing, and market-dressing a farthing per week. Persons living in the burrough selling bread per day  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Persons living out of the burrough do. per day 1*d.* All hucksters which are burgesses to pay per day  $\frac{1}{2}$ . These that are not burgesses per day 1*d.* All gardeners per day 1*d.* farthing, and to the market-dresser a farthing. For every horse-load of fruit 1*d.* and market-dresser a farthing. For every person selling gloves per day 1*d.* For every person selling cheeses each horse load 1*d.* For every shoemaker per qr. 9*d.* per ann. 3*s.* For every horse-load of cherries, plums, pears, &c. 1*d.* For every person selling leather, as bends, &c. 1*d.* For every pack of sheep-skins or gloves 1*d.* Woollen cloth or stockings each pack 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and so proportionably for a greater or less quantity. For each load of [cheeses 2*d.* and so proportionably for a greater or less quantity. For butter sold out of firkin, per firkin, 1*d.* For every hardware stall 2*d.* Hatter's stalls per day 4*d.* Upholsterer's goods per day 3*d.* Sadler's, &c. 2*d.* Pedler's selling laces, linen, &c. per day 3*d.* Sack mobbs, ropers, 1*d.* Potts, glasses, &c. each load 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*—All persons which sell butter made up in pounds, eggs, poultry, geese, piggs, or such like as they have in a baskett on their head or in their arms, and sell the same at the cross steps pay nothing.

The rates of stallage have been since varied from time to time, and those now payable, and which were fixed at a court held in 1819, are as follows :—

Butchers stalls per year for the use of the party £. s. d.  
 taking only, and subject to the Lessee, for  
 the time being, of the market, under the  
 corporation, having the privilege of letting  
 the same on the days when the same are  
 not actually occupied by the yearly tenant

himself	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Each butcher for a stall for a Wednesday only	0	1	0						
Do. do. for a Saturday only	0	0	6						
All stalls 8 feet in length and 4 feet in breadth, except such as afterwards mentioned covered	0	0	9						
Do. do. uncovered	0	0	6						

*Stalls of greater dimensions in proportion.*

Standage on the ground for 12 feet by 6 feet for  
 pots, glass, wooden ware, baskets, and fur-

niture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
For brooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1
Hucksters and fruit stalls covered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
Do. not covered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3
Potatoe and fruit carts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3

*For Standage of Goods sold by Auction.*

Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Implements of husbandry and farming utensils	0	1	0							
Horses, cows, pigs, sheep, or other beasts for each lot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
For each hawker's cart or waggon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
Fish stalls of the above dimensions per day	0	0	4							
Caravans per day small	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	9
Middle size do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
Large do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0

*On the 4 Hiring Days, and at the Races the Stallage  
 to be double.*

## CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

*Quay Dues for landing and shipping Merchandize.*

	£.	s.	d.
Admitted burgesses landing or shipping their own goods - - - - -	0	0	
For all other goods, whether landed or shipped by admitted burgesses or other persons, two thirds of the average rates of wharfage taken for the time being by the public wharfingers at Stockton, and to be ascertained by the mayor for the time being - - -	0	0	0
Sand per ton - - - - -	0	0	1

## FERRY BOAT LANDING.

All timber or deals to pay for landing or ship- ping per load - - - - -	0	0	2
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The names and succession of MAYORS from the  
earliest accounts to the present time.\*

12 Hen. VI. 1434, Major de Stokton.†

1495 Robert Burdon	1588	} Bryan Tunstall
1508 William Brown	1589	
1546 William Laykey	1599	Ralph Bunting
1559	1601	} Nicholas Fleatham
1561	1602	
1562	1607	
1564 Ralph Bunting	1609	

\* Communicated by Mr. Ritson.

† From a return of the Oaths of Knights, Gent. &c. taken before  
the Bishop in the Cathedral Church of Durham: to observe certain  
articles required by Law.

1616	Thomas Lambert	1650	
1619	} Rowland Wetherell	1651	} Rowland Burdon
1620		1652	
1621	William Burdon	1653	Thomas Watson
1622	William Swainston	1654	} Rowland Burdon
1623	Thomas Watson	1655	
1624	William Harte	1656	Thomas Watson
1625	} Thomas Lambart	1657	John Atkinson
1626		1658	} Thomas Jessepp
1627		1659	
1628	} William Harte	1660	} William Peers
1629		1661	
1630	} Giles Wetherld	1662	Ralph Eden
1631		1663	John Atkinson
1632	} John Jessepp	1664	} Robert Jackson
1633		1665	
1634	Thomas Watson	1666	Thomas Jessepp
1635	} John Jessepp	1667	} John Anson
1636		1668	
1637	Giles Wetherld	1669	James Cooke
1638	John Jessepp	1670	Thomas Jessop
1639	Thomas Watson	1671	Robert Jackson
1640	James Cooke	1672	} Nicholas Fleatham
1641	} Rowland Burdon	1673	
1642		1674	} James Cooke
1643	James Cooke	1675	
1644	} Rowland Burdon*	1676	} Robert Jackson
1645		1677	
1646	} Thomas Watson	1678	} William Lee
1647		1679	
1648	} John Bunting	1680	} William Atkinson
1649		1681	

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\* "Apud Stockton, 21 Aug., 1644." The sequestrators of the Parliament direct a warrant to the Constable of Billingham and Wolviston to give notice to the inhabitants who pay tithes to appear before them at Rowland Burdon's house, in Stockton, on Wednesday, the 26th of August.

1682	Ralph Moon	1722	William Gibson
1683	James Burdon	1723	David Dowthwaite
1684		1724	
1685	James Cooke	1725	
1686		1726	John Burdett
1687	Ralph Moon	1727	
1688		1728	John Finch
1689	Thomas Wrangham	1729	William Sutton
1690		1730	William Sutton
1691	Robert Jackson	1731	Henry Brown
1692		1732	
1693	James Cooke	1733	John Burdett
1694	James Burdon	1734	Ralph Bunting
1695		1735	David Dowthwaite
1696	William Atkinson	1736	James Raisbeck
1697		1737	Thomas Raisbeck
1698	James Cooke	1738	
1699	Thomas Wrangham	1739	Jonathan Troy
1700		1740	
1701	Ralph Bunting	1741	William Sutton
1702		1742	James Raisbeck
1703	James Cooke	1743	William Sleigh
1704	Thomas Readman	1744	
1705		1745	Henry Brown
1706	William Hart Atkinson	1746	James Raisbeck
1707	Richard Bowlby	1747	Thomas Raisbeck
1708	Thomas Sutton	1748	Ralph Whitley
1709		1749	
1710	James Cooke	1750	Jonathan Troy
1711	Ralph Bunting	1751	Richardson Ferrand
1712	Thomas Readman	1752	
1713	John Wells	1753	William Sleigh
1714		1754	
1715	John Burdett	1755	Henry Brown
1716		1756	James Raisbeck
1717	John Cooke	1757	Thomas Raisbeck
1718	Thomas Ogle	1758	Ralph Whitley
1719	John Cooke	1759	George Sutton
1720	William Raisbeck	1760	
1721	John Cooke		



1761 William Sutton	1794 Rowland Burdon
1762 Richardson Ferrand	1795 } Thomas Simpson
1763 William Sleigh	1796 }
1764 } Thomas Fall	1797 George Sutton
1765 }	1798 Christopher Smith
1766 } John Wilkinson	1799 }
1767 }	1800 } Robert Wilkinson
1768 George Sutton	1801 }
1769 } John Stapylton	1802 } Richardson Ferrand
1770 } Raisbeck	1803 }
1771 } Robert Preston	1804 } John Carr
1772 }	1805 }
1773 William Sleigh	1806 } George Hutchinson
1774 } Benjamin Lumley	1807 }
1775 }	1808 } Watson Alcock
1776 } George Hutchinson	1809 James Walker
1777 }	1810 John Hutchinson
1778 } Jonathan Davison	1811 James Walker
1779 }	1812 Thomas Hutchinson
1780 } Roland Webster	1813 George Sutton
1781 }	1814 }
1782 Charles Sleigh	1815 } Richard Dickson
1783 John Sutton	1816 }
1784 George Sutton	1817 } Henry Hutchinson
1785 John Wilkinson	1818 William Braithwaite
1786 } Christopher Smith	1819 Thomas Jennett
1787 }	1820 William Skinner
1788 J. Stapylton Raisbeck	1821 Richard Jackson
1789 Benjamin Lumley	1822 }
1790 William Sleigh	1823 } John Wilkinson
1791 John Sutton	1824 }
1792 George Sutton	1825 }
1793 Rowland Burdon	1826 } William Skinner, Jun

**Part the Fourth.**

**OF THE NAVIGATION AND TRADE.**

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**CHAPTER XIII.**

*Of the Navigation of the River Tees.—A projected  
Cut and Canal.*

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“Rejoice—as if the thundering Tees himself  
Reign’d there amid his cataracts sublime.”

MASON.

HE course of my narrative leads me, before I endeavour to delineate the present state of Stockton, to consider the navigation of the river, as a free passage by water is a necessary and indispensable property in calculating the prosperity of a maritime situation. And if we take into account its beauty, as well as utility, the river Tees will not have many rivals. Its beauty consists of the infinite variety of mountains and moorlands through which it flows in the early part of its course ; the delightful meadows and green pastures,

almost surrounded by its waters, in the middle course ; and in the opening shores and distant promontories where it joins the ocean. Near the commencement of the last division, on the northern bank, stands the town of Stockton, where the river is of a considerable breadth, and permits the trading vessels to be laid close to the quays.

I am tempted to digress, and rest my readers and myself on the banks of a favourite stream ; and, for a few moments, indulge in the contemplation of its rural charms. The river Tees rises on the eastern side of the mountain of Cross-fell, in Cumberland ; and, in a passage of sixty or seventy miles, washes the undulating southern shore of the county of Durham. Many a fine romantic scene does it enrich in its current. The rocky channel at Caldron snout, the cataract at the High Force, where the body of the river rushes over a ledge of rock 69 feet in height, the chain-bridge, called Wince-bridge, the parent of many a modern structure ; the noble remnant of Barnard-castle, the tranquil scene at Eggleston Abbey, and the sweet walks of Rokeby, all celebrated by an enchanted pen ; the hanging woods and picturesque cliffs at Winston and at Gainford ; the pastoral scenes at Hurworth, the sequestered spot where the salubrious springs of Dinsdale, near Middleton-one-Row, entice to health and contemplation—require the soft pencil of a Gilpin to describe them.

A Gilpin *has* recorded the charming scenes on this river, though it came not within his plan to describe their peculiar beauties. “ In the bishopric of Durham,” he says, “ we find only the forest of Langden [Langley-dale] or Tees-dale, which latter name it assumes from running along the banks of the Tees. When the woods of this forest

were in perfection they must have afforded a great variety of picturesque scenery. For the Tees is one of the most romantic rivers in England ; and forms many a furious eddy, and many a foaming cascade in its passage through the forest, particularly that celebrated cataract which, by way of eminence, is called *the fall of the Tees*”\*

Spencer, in his beautiful episode of the marriage of the Thames and the Medway, selects *this river* as one of the immediate attendants on the bride, congenial in beauty and poetical embellishment.

“ Then came the bride, the loving Medway came  
- - - - -

“ Her gentle lockes adowne her backe did flowe

“ Unto her waste, with flowres bescattered,

“ The which ambrosiall odours forth did throwe

“ To all about, and all her shoulders spred

“ As a new-spring ; and likewise on her head

“ A chapelet of sundry flowres she wore :—

“ On her two pretty handmaids did attend,

“ One cald the Theise, the other cald the Crane ;

“ Which on her waited, things amisse to mend,

“ And both behind up-held her spredding traine.”†

The Tees, however, though beautiful in gliding through these pleasing scenes, is here of no utility to navigation. The channel is in general rocky and shallow, and subject to considerable floods. The tide reaches to the village of Worsall, three or four miles above Yarm, rather more than twenty miles (by water) from the bar. When the river approaches Stockton, it increases in breadth ; the

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\* Gilpin's Forest Scenery, vol. 1, 310.

† Fairy Queen, B. 4, Canto 11.

shores on both sides become very low ; and the stream continues its general winding character. Barges pass between Yarm and Stockton ; but vessels of a larger nature find a difficulty of navigation, more especially in consequence of two rocks in different parts of the stream which greatly obstruct the passage. The navigation is free from Stockton to the sea. Where the Tees joins the ocean it is expanded into a fine estuary, or bay, which is contracted inwards by a tongue of land on the northern shore, called Seaton-snook.\* The sand hills which here formed a barrier against the sea have, of late years, very much disappeared ; in consequence of which, the point of land stands, like an Oasis in the wilderness of sand, an island in the waste, whilst the sea, in stormy weather, washes over the inland bay and connects it with the main. The bar stretches almost from the rock near Hartlepool to the Cleveland coast near Redcar, an extent of about seven miles : a little within Seaton-snook the river is about three miles across. At spring tides there are about ten or twelve feet water at the bar at low water, and from twenty-six to twenty-eight at high water. In neap tides at low water there are twelve feet ; at high water about twenty-two feet ; but these depths of water must be understood to vary according to circumstances. Within this bay many vessels seek shelter during a tempestuous season, particularly colliers on a London voyage. Near where the river begins to contract its course, on the Yorkshire coast there is a small

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\* *Snook*—implies a tongue of low land. Seaton-snook is now very much diminished in size : probably, it is so called in opposition to the high lands over-hanging the Yorkshire coast,

establishment of warehouses, called Cargo-fleet or Cleveland-port, where many of the larger vessels were wont to load and unload by means of smaller craft from Stockton : they are still occasionally employed for this purpose ; but the improvements which have lately taken place in the navigation of the river, and the institution of a steam vessel to track the ships, render these less necessary than formerly. A little higher up, on the same shore, is another small establishment of granaries, and a quay where vessels may be accommodated, at New-port. These establishments were made when the exportation of grain was considerable in this district. About a mile above New-port, on the opposite or Durham coast, is Portrack, a hamlet in the parish of Stockton. Before the canal, or cut, was made near this place, which will afterwards be mentioned, many vessels were here laid up for the winter ; and here, during the obstruction of the river from ice, they delivered their cargoes.

The course of the river at this place was so very circuitous, that although the shore measured two miles, two furlongs, and thirty poles in length, the neck of the peninsula was only two hundred and twenty yards across. It had often been proposed to make a canal, or cut, through this narrow neck of land ; and very laudable exertions were made for this purpose, during the mayoralty of William Sleigh, Esq., in 1791.

This plan lay long dormant ; though the utility of it was never doubted. Mr. Edmund Harvey, of Stockton, during many previous years, had laboured, without effect, to instill into the mercantile part of the town, not only the advantages, but the necessity, of its execution. But the wise policy of the town did not prevail till A. D.

1808, when an act was passed in parliament to authorize the execution of it. It will only be doing justice to the history of the cut, which has now been completed with extraordinary success, to record the sentiments of those who were *first* sanguine upon this subject.

An accurate survey of the proposed cut was made by Mr. Jonathan Pickernell, engineer of the pier at Whitby, dated March 14, 1791, at the expense of the principal inhabitants and merchants of Stockton and its vicinity. His calculations were printed with remarks ; and, as the latter were approved of by his employers, it is proper they should speak for themselves. I shall add also his estimates, for though they are now *necessarily useless*, they may give a comparative interest to the plan afterwards pursued.

“It appears from repeated trials and remarks which have been made on the river Tees, that a cut across a neck of land, between Stockton and Portrack, might be accomplished, at an expense, that, when compared to the advantage and improvement, to the navigation of the river betwixt these two places, which would arise from such an undertaking, ought to be deemed easy.

By trials the bed of the river on the east side of the part intended to be cut, is found to be about one foot six inches lower than on the west side of ditto, which will, immediately after the execution of the intended work, cause the latter part of the tide of ebb, to run somewhat shallower than it does at present in that part, which in course will cause the velocity to be something greater than it now is ; and be an advantage as it will assist, after the cut is made, the operation of lowering that part of the bed of the river by drags, or any other means thought proper to be used for that purpose.

The **ADVANTAGES** arising from the intended cut are—That by admitting a freer tide, and materially shortening the distance, it will bring the time of high water, and time of flowing, at Stockton and Portrack nearer to an equality;\* and also in some measure to increase the height of the tide at the former place; not however in such a degree as to affect, materially, any part of the river above Stockton, as at Yarm,† &c. for the effect of so small a swell will be amply repaid by a quicker decrease in the tide of ebb, owing to a freer course (which is in fact the only reason that can be assigned for the additional flow) as it is found by experience that the quantity of flow is, in some measure, decreased by the long and tedious passage the tide at present comes in, and it consequently meets with the same obstruction in the tide of ebb.

There is another material advantage which will arise from the intended cut; namely, the total exclusion of

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* On February 21st, 1791, the time of			
Flood at Stockton	was observed to be	3h. 30m.	P. M.
Ditto of high water,	- - -	6h. 3m.	P. M.
Ditto at Portrack	- - -	2h. 20m.	P. M.
Ditto of high water	- - -	5h. 35m.	P. M.
Difference in the time of Flood betwixt Stockton and Portrack, 1h. 10m.			
Difference in the time of highwater, 28m.			

† From several observations that have been made, the height the tide flows is found to decrease, betwixt the mouth of the river and Portrack, at the mean rate of four and four-fifths inches to a mile; the distance betwixt the East and West ends of the intended cut will be two and a half miles, therefore the height the tide flows on the Stockton side will be increased 12 inches, which increase must be diminished to a very small quantity in a run of 8 miles, and so far is Yarm above Stockton by the course of the river.



the most difficult part of the navigation between these two places ; and, by increasing the velocity for the tide of ebb, it may probably remove the sands downwards.

ESTIMATE of the expense of making a cut (220 yards in length, 120 yards in breadth at the top, 100 yards in breadth at the bottom, and 8 yards in depth) across a neck of land, between Stockton and Portrack, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Tees, with the expense of erecting a dam to turn the current, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
To removing 93600 cubic yards of earth at 3d.			
per yard - - - - -	2420	0	0

#### FOR THE DAM.

To 12047 cubic feet of Memel timber for piling, ties, braces, &c. at 1s. 8d. per foot cubic, with labour, &c. included -	1010	6	8
To 8960lb. of iron for piles, shoes, bolts, spikes, &c. at 4d. - - -	149	6	8
To laying 11286 cubic yards of earth to back the dam, at 3d. - - - -	141	1	6
To boats, engines, &c. with incidental expenses - - - - -	250	0	0
<hr/>			
Total,	3970	14	10

PROPOSALS for raising the money to defray the expense of altering the course of the river between Stockton and Portrack.

Expense of making a cut (220 yards in length, 120 yards in breadth at the top, 100 yards at the bottom, and 8 yards in depth) and of erecting a dam (170 yards in length, to run from the S. W. corner

of the cut to the Yorkshire shore, and to	£.	s.	d.
be secured by a double row of piles, &c.)			
according to J. Pickernell's estimate	3970	14	10
For purchasing the ground to be cut through,			
procuring the act of parliament, &c.	1029	5	2
	<hr/>		
	£.5000	0	0

It is hoped there may be raised

by donations	-	-	£2500
It is proposed to borrow at $4\frac{1}{2}$			
per cent. per ann.	-		2500

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£.5000

The yearly interest of 2500*l.* at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is 112 10 0

The tonnage of the ships that deliver the whole or a part of their cargoes at Stockton, or take in the whole or a part of their cargoes from Stockton, in the course of a year is, on an average, 11000, this at 2*d.* per ton will produce yearly the sum of

91 13 4

The yearly deficiency of interest is - £20 16 8

The number of acres gained from the river will be 140. Suppose at the end of 12 years, no more than 70 of these will be

worth 40*l.* an acre, this will produce £2800 0 0

The sum borrowed was - - - - 2500 0 0.

The land gained at the end of 12 years will discharge the sum borrowed, and leave a

surplus of - - - - - 300 0 0

The yearly deficiency of interest, 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

in twelve years amounts to - - 250 0 0

The surplus of 300%. will pay off the interest	£.	s.	d.
in arrear, and leave	-	-	-
	50	0	0

which 50%. would *nearly* pay to the money lenders, simple interest upon their interest from the time it became due, and was unpaid by the commissioners of the work.

So far the Estimate of the land is taken at the lowest valuation in favour of the commissioners for the work, no rent being accounted for which may be received from any part of the land gained from the river, for the first twelve years ; and we rather suspect that the expense of the work is estimated at a greater sum than it will be found to require.”\*

As the improvements of a country depend upon the extension of trade, and as that arises from the facility and expedition of the conveyance of goods, it will not be improper in this place to remark, in addition to what has been said on the subject of the cut, that a few years ago a navigable canal was proposed from Stockton, by Darlington, to Winston, with collateral branches to Pierce-bridge, Croft-bridge, and Yarm. The sum of 861*l.* was subscribed for this purpose, and a committee appointed for carrying the plan into effect. A survey was made of the country by Messrs. Brindley and Whitworth, engineers, and an estimate of the expense ; which, it was supposed, would amount to 63,722*l.* The utility of such a canal to the trade of Stockton, particularly with respect to the carriage of lead, butter, and cheese, and the considerable reduction that would take place in the price of coals, was considered a great argument in its favour.

\* Mr. Jonathan Pickernell was assisted in making this Estimate by Mr. John Chipchase, a mathematical master in Stockton.

The manufacturers of Darlington it was expected would find an easy way to market, and the importation of goods at the port of Stockton, which are sent to Barnard-castle, Kendal, &c. would be increased. The heavy expense, however, attending the execution of the plan, and the uncertainty of its answering the public expectation, *at that time*, put an end to the undertaking. But, as a matter of curiosity, I shall add from Mr. Whitworth's Report, his account of "The length and level of the country" through which it was intended to have been carried.

	M.	F.	CH.	LI.	FT.
From Winston to near Killerby	4	7	1	71	level
— Killerby to Darlington	8		1		187 fall
— Darlington to A. near Fighting-cocks, Yarm lane	5	6	6	94	level
— A. near Fighting-cocks to Stockton	8	1	3	67	141 fall
	26	7	3	33	

Branch.

From Thornton to Pierce-bridge	1	5	9	25	level
— Darlington to Croft bridge	3		8	21	level
— Cotham Stob to Yarm	1	6	8	63	level

Total length of canal & branches 33 4 9 42 328

Oct. 24, 1768.

ROBERT WHITWORTH.

From the spirit of improvement which is now exerting itself so actively on the southern shores of the county of Durham, and particularly in the sea-port of the river Tees, I am induced to notice in the next place an impulse

which was given to the subject by Mr. R. Dodd, an engineer, in the year 1796, by the publication of “ A Report on the Line of Inland Navigation from Stockton to Winston, by way of Darlington and Staindrop, with projected branches to Durham, Northallerton, Thirsk, and Borough-bridge.” He very truly enquires, why “ the introduction of inland navigation (and other modes of conveyance of goods) to this part of the kingdom, should be at so late a period, as *no part of the island is so well calculated for their adoption*, from the immense quantity of heavy tonnage to employ them, which consists of stone, lime, lead, and copper ores, with a variety of valuable clays, marl, iron-stone, and ochres, with inexhaustible mines of the best coal, variety of timber and grain, the whole of native growth; to which may be added large imports annually made of Levant, India, and Baltic produce, which is spread over the country by expensive land-carriage? The high altitude of the inland country prevents the sea throwing the tide far up any of its rivers for the purposes of navigation.”\*

I do not enter into the particulars of Mr. Dodd’s calculations, as the day of canals in this district has gone by; and I am too deficient in my knowledge of the subject to engage in any discussion respecting it. But as the question involves the future prosperity of Stockton, I am called upon to shew, from any quarter, the great resources to which she may apply, and the strong probability that those resources will be effectual. Mr. Dodd observes, that “it requires no disputation how far the town of Stockton is interested to obtain a part of this trade.

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\* The tide of the river Tyne flows up an extent of 16 miles; the Wear, 11; and the Tees, 21.

Let them for a moment turn their thoughts to the neighbouring port of Sunderland, and they will see that from a fishing town it has now become the second sea-port in this northern part of the island, merely from its trade, which has given it all its present opulence and population. Yet it is evident, they by no means have so fine a river as the Tees; they only possessing a dry harbour, supported by expensive art, operating as a considerable drawback on its trade. Whereas the river Tees, *with some necessary improvements*, may be made the first river in this part of the kingdom, the Tyne excepted."

#### CHAPTER XIV.

*Of the Navigation of the river Tees.—The Cut, or Canal, executed near Portrack—Life-boats.*



FROM works that were projected, it is now my pleasing task to turn to those which *have been executed*, and which have, in a short period, accomplished all that the most sanguine expectation could have foreseen. The visible effects of the cut, or canal, near Portrack, need no historian; and the prospects which the execution of this design present of the extension of trade, afford matter of great congratulation to the port of Stockton.

The plan for the proposed cut, as before related, remained unnoticed from the year 1791, till the scheme

was revived in 1802, by the gentlemen and merchants connected with the local interests of the town and port of Stockton. At that period a committee was formed, a report prepared, and an estimate made by Mr. William Chapman, engineer, with plans and sections. It was proposed to raise subscription-shares of fifty pounds each, and to obtain an act of parliament to form the subscribers into an incorporated company. Five thousand pounds were thus subscribed, and it was calculated that duties, at the rates afterwards inserted in the bill, would produce 735*l.* per annum, which, it was expected, would be answerable to the annual disbursement, and allow a dividend of 10 per cent., the highest interest proposed by the subscribers. Difficulties arose; the most important of which respected the property of Lord Harewood, which lay at the extremity of the curve proposed to be shortened by this alteration, and which, by this, would be cut off from any water-communication with the river. No accommodation on this subject took place for five years; but the subscribers resolving to lay their bill before parliament with all its difficulties, were so fortunate, during its progress, as to compromise the question with Lord Harewood, who withdrew his opposition on receiving two thousand pounds as a recompence for the injury his lands would suffer. The bill was passed in 1808; and, on the eighteenth of September, 1810, the new channel was opened for the passage of vessels.

The expenses exceeded the original estimate; and, including the cost of the act, the purchase of land, &c. amounted to 9,300*l.* To meet this excess, and to satisfy Lord Harewood's claim, eighty additional shares were

created under the powers of the act, and the deficiency supplied by the duties as they arose.\*

The duties given by the act are these :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
“ For every ship or vessel trading to or from the said river Tees, from or to any port or place in Great Britain, for every ton the sum of - -	0	6
“ For every British ship or vessel trading to or from the said river Tees, from or to any foreign port or place (except British ships or vessels laden with Norway timber only, and no other goods, wares, or merchandise whatever) for every ton the sum of - - . -	0	9
“ For every British ship or vessel trading to the said river Tees from any foreign port or place, (and laden with Norway timber only, and no other goods, wares, or merchandise whatever) for every ton the sum of - - . - - -	0	6
“ For every foreign ship or vessel trading to or from the said river Tees, from or to any foreign port or place (except foreign ships or vessels laden with Norway timber only, and no other goods, wares, or merchandise whatever) for every ton the sum of - - - -	1	6
“ For every foreign ship or vessel trading to the said river Tees, from any foreign port or place (and laden with Norway timber only, and no other goods, wares, or merchandise whatever) for every ton the sum of - - - -	1	0”

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\* Surtees; from documents communicated by  
Leonard Raisbeck, Esq.



The result of these duties will shew at one view the prosperous state of the concern.

			£.	s.	d.
Sept. 18.	1810 to May, 1811	-	615	14	6
	1812 to - 1813	- -	1150	0	9
	1813 - - -	- - -	1204	12	9
	1814 - - -	- - -	1209	9	0
	1815 - - -	- - -	1104	9	0
	1816 - - -	- - -	1147	5	6
	1817 - - -	- - -	1033	1	9
	1818 - - -	- - -	1169	7	0
	1819 - - -	- - -	1356	16	3
	1820 - - -	- - -	1187	16	9
	1821 - - -	- - -	1248	2	6
	1822 - - -	- - -	1373	4	6
	1823 - - -	- - -	1340	5	9
	1824 - - -	- - -	1494	10	3
	1825 - - -	- - -	1594	7	3
	1826 - - -	- - -	1543	12	5
	1827 - - -	- - -	1474	12	6

The advantages to be derived from this desirable work will be best understood from extracts of the Act of Parliament under which it was completed. The preamble states—

“Whereas the borough or town of Stockton, in the county of Durham, is situate upon the river Tees, which river is capable of being rendered much more commodious than at present for the purposes of trade, both foreign and domestic, by making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal across a certain isthmus or neck of land, situate in the parish of, and within the distance of five furlongs from, the town of Stockton aforesaid, by means whereof the course of the said river will be considerably shortened, and a certain bend, or winding, in the present channel of the said river, lying between Stockton aforesaid and Portrack, in the said county, and extending two miles and a half in length, or thereabouts, and of very difficult and dangerous navigation, will be cut off

and rendered unnecessary for ships or vessels trading to, or from, the port of Stockton aforesaid ; and the said river is also capable of much further improvement by scouring, deepening, and otherwise improving such part or parts thereof as hereinafter mentioned, and establishing certain regulations concerning the trade and navigation thereof, all which means will conduce to the benefit and advantage of the port and town of Stockton aforesaid, and to the extension and increase of the trade, navigation, and commerce of the united kingdom.”

The details of this act it is unnecessary to recite, except so far as they are requisite to the general history. The proprietors “are hereby united into a company for carrying, making and completing, and maintaining the said navigable cut, or canal, passable for ships and other vessels, and the other works, undertakings, and improvements hereby authorized or directed to be made hereinafter expressed, and shall for that purpose be one body politic and corporate by the name and style of ‘The Tees Navigation Company ;’ and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by that name may and shall sue and be sued.”

The Tees navigation company having been amply recompensed by the success of their undertaking, are now liberally pursuing other methods of improvement, connected with the trade and commerce of the port. This new impulse appears to be proceeding to a most favourable issue. They may be safely left, under the divine protection, to work out their own prosperity.

There is one clause of the act not yet taken into consideration, which is of high importance, and, I trust, at no long period, will be attended to—“Whereas it would

tend greatly to the benefit of the trade and navigation of the said town, and to the security and safety, not only of ships and vessels trading to the said port of Stockton, but also of ships and vessels passing along the coasts, to have lights and beacons so constructed as to shew the proper course over the bar of the said river as a place of refuge from tempestuous weather, or by reason of masters and mariners not daring to make for that harbour. Be it therefore further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said company of proprietors, *if they shall think proper*, to erect, or cause to be erected, the requisite lighthouses and beacons for directing the course of vessels over the bar of the said river Tees, and to keep the said lighthouses lighted during the periods of the tide in which vessels may safely pass over the said bar, and to discontinue such lighthouses and beacons *at their will and pleasure.*"\*

Having resided many years within sight of this dangerous coast and expansive estuary, I am very sensible of the incredible advantages and safety both of lives and

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\* The duties appointed by the Act are these :      s.      d.

For all British coasting vessels entering or going out of the river Tees with goods chargeable to the aforesaid tonnage duties at the rate of 6d. p. ton ; for each lower mast the sum of      5      0

For all British vessels from or to foreign ports, chargeable with the aforesaid tonnage duties at the rate of 8d. and 9d. ; for each lower mast      -      -      -      -      r      -      -      -      7      6

For all foreign vessels chargeable to the aforesaid tonnage duties at the rate of 1s. and 1s. 6d. p. ton , for each lower mast      10      0

For all British vessels entering only for anchorage, for each lower mast for passing inwards and outwards      -      -      -      7      6

For all foreign vessels entering only for anchorage, for each lower mast for passing inwards and outwards      -      -      -      15      0

property, that would accrue from further attention to the subject. There is an admission in the Act that would seem to recommend it strongly to the consideration of the proprietors ; namely, that “ *several vessels are annually lost, either in attempting to enter the river as a place of refuge, or in not daring to make for the harbour.*” I have seen, at one time, upwards of an hundred vessels preserved by providentially getting within the harbour, during a storm; or in expectation of it, though the knowledge they possessed respecting the passage was hardly equal to the exigency of the case. It is to be remarked that though pilots may be procured from Hartlepool and Seaton-Carew on one side, and Redcar on the other, the suddenness of a storm, aggravated by the darkness of the night, frequently renders such assistance impracticable.

I cannot with greater propriety introduce the acknowledged utility of life-boats, than in this place. Soon after the introduction of the life boat by Mr. Greathead, of South Shields, A. D. 1804, the Rev. Benjamin Lumley, then curate of Hartlepool, assisted by his neighbours, and under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, proposed and procured the establishment of a life boat at Hartlepool. The last published report is a sufficient evidence of its great success, from Nov. 13, 1813, to June 1, 1823.\*

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\* “ Since the accounts were printed and submitted to the public in 1813, the life-boat has nobly fulfilled the wishes and intentions of the Subscribers. It has saved eighty-eight valuable lives. On February 4, 1815, the crew of the *Betsey*, of Monkwearmouth, consisting of nine persons. November 4, 1821, the crew of the *Cossack*, of Hull, consisting of nine persons. October 24, 1822, the crew of the schooner *Hawk*, consisting of five persons. January 16, 1823, the crews of the

Another life-boat was established at Redcar about the same period, which has been equally fortunate in rescuing the shipwrecked mariner from the horrors of the deep. Both continue to be supported by subscriptions.

As Seaton-Carew is situated upon a dangerous strand, and nearest to a point where assistance is much wanted, and much valuable time is necessarily lost in transmitting the Hartlepool boat along the shore, or in sailing the Redcar boat from the opposite quarter, the late Thomas Backhouse, Esq., of Darlington, a man of kind and benevolent habits, one of the Society of Friends, and a frequent visitor of the sea-side at Seaton-Carew, procured another life-boat to be constructed at his sole expense, and built a boat-house for its reception at that place.

A meeting was holden at Stockton in January, 1824, for the purpose of proposing a general system of relief to shipwrecked mariners on the adjacent coast. The subscription was considerable, and the plan is about to be carried into effect [1827.]

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Magdalene, of London; the Levant, of London; the Starling, the Shannon, and the Expedition of North Shields. February 2, 1823, the crews of the sloop Tees, the Margaret and Jane, and the Whiting, (the latter a complete wreck.) In all, on these two days, the life-boat saved 65 men. The crews of the above vessels, consisting of eighty-eight persons, were thus providentially restored to their families and to their country." In 1824, several other lives were saved.

## CHAPTER XV.

*Of the Navigation of the River Tees—Fisheries—  
Picturesque Views.*

AMDEN says, in the words of his first translator, Philemon Holland, *Doctour in Physick*. “The river that boundeth the south part of this country is called by Latin writers, *Teisis* and *Teisa*, commonly Tees; by Polydore Virgill *Athesis*, and by Ptolomee *Tuesis*.” “Tees springeth out of that stony country called *Stanemore*, and carrying with him away in his channell along many brookes and becks on each side, and running through rocks (out of which at Egles-ton, where there is a remarkable quarroy, and where Conan, Earle of Britaine and Richmond, founded a small abbay) first beateth upon Bernardcastle, &c.” In following the course of the river, our celebrated antiquary passes entirely over the object of our present inquiry, not only without notice, but without the knowledge of its former state of existence; for he says, “Beyond Darlington, Tees hath no townes of any great account standing upon it, but gliding along the skirtes of green fields, and by country villages, winding in and out as he passeth, at length dischargeth himself at a large mouth into the ocean, whence the base and botham of the triangle towards the sea beginneth.”

As I cannot accuse the writer of this very pretty, though quaint, paragraph of a want of observation, I fear we must look in vain, during the reign of Elizabeth, for any flourishing appearances at Stockton. We know, indeed, at that period, the town was (if I may so say) in a state of *abeisance*; I may add of total declension (*though the succession of municipal officers never ceased*) and our beautiful river glided past it without interruption. At the same time it is worthy of remark, that the castle, or manor-house, of the bishop at Stockton, was still a place of his occasional residence, although “in 1633, Mr. Phineas Pette, master shipwright to his Majesty, found mean entertainment at Stockton, though lodged *in the maior’s* house, which was a mean thatched cottage.”\*

As the rude hand of time, however, has shifted the *pastoral scene* for different appendages of the landscape, we must change with it, and extract such delights as the new view of things is capable of affording.

“ Towered cities please me *then*,  
And the busy hum of men :”—

The poetic dream must pass away, and the eye open on the multiplying concerns of society.

The navigation of the river is of considerable importance; not only on account of the traffic conveyed upon its bosom, but for the riches confined within its shores.

The river Tees produces great abundance of excellent fish; such as salmon, flounders, eels, smelts or spar-

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\* Archeol. vol. xii. p. 279. Surtees.

lings,\* &c. In those parts of the river that lie beyond the flowing of the tide, there is plenty of trout ; but the principal fishery of the river is that of salmon, which may be taken in this river, according to the act of parliament, 1 Geo. I, statute 2nd, chap. 18th, from the 22nd of November to the 12th of August ; but it is seldom attempted to be caught till near the month of May. See also other acts, 58. Geo. III. 1st and 2nd of Geo. IV, &c. The mode of taking salmon in this river is with the large drag net, which is used by all the fishermen till you come to the salmon-lock at Dinsdale. Where the stream is shallow they have been taken by the lister or spear, the fisherman standing in a small boat and striking the fish as it glides beneath : but this, I think, is not in use at present. This practice has been followed by poachers by night, who discover and strike the fish by torch-light. An inquiry is at present on foot which may regulate this important fishery by a new act of parliament ; for there can be no doubt but that there is a considerable decrease of salmon in this, and other rivers of the north. Possibly the extension of lead mines, and the impregnated water issuing from thence, have contributed to this ; and certainly we may add, illicit practices in the destruction of spawn and growing fish.

The following “ Thoughts concerning the means of improving the Salmon-fishery of the River Tees,” were submitted to the public some years ago, and are still worthy of attention.†

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\* I refer the reader, with grateful acknowledgments, to John Hogg, Esq., A. M., for the ample and valuable appendix on the natural history of the district, which he has added to this work.

† By a gentleman in the neighbourhood, A. D., 1796.



“ Salmon, in the season of spawning, go as near to the source of the river as the depth of water will allow. There they deposit their spawn in the end of Autumn, which, in the state of fry, come down in shoals to the salt water, in about a year and a half from the time of spawning. If salmon, therefore, are prevented from ascending a river, either by rocks or dams, or are not protected during the spawning season, it is evident there can be but few fish bred in such situation. In such respect, it will be here necessary to state the present advantages and disadvantages of the River Tees.

“ From the mouth of the Tees to Stockton there is a stretch of more than ten miles of salt and brackish water, for the fry-fish to increase and grow to the size of salmon. The fishing ground begins at Dinsdale-lock, which, with the turnings and windings of the river, is at least 12 or 14 miles above Stockton, so, in the whole, there is in the river Tees an extent of 20 miles where a salmon-fishery may be carried on to advantage.

“ It may be proper to observe, that at Berwick-upon-Tweed their salmon fishing grounds extend three or four miles along the sea coast. Salmon caught at the proper season, where there is a regular rise and fall of the tide, are seldom found to be deficient in quality, but decrease both in size and quality when they are long in fresh water.

“ In this particular the river Tees has a singular advantage, as the tide flows within two or three miles of Dinsdale, where the fishery begins.

“ It is known that salmon and sea-trout go up as far as Barnard-castle and some miles above it to spawn, which, by the course of the river, is at least thirty miles above Dinsdale. Within this extent the kipper-fish might have

excellent ground for spawning and breeding, were they protected during the proper season, and the following propositions enforced by a due application to parliament.

“ 1. **THAT** the present method of working lead-mines in Teesdale by hushes, ought to be restricted as detrimental to the salmon-fishery of the River Tees, which must have been property of common right before the working of such lead mines commenced. Hushing is not absolutely necessary in working lead mines, therefore it ought to be restrained by law, as hurtful to the property of others. By dams and proper machinery, even the washing of ore at Smelt mills may be carried on without being prejudicial to any fishery.

“ 2. The dam at Dinsdale ought to be removed, by a due application made to J. W. Lambton, Esq. or indemnification paid him by the common proprietary of the fishery.

“ **N. B.** In any application to parliament, for an act to regulate the fishery of the River Tees, particular attention should be paid, as to any oyster-fishery that may be established in future in such river. In the river Medway such fishery is an object of great importance at present.”

From the last investigation respecting the salmon-fisheries, it appears that the season for taking salmon ought to be the six summer months, commencing with April, and ending with September. They do not make a very frequent appearance in our rivers very early in the year. In April, after having had the advantage of feeding in the sea, they begin to be rich and fat and return to the rivers. They so continue the whole summer. This is the time, and the only time, that they should be caught. They begin to spawn in October ; some perhaps earlier ;

and this difference in the time of spawning may account for the different times when particular fish are in season. *There is, therefore, no foundation whatever, either in reason or in fact, for supposing that salmon are in season in different rivers at different times ;* (which assumption has been acted upon in several acts of parliament.) The law of nature must be the same in all places, and has the best claim to be adopted as our guide.\* In different parts of the river the salmon fisheries are let as private property ; as at Egglescliffe, Yarm, Dinsdale, &c. a rent per boat being paid at each station.

Near the mouth of the river there is a fishery for cockles, which are gathered on ridges of sand left dry at the ebb tide near the middle of the stream. This is principally carried on by persons belonging to Greatham, who procure in this manner a considerable subsistence. From hence many bushels of cockles are sent almost daily by land carriage to Newcastle, York, Leeds, and distant parts of the country. A few also are employed on the shores within the Tees-bay in taking shrimps, which they do with small hand nets fixed upon a long pole. The poor of Greatham are computed to receive not less than 300*l.* per ann. for the cockles procured by their own labour. Large shoals of porpoises frequent the same sand banks, and are supposed to be very injurious to salmon and fishes of an inferior size. A fishery for these has been attempted, but it has not been attended with success.

Near the mouth of the Tees, on Seaton and Greatham Marshes, anciently were very considerable salt works.

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\* A View of the Salmon & Channel Fisheries by J. Cornish, Esq. 1824.

Traces of these works are still to be seen, and have the appearance of breast-works and fortifications. By an inquisition, *post mortem* an<sup>o</sup> 36 Hatfield [1380] it appears that Rob. son of Marm. de Lumley, knight, died seized of 25s. rent and one quart of salt issuing out of three messuages and one salt work in the tenure of John de Carrowe in Seaton: And by another inquisition of the same kind, an<sup>o</sup> 15 Langley [1421] that Amisia, the widow of Thomas de Elmedon died seized of a quarter part of the manor of Seaton, consisting, among other things, of a salt work, value 2s., another salt work, and a fourth part of a salt work, and the passage of the river Teese.\* The farms in the parish of Greatham, bordering upon the marshes, holden by leases under the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of God in Greatham, are covenanted to pay a stipulated number of bushels of salt, as an acknowledgment to the hospital, which, of course, are now commuted for a money-payment.

As our reflections have brought us to the border of the ocean, I cannot conclude the subject without remarking, that, a view of the river at its entrance, when beheld from the sea, is very magnificent; and it is not less so, when seen from *Seaton-Snook*, which now consists merely of one hillock of sand, covered scantily with short rushes, here called *bents*, which forms the northern point at the mouth of the river. I have before mentioned that the picturesque or beautiful scenery on the banks of the river ceases from Aislaby, or Yarm, to the ocean: and this is true with respect to the immediate vicinity of the objects; but the view *inwards*, from the bar, fully recompenses the eye for

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\* Rudd's MSS.

the absence of woods and rocks. A noble river is before you, not less than seven miles in expanse, flowing with a rapid tide, with a S. W. course, till the view of it is lost by the approaching mountains of Cleveland, which apparently close the scene in one vast bay. The hills, from the variety of their forms, being easily distinguished from each other, give a grandeur to the view ; the Carlton alum-work bending over the vale of Cleveland, the bold fronts of Kirby and Dromonby banks, the table land near the gorge of Bilsdale, the lofty cone of the well-known Roseberry Toppin, Eston-nab, boldly fronting the sea, and the fine promontory of Huntcliff, whose foot is washed by the wave, present us with as interesting and sublime a picture as any more celebrated scenery can supply.

South East View of the Ancient Barn of Stockton Castle, from  
Buck's View of Stockton—see p. 23.

## CHAPTER XVI.

*Of the Port of Stockton—Custom-house—Trade.*

**T**HE business of this port having greatly increased, the principal officers of the customs were removed here from Hartlepool (which was upon the decline) on the 16th of October, 1680. Lawful or free quays were set out under a commission from the exchequer in Michaelmas term the 35th of Charles II. 1683.

A copy of the original return of the commissioners appointed for this purpose, 1683, will be the best account, not only of the establishment of the free quays, but the limits of the port.

“WEE whose names are hereunto subscribed, being four<sup>a</sup> of the com<sup>m</sup> in the co<sup>m</sup>on to which these presents are annexed me<sup>m</sup>oned for the doeing and executeing the severall matters and things in the said commission contained, relateing to the port of Stockton, a member of the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the commission me<sup>m</sup>oned, in pursuence of and obedience to the said commission—Do humbly certifie the right honourable the barons of his majesty’s court of exchequer at Westminster, That by virtue of the said commission to us and others therein named and directed, wee did on the 19th day of January in the yeare of our Lord, 1683, and at severall days and

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<sup>a</sup> Only three names appear to have been subscribed to the return.

times afterwards before the returne of the said commission, personally repaire to the said port of Stockton, and search, view and survey the open places there and thereabouts, And by vertue of the said commission have assigned and appointed and by these presents do assign and appoint the several open places hereinafter named to be the places, keys, and wharfes respectively for the landing or discharging lading or shipping, of any goods, wares, or merchandize within the said port of Stockton (that is to say) THAT open place belonging to Stockton, being in length seaven hundred ninety and two foot or thereabouts, beginning that length from the south side of Mr. James Cook's key, and so directly to the north side of Mr. Robert Jackson's key, and in breadth twenty foot from high water marke abutted and boundred with the towne of Stockton towards the west, and the haven along the key aforesaid towards the east, and also an open place belonging to Stockton at the end of the middle street, being in length 66 foot from the north end of Robert Jackson's key, and directly to the south side of a parcel of ground belonging to Matthew Wiggner, gent., and in breadth 60 foot from high-water marke abutted and boundred with the towne of Stockton towards the west, and the haven along the said key on the east; And also one other key or wharfe being in length one hundred and seaventy-two foot or thereabout, beginning 27 foot from the south side of Mr. Atkinson's key and so directly to the north side of Mr. Thomas Crow's key, and in breadth twenty foot from the high water marke, abuted and boundred with the towne of Stockton towards the west, and the haven along the said key towards the east belonging to Stockton aforesaid, which said places

so assigned and appointed as aforesaid are in our judgments and discretions most convenient and fitt for the uses and services aforesaid. And WEE do by these presents set downe and appoint and settle the extents, bounds, and limitts of the said places, keys, or wharfes to be as aforesaid. And we do hereby and by vertue of the said commission, utterly prohibit disanull make void, determine, and debarr all other places within the said port of Stockton from the previledge, right, and benefit of a place, key, or wharfe for the landing or discharging ladeing, or shipping of any goods, wares, and merchandize as aforesaid, except as in the said commission is excepted; and to prevent all future differences and disputes touching the extents and limitts of the port of Stockton, this Port is declared to extend and be accounted from the rocks commonly called and knowne by the name of Black-halls, about eight miles from the barr of Tease towards the N. N. W. and so into the sea to 14 fathom of water, and from thence directly in a supposed line till it fall oposite to the promontory or point called Huntcliffe-foot about six miles from Tease-barr towards the E. S. E. and so directly from the said barr and limits up the River Tease S. S. W. to the horse-ferry commonly called Stockton ferry, saving the usual and known priviledges by law belonging to the port of Hartinpoole.

JAMES BURDON, Maj.

HENRY BRABANT, Custom.

HENRY MONTFORT.\*

An alteration appears to have taken place in the limits of the port of Stockton from a later commission granted for that purpose, and returned into the court of exche-

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\* See Bunting's MS.



quer Mich. term, 3 Geo. II. It is there said,—that “the port of Stockton extends from the point commonly called Ryhope-nook, adjoining the district or limits of the port of Sunderland, about sixteen miles from the bar of Teese towards the north and by west, and so into the sea to fourteen fathoms of water at low water, and from thence directly in a supposed line till it fall opposite to the promontory called Huncliff-foot, adjoining to the district or limits of the port of Whitby, about six miles from the said bar toward the east south east, and so directly from the said bar and limits up the river Teese to the bridge commonly called Yarm-bridge, Dated October 18, 1729.”\*

The corporation of Stockton, by lease for 21 years from the bishop of Durham, is entitled to a duty from all ships that come into the river Tees (from any place but the cinque ports which are exempt.) If they come in one tide and go out the next, it is notwithstanding due and paid, and is called anchorage and plankage.† “The duty paid is 1s. 10d. for a British and 3s. 8d. for a Foreign ship; fourpence of which is due to the bishop’s steward of his court-leet for his fee or his bailiff. N. B. In the year 1725, the 4d. to the bailiff amounted to 3l. 9s. 4d. There are several other duties and perquisites due and payable to the borough of Stockton. As rye imported by any person not a borough-holder pays 10d. per

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\* See Bunting’s MS.

† In 1620, Bishop Neale granted a lease to Rowland Weatherilt of the anchorage, plankage, &c. of the Port of Stockton, and the metage of coal and grain there.

11 Ch. I. to Collingwood } The Bpps lease out the anchorage, plank-  
 15 Ch. I. to Lilburn } age, and metage of the port of Stockton  
 and the Ferry there. Rudd’s MS.

last: and if a burgess, he only pays by the last 4d. Salt and coals also paid formerly, as appears by the ancient Custom-house books. Timber and deals also paid without interruption, and the custom anciently as to deals was one in every thousand, which was afterwards altered to 1s. for 100 deals. So fruit, as apples, &c. paid. The mayor's officer always upon delivery attended, and upon measuring them out, had one out of every bushel."\* The extent of the mayor's jurisdiction on the river Tees, and his right to these duties will be more apparent from the following extract from the lease. The bishop of Durham demises to the mayor of Stockton, "All that his port, haven, and creek of Stockton, extending itself from the bar and low water mark of the sea unto the Wathstead called Worsell Wath alias Wathstead, betwixt Aislaby and Middleton St. George (commonly called Stockton port, creek, and haven,) and the anchorage and plankage and all the sums of money, duties, and benefits arising or growing due to the said Reverend Father and his successors, of and from the anchorage and plankage of any ship, vessel, or boat arriving at the port, haven, or creek of Stockton aforesaid (except all such vessels as shall arrive at the said port, haven, or creek for the use of the said Reverend Father and his successors for bringing in of any goods or provisions whatsoever to be used or expended in or about the houses of the said Reverend Father or his successors, or for carrying out any goods or provisions being the proper goods of the said Reverend Father and his successors.) AND also all the benefit arising from the measurage or mettage of coal,

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\* From E. Bunting's folio MS.

corn, and grain, arriving at the said port, haven, or creek, and the benefits profits and commodities arising from and upon any salt, fruit, roots, victuals or other merchandises sold by any manner of mettage imported to the said port, haven, or creek, of right appertaining and belonging to the said Reverend Father as lord of the said borough and creek of Stockton.”

The original Custom-house is said to have been situated in the yard belonging to the present Vane Arms inn, the stone steps of which are yet to be seen in that place, adjoining to the quay or wharf belonging to Mr. Thomas Jennett. It was afterwards removed, in consequence of an application from Mr. William Dowthwaite, collector, complaining of the inconvenience of the situation, 1696, to the same place, though not the same house, which is now (1827) occupied for that purpose. In a letter from this port to the commissioners of the customs, dated November 10, 1729, it was represented—that “the Custom-house was in so very ruinous and decayed a condition, that it was become hazardous to attend in it. They were, therefore, directed to inquire for a more convenient place, to be within sight of the water, and as near a lawful landing-place as could be had.” But “it appearing that the present was more conveniently situated for the ease of the merchants and dispatch of business than any other place, being in the centre of the town, standing upon the public key, and where the best access may be had to it, and that the mayor and aldermen have proposed to take down the old custom-house and build a new one ten feet longer in the same situation, according to a plan which would be more commodious than the old one, and better warehouses for wet and dry

goods,"\* the commissioners gave their approbation, and took a lease for 21 years from the corporation. This building, situate by the side of the river at the foot of a street [Finkle-street] leading directly from the market-cross, is sufficiently commodious, but has nothing of exterior beauty to recommend it to observation. A stone in front bears the following inscription, "William Sutton, Mayor, 1730."

Collectors of the Customs.

1680 William Dowthwaite.

1701 Thomas Howson, July 15.

1716 Peter Consett, resigned July 31, 1746.

1746 Josiah Corthine, removed to Glasgow, 1742.

1748 John Wilson, 19 Ap. res<sup>d</sup>. 1764.

1764 Jonathan Davison, resigned January, 1781.

1781 Robert Preston, deceased January 25, 1792.

1792 Joseph Grey, deceased January, 1799.

1799 John Carr, res<sup>d</sup>. 1817.

1817 Thomas Robinson Grey, Feb. 6.

The exportation of wheat in grain, which formerly constituted a large branch of commerce in this port, has in a great measure declined, and has been succeeded by the exportation of flour. This has been made evident by the great increase of corn mills in the vicinity. Perhaps a reason may be assigned that after the lands in this neighbourhood were divided and enclosed, they were for many years principally employed in tillage, and of course much exhausted ; therefore when it became necessary to alter the course of husbandry by laying them to grass, the markets could no longer be supplied with the same quantities of

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\* Commissioners' letter, dated March 5, 1729—30, signed Walter Yonge, J. Walker, J. Evelyn, John Hill.

grain. It may be presumed too, that an increasing population occasioned a greater consumption. Whatever the real cause may have been it is very certain, that in this respect, at least, the trade of the town very much decreased in the course of the twenty years previous to the year 1796.\* But whatever deficiency there may have been in some branches of the export trade at Stockton, there is none in the importations ; on the contrary, they have greatly multiplied, as will appear from the returns of the custom-house. Indeed the improvements which have been made of late years in almost every respect in which the port of Stockton is concerned, particularly in the carriage both by land and by water, have conduced, in a very great degree, to extend the trade of Stockton. There are now established waggons in almost every direction from Stockton ; and, in particular, an easy communication is made with Kendal and other parts of Westmorland, Penrith in Cumberland, &c. by which means they may be supplied with goods from London in a much more expeditious manner than from Lancaster, Whitehaven, or any of their own sea-ports.

It is certain that the situation of Stockton is well calculated for commerce ; at least it enjoys equal advantages with any other sea-port towns upon this coast, in carrying on a good trade with the ports in the Baltic, the

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\* "In conversing on Agriculture (with Mons. l'Abbe Raynal and Mons. Bertrand, at Marseilles) they both expressed their surprise to find by accounts apparently authentic, that we imported great quantities of wheat instead of exporting, as we formerly did ; and desired to know, if this was really the case, to what it was owing ? I explained that the change had taken place in consequence of a vast increase of population, a cause still increasing more rapidly than ever."—*Arthur Young's Tour in France*, p. 179.

Greenland fishery, &c. Ships are said to be built here, on more reasonable terms, and full as well as in other sea-ports. During the war of 1783, there were three ship-yards in constant employment at Stockton; and soon after one was opened at Portrack, which possessed this advantage; that the vessel in getting to sea, escaped a difficulty (since remedied) occasioned by the bending course of the navigation of the river between that place and Stockton. This undertaking, however, soon miscarried. A ropery was established about the same time, at the same place; but has also been discontinued.

Dr. Campbell observes, in his "Political Survey of Great Britain," that "the Tees rises on the confines of the county of Cumberland, and running eastward separates the county or bishoprick of Durham from Yorkshire, falling into the German Ocean 6 miles (10 or 12 miles) below Stockton, called from thence Stockton-upon-Tees; which is a place of considerable trade, and may be of greater when *either their own wealth, or the attention of the public*, shall enable its inhabitants to correct the rapidity of the current, which makes the entrance into the harbour hazardous that would otherwise be very good."

In another part of his work, the same author makes some further reflections well deserving the attention of all who are concerned in the trade of this town. Without a spirit of industry no trade can flourish, and without a persevering attention to the interests of commerce, even the advantages of situation will have no effect. The prosperous industry of a few, holds forth an example to others, who are inclined to pursue the paths that lead to riches and honour; thus the amiable contagion spreads,

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\* Campbell's Polit. Surv. of Great Britain, vol. 1, 143.

and we find the common people, the nerves, as it were, of this political body, exerting themselves with unremitting diligence for the benefit of the whole.

It is a flattering circumstance to our town, that Dr. Campbell holds out to us the example of Liverpool. And though we have no hope from the greatest exertions, speedily to equal the celebrity of that rich and still increasing mart of commerce, yet it is some satisfaction to afford a distant resemblance ; and the consideration of being noticed in this manner, may excite us, *in our present state of progressive trade*, to pursue so laudable an end, and exert a spirit of emulation, which will induce us by means of industry and integrity, to rise to a superior degree of honour and prosperity.

“ As Liverpool is a port of prodigious commerce, raised to its present flourishing condition since traffic was thought a point worthy of being considered in history ; so *Stockton-upon-Tees is a port of no despicable trade*, that has started up almost within memory. At the restoration it was a village so despicable that the best house in it could hardly boast of any thing better than clay walls and a thatched roof ; and yet near thirty years ago (1744) there came in one year to the port of London, as appears from the custom-house books, 75 vessels from thence, and the trade is much increased since. We might add a great many other examples, to shew the unexpected effects of industry, as excited, encouraged, and rewarded by the almost innumerable conveniences, afforded from this natural advantage of so many navigable rivers, and which notwithstanding were *so long before they were improved at all*, and are perhaps very little improved, in comparison of what they may be, even in our times.”\*

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\* Campbell, vol. 1, p. 167, published in 1774.

There are other analogies between Stockton and Liverpool, which are here deserving of notice. Liverpool had been chartered by Henry I., confirmed by Henry II. and John. In 1272, it contained 168 burgages, that is, houses and cottages, which had decreased to 138 in 1650, when it was called "*the poor decayed towne of Leverpoole.*" In 1574, a gentleman was mayor, who is described as one of the only *six* residents at Leverpoole that paid towards the defence of the kingdom. In 1566, he petitioned Queen Elizabeth to remit the taxes and subsidies which were levied, which she did. In 1700, when it became a parish, the population amounted to 5,714; in 1821, the population was 118,972.\* Liverpool, therefore, a little more than a century ago, did not exceed the present population of Stockton.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### *Of the Port of Stockton—Receipts of the Customs.*

**Y** the permission of the Commissioners of the Customs, and the attention of the collector and officers then belonging to the port of Stockton (particularly Joseph Grey, Esq., Mr. Luke Elstob, and Mr. John Ayers) I was enabled to give an authentic and accurate account (errors excepted) of the trade of this port. It is preserved here for the purposes of comparison.

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\* Gregson's Fragments relative to the Hist. and Antiq. of the county palatine of Lancaster.



*Total Receipts of the Customs at this Port for  
three periods of ten Years each.*

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1714—3936	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1751—4957	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1785—6471	12	5
1715—5231	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1752—5087	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1786—6245	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1716—3676	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1753—3882	12	8	1787—6096	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1717—4102	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1754—4815	13	1	1788—6327	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1718—5024	18	8	1755—4753	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1789—4978	15	11
1719—3546	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1756—6240	14	1	1790—7132	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1720—5267	3	0	1757—4579	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1791—6701	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1721—3462	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1758—4613	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1792—7460	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1722—4175	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1759—3962	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1793—6190	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1723—3319	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1760—4638	7	2	1794—5485	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
41741	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	47531	11	5	68090	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Exports, at different periods, to Foreign parts,  
in each Year.*

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Rye.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>
1749.	35400 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.	5387 qrs.	
1760.	35863 qrs.	679 qrs.	
1761.	25897 qrs.	603 qrs.	600 qrs.
1786.	451 qrs.		
1787.	370 qrs.		
1792.	1956 qrs.		
1794.	Nil.		

**LEAD.**

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lb.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
1756.	2431	10	1	14	1791.	428	11	2	14
1757.	2254	12	1	0	1792.	339	14	3	0
1758.	1425	9	0	0	1793.	310	3	2	10
					1794.	522	8	2	16

Of late years great quantities of lead, from the mines in the north-riding of Yorkshire, have been sent to Hull; the produce of which mines was formerly brought to this port.\*

\* It will appear from the returns that the lead trade has been restored to this port.

*Complete account of Goods exported from this Port  
to foreign ports in 1792.*

Ale, 29 barrels, 2 firkins. Alum, 16 tons. Bricks, 15000. Butter, 10 firkins. Calico, printed, 967 yards. Cloth, linen, 800 yards. Cloth, woollen, 714 yards. Flannel, 398 yards. Fustian, 43 yards. Haberdashery, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 14lb. wt. Handkerchiefs, cotton, 4 dozen. Do. British silk, 2 dozen. Do. foreign silk, 371 yards. Hats, men's, 9 doz. Lead, 339 tons, 14 cwt. 3 qrs. wt. Lint, 47 tons, 2 cwt. 24lb. Pantiles, 1000. Sail-cloth, 2280 ells. Shag, worsted, 36 yards. Stockings, cotton, 7½ dozen pairs. Do. woollen 5825 dozen pairs. Stuffs, woollen, 953 yards. Tow, 83 cwt. Wheat, British, 1956 qrs. Wheat, foreign, 518 qrs. 3 bush.

*Complete account of Goods imported from foreign  
Parts into this Port in the year 1792.*

Bottles, glass, 2 quarts 8lb. wt. Bottles, stone, 12 doz. Bristles, undressed, 546 doz. lb. Bullrushes, 1 load, 6 bundles. Calves' skins, undressed, 77 dozen and 3. Canvas, packing, 21 ells. Clover-seed, 270 cwt. 3 qrs. 19lb. Cordage, 36 cwt. 1 qr. Cotton wool, 627lb. Flax, rough, 7672 cwt. 2 qrs. 3lb. Geneva, 9904 gallons. Gravestones, marble, unpolished, 78 feet super. Hemp, rough, 1962 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lb. Hides, horse in the hair, 348. Hides, ox and cow in the hair, 591. Iron, in bars, 853 tons, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 27lb. Linen, Russia, 19 cwt. 1 qr. Linseed, 4160 bush. Linseed cakes, 8 tons. Mats, Russia, 600. Matting, Holland, 72 yards. Millstones, 2. Oakham, 3 cwt. Oak bark, 1843 cwt. 2 qrs. 21lb. Oats, 138 qrs. 4 bush. Oil, (produce of two whales) 28 tons, 197 gallons. Onions, 22 bush.

Onion-seed, 1 cwt. 10lb. Pantiles, 1100. Plums, dried, 201b. Pots, chamber, 10 doz. Rags and ropes, old, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 17lb. Sail, foreign made, 1. Sail-cloth, 2 qrs. 16 ells. Seal skins, undressed, 50. Seltzer water, 8 doz. 4 bottles. Sheep skins, undressed, 6. Do. pieces of, undressed, 10 cwt. Smalts, 1553lb. Tar, 1 last. Tarras, 8 bush. Tow, 35 cwt. 1 qr. 18lb. Trees, 6 bundles. Vinegar, 5 gallons. Whale-fins, 29 cwt. 1 qr. 16lb. Wine, Portugal, 51 tons, 56 gallons. Wine, Rhenish, 74 gallons. Yarn, linen, 258449lb.

WOOD, viz.—Axle-trees, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 16lb. Balcoons, oak, 2 qr. 12lb. Balks, fir, 4 cwt. 16lb. Battens, 52 cwt. 3 qrs. 10lb. Deals, 371 cwt, 2 qrs. 23lb. Deal ends, 19 cwt. 13lb. Fir timber, 2825 loads 1 foot. Handspikes, 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 12lb. Harrow-bulls, 24lb. Jointing laths, 90 bundles. Lath-wood, 49 fath. Marts, 6 inches and under 8,—8. Do. 8 inches and under 12, 5. Do. 12 and upwards, 5. Oars, 3 qrs. Paling-boards, 5 cwt. 16lb. Spars, 2 cwt. 8lb. Staves, 28 cwt. 2 qrs. Treenails, 4000. Wainscot logs, 111 loads 18 feet.

*Imports, at different periods, from foreign Ports.*

Flax.			Hemp.			Iron.				Fir-timber.	
Cwt.	q.	lb.	Cwt.	q.	lb.	Tons.	c.	q.	lb.	Loads.	f.
1766—4010	0	0	1178	3	0	482	13	0	22	885	18
1767—4766	0	0	961	2	5	306	1	0	14	2001	5
1768—3625	3	12	670	1	13	501	19	2	2	1695	35

Deals and Battens.			Wainscot Boards.		Pantiles.	
Cwt.	q.	lb.	No.		No.	
1766—871	0	19	1832		9850	
1767—909	1	19	1455		6500	
1768—755	0	2	1522		8700	

*Particular Goods brought and carried Coastwise.**Coals landed in the Port of Stockton.*

1770\*—4096½ chaldrons and 65 tons  
 1780— 222 chaldrons and 21 tons  
 1790— 220½ chaldrons and 41¾ tons

Lead.	Alum.	Butter.	Hams.	Pork.	Tallow	Sail cl.
<i>Tons. cwt.</i>	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>	<i>Firkins</i>	<i>Hogsh.</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Bolts.</i>
1766—1302 0	495 0	21513	490	623	1252	1888
1767—1351 14	907 19	23796	601	1115	2208	1897
1768—2069 11	768 16	26406	668	1100	1793	2571

Linen.	Cheeses.	Oak-timber.	Ale.	Pantiles.
<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Tons. Cwt.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1766—162	241 0	345	372	9000
1767—218	272 14	105	392	9000
1768—292	287 4	288	1011	3000

*Particular Goods sent Coastwise to London at different periods.*

LEAD—1790, 2118 tons 12 cwt. 1791, 2267 tons.  
 1794, 2818 tons 10 cwt.

WHEAT—1790, 1158 quarters. 1794, 1585 quarters.

OATS—1790, 11849 quarters. 1791, 6738 quarters.  
 1794, 16212 quarters.

BUTTER—1790, 17841 firks. 1791, 15040 do. 1794,  
 181452 quarters.

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\* At this period there was a great demand for coals from Sunderland and Newcastle, by sea, for the alum-works on the Yorkshire coast, within the district of the port of Stockton; but, owing to the high duty since that time, the said works have been supplied with land sale coals at a much more reasonable rate.

**PORK**—1790, 1150 casks. 1791, 1062 casks. 1794, 1161 casks.

**HAMS, &c.**—1790, 287 hogsheads, 593 casks, 195 parcels, 20 hampers, and 290 loose hams. 1791, 978 hogsheads and casks of hams. 1794, 176 hogsheads, 297 hampers and mats, and 490 loose hams.

129 hogsheads, 3 mats of beef and tongues.

1790—281 bales and 10 cases of linen and woollen.

1791—344 bales and 8 cases of linen and woollen.

*Corn and Flour carried Coastwise.*

Wheat Flour. Qrs.	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.
1785—2278	6311	20	21334
1786—2930	3038	60	12327
1794—4954	12927	291	16212

*Particular Goods brought Coastwise from London, at different periods, into this Port.*

Sugar. Tons. cwt.	Tobacco and Snuff. lb.	Salt. Tons.	Molasses. Hogsh.	Vinegar. Casks.	Hops. Cwt.
1766—893 8	107616	487	989	265	2229
1767—690 18	114083	452	922	290	1135
1768—760 1	111359	533	898	297	1849
1793—1127 10					
*1794—1510 10					

**TEA**—1780, 11,993lb. 1790, 89,088lb. †1794, 111,712lb.

\* Sugar being this year, on an average price, at 9d. per lb., which is 4l. 4s. per cwt. or 84l. the ton; amounts to 126,882l.

† The average price of tea being this year 4s. per lb. amounts to 22,342l. 8s. From the great difference of the quantities of tea brought from London in the years 1780 and 1790, plainly appears the utility of the Commutation Act, which took place between those periods. Great quantities of teas were smuggled in this district before the said act passed.

TOBACCO and SNUFF—1780, 108,935lb. \*1790  
62,498lb.

*An account of the number of Ships cleared from the Port  
of Stockton for foreign Parts for 10 Years.*

British Ships.		Foreign Ships.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1760—81	5470	43	1772
1761—55	3730	55	2046
1762—36	2524	40	1690
1763—15	790	21	1070
1764—31	1875	28	1570
1765—28	1776	19	1400
1766—29	1930	13	980
1767—19	1440	9	528
1768—15	1000	9	660
1769—17	1100	6	480

January 1, 1795, there were 47 vessels belonging to the port of Stockton ; carrying 5730 tons per register.

*Number of coasting Vessels that have arrived and  
cleared in two periods of five years each.*

Years.	No. of vessels arriving coastwise.	No. of Vessels clearing coastwise.	Years.	No. of Vessels arriving coastwise.	No. of Vessels clearing coastwise.
1801	152	160	1816	221	256
1802	184	186	1817	281	264
1803	152	188	1818	285	286
1804	144	167	1819	263	269
1805	151	203	1820	281	301

\* The great inequality in quantity between the years 1780 and 1790 plainly shows what large quantities of this commodity are smuggled in these parts, owing to the high duty.

*Total Receipts of the Customs for three Periods of five Years each.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1796	5692	6	8	1806	9636	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1816	5866	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1797	4669	5	6	1807	8037	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	10483	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1798	8019	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1808	4082	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1818	13369	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
1799	6696	4	10	1809	1668	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1819	9949	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1800	7723	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1810	5259	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1820	11147	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	£32800	18	10		£28684	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		£50815	9	0

*Lead exported over Seas.*

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
1804	719	9	0
1810	411	11	0
1820	685	11	0

*Lead shipped at Stockton in 1821.*

To London	-	-	-	-	57,311 pieces
Hull	-	-	-	-	5,900
Holland	-	-	-	-	5,967
France	-	.	-	-	3,050

Total. 72,228 pieces.

*Imported 1821. Timber and Wainscot Logs.*

From Norway and the Baltic	-	64,473 cubic ft.
British Colonies in America		111,256
		175,732 cubic ft.

The average importation of timber for ten years ending in 1820 was 128,182 c. f. *p. ann.*; increase in 1821, 47,550 c. f. Total, 175,732 c. f.

*Statement of articles imported for two periods of  
three years each.*

Years.	Fir Timber	Wainscot Logs.	Deals.	Battens.	Masts of all sorts.	Spars of all sorts.
	<i>Lds. ft.</i>	<i>Lds. ft.</i>	<i>c. q. l.</i>	<i>c. q. l.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>c. q. l.</i>
1808	408 16		186 0 9	6 0 0	3	0 2 17
1809	1107 31		36 2	0 1 0	99	0 0 8
1810	2966 45		174 8 8	9 0 6	121	3 3 3
1818	8249 44	105 5	173 0 18	13 0 6	305	3 3 4
1819	8422 21	73 5	187 2 8	27 1 23	73	1 3 17
1820	3015 12	78 21	156 3 3	27 0 4	57	1 2 20

Years.	Staves of all sorts.	Lath wood.	Corn of all sorts.	Hemp.	Flax.
	<i>c. q. l.</i>	<i>Fath.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>Tons. c. q. l.</i>	<i>Tons. c. q. l.</i>
1808	2 0 0	13			109 12 1 15
1809	130 2 5	37			77 4 2 6
1810	38 3 24	43	300	5 11 2 0	
1818	90 0 29	81	7594	101 5 3 17	421 1 3 10
1819	91 3 7	52½	3837½	76 11 2 9	233 3 1 24
1820	72 3 15	50½	1120½	94 8 1 22	231 13 2 0

Years.	Oak Bark.	Tallow.	Linseed.	Clover Seed.	Raw Linen Yarn.
	<i>Ton. c. q. l.</i>	<i>t. c. q. l.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>c. q. l.</i>	<i>c. q. l.</i>
1808					
1809					
1810	125 2 2 10				
1818	975 6 1 1	6 18 0 5	16337	462 0 0	1228 1 26
1819	542 19 3 4	20 10 0 8	9324	280 3 17	609 0 0
1820	501 16 2 0	20 11 2 23	8591	251 0 6	



Years.	Iron.*				Hides of all kinds.	Skins of all sorts.	No. and tonn. of ves- sels arrived from fo- reign parts with carg.	
	Tons.	c.	q.	l.			No.	Tons.
1808	249	17	3	21			13	1665
1809	50	1	1	0			10	1561
1810	57	0	2	18		813	37	4136
1818	84	8	1	9	3871	3572	69	8908
1819	73	11	0	11	217	660		6857
1820	23	1	2	3	1376	1852		5599†

*Account of the gross Receipt of the Duties of Customs for six Years.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1821	9107	1	2½	1824	20295	0	2½
1822	12800	2	5	1825	36257	10	6
1823	15660	15	6½	1826	37025	13	9½

*Account of the number of Ships, with their Tonnage, that have cleared outwards from, and to, foreign Ports, for five Years.*

FOREIGN.

INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1821	48	6495	11	823
1822	62	7875	17	1897
1823	74	10428	9	897
1824	84	11234	10	1338
1825	83	11687	3	565

\* The cause of the decrease of the *importation* of iron is to be attributed to the improvements in the home manufactory.

† The above returns are extracted from Mr. Surtees's History of Durham, communicated to him by Mr. Nathan Thompson, of the Custom-house, Stockton.

‡ The very great increase in the last three years is chiefly owing to the transfer of the duties on wine and spirits from the excise department to that of the customs.

COASTWISE.

INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1821	225	18592	240	19481
1822	223	18718	237	19360
1823	246	19213	226	17388
1824	298	20771	250	18883
1825	284	20098	258	18985

An Account of the Quantities of Articles imported  
for five years.

Years	Timber.	Wainscot Logs.	Deals.	Battens.	Mast s.	Spars.
	Lds. ft.	Lds. ft.	c. qr. lb.	c. qr. lb.	No.	c. q. lb.
1821	3061 31	54 24	129 3 12	17 1 12	25	2 1 14
1822	4054 41	69 40	150 0 19	23 3 4	42	8 2 27
1823	5665 10	69 20	178 2 23	33 1 27	34	6 0 25
1824	5403 43	109 43	243 0 4	131 0 10	25	4 1 24
1825	5255 9	58 13	301 3 29	142 2 1	42	42 3 0

Years.	Staves.	Lath.	Corn.	Hemp.	Flax.	Birch Oak Bark.
	c. q. lb	Fath.	Qr. b.	Ton. c. q.	Ton. c. q.	Tons. c. q.
1821	133 2 8	65 $\frac{11}{12}$	409 3		8637 0 18	10991 0 4
1822	86 0 5	69 $\frac{25}{12}$		1838 2 4	12300 0 13	20769 0 8
1823	96 2 3	99 $\frac{28}{12}$	2 2	404 1 13	11220 3 24	24358 2 8
1824	120 3 23	129 $\frac{10}{12}$	1771 3	877 0 3	12967 0 22	20198 1 23
1825	70 1 28	90 $\frac{11}{12}$	1162 1	1178 3 19	16783 3 19	20949 3 0

	Tallow	Linseed.	Clover s.	Cheese.	Iron.	Hides.	Skins
	t. c. q.	Bushels.	c. q. lb.	c. q. lb.	t. c. q. lb.	No.	No.
1821		8504	817 1 7	210 0 16		2681	3762
1822		3552	550 0 13	43 3 27	6 15 1 4	2607	12913
1823		13573	3009 0 10	25 0 0		2052	11609
1824		14751	565 3 21	95 1 24	19 2 10	1080	6080
1825		14350	161 0 21	1463 2 26	68 8 2 3	2515	9603

*An Account of the Number of Pigs or Pieces of Lead shipped at this port, for foreign ports and coastwise, for five years.*

FOREIGN.				COASTWISE.			
Years.	France	Holland.	Total.	London	Hull.	Other Ports.	Total.
1821	3050	5252	8502	57311	6615		63926
1822	9249	8404	17653	73566	13044	400	87001
1823	6741	5247	11988	56679	8050		64729
1824	4215	4180	8395	74425	8788	24	83237
1825				72565	11950	500	85015

*Total Foreign and Coastwise.*

1821 - 72228	1824 - 91632
1822 - 104663	1825 - 85015
1823 - 76717	

*An Account of the Wheat-flour, Wheat, and Oats, shipped at this port for five Years.*

LONDON.				NEWCASTLE.		
Years.	Wheat Flour	Wheat.	Oats.	Wheat Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
1821	44706	4651	8921	8491	410	70
1822	64860	9321	12686	5155	1277	20
1823	53531	906	4926	870	368	
1824	22435	624	4495	14135	400	
1825	41274	1360	3882	8868	290	1054

SUNDERLAND.				OTHER PORTS.		
Years.	Wheat Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Wheat Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
1821	2734	1633	480	315	814	115
1822	1249	686	255	1439	500	850
1823	3204	700	200	422		
1824	6386	365		1546	15	10
1825	6002	330	10	464		3

*Total.*

Years.	Wheat Flour.	W heat.	Oats.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
1821	56154	7508	9586
1822	72703	11784	18811
1823	65627	1974	5126
1824	44502	1402	4505
1825	56608	1980	4949

## CHAPTER XVIII.

*Of the Port of Stockton—Proposed Improvements in the  
Port for the purposes of Trade—Detail of  
Proceedings respecting the Cut.*



THE period of the last twenty-five years is the most important epoch in the history of Stockton. For many years previous to 1802, the trade of the port had been in a very declining or sluggish state, and, in particular, the shipments to, and from, the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a considerable part of the North Riding of Yorkshire (which in point of locality seemed to belong to this port) had been transferred to the ports of Hull and Newcastle. In that year, the attention of the inhabitants of Stockton, who felt interested in its prosperity, was roused to the consideration of the cause of this languor and the best means of promoting an increase of trade.

It appeared that the port possessed advantages, especially that of being surrounded by a rich, populous, and extensive country, abounding in minerals of almost every description, which entitled it to become a port of much greater consequence, and that its advance in the scale of importance was mainly impeded by the difficulties and inconvenience of the navigation of the river, and the want of regularity and despatch in the management of the vessels in the country-trade.

The most serious obstructions in the navigation were found to exist in, or to be occasioned by, the bend or winding of the river between Page's Point and Portrack. These are detailed in a particular Report. It was therefore deemed highly desirable to have the measure, which had been twice before unsuccessfully attempted, of making a cut or canal (as has been before described) across the neck of land at Holme-house, so as to avoid that circuitous course, revived; and it was anticipated that, if that undertaking could be accomplished, encouragement would be afforded for increasing the shipping of the port, and a facility of intercourse would be thus given to induce those engaged in mercantile speculations to resort to it.

A public meeting was convened on the 29th of October, 1802, to take into consideration the expediency of the measure, and resolutions were passed declaratory of the advantage of it: a committee was appointed to obtain further information, which made a Report to the adjourned meeting on the 26th of November following. At this meeting of the merchants and inhabitants of Stockton, and the neighbourhood, it was unanimously resolved that, a survey should be made to ascertain the expense,

and a subscription entered into for defraying the charge of the survey. In pursuance of these resolutions the professional services of William Chapman, Esq., as an engineer, were engaged ; and he made a report which is printed with the report of the committee.

On the 9th of April, 1805, a general meeting was holden to take into consideration the Engineer's Report ; and it was unanimously determined that an act of parliament should be applied for, to authorise the making of the proposed cut, and to grant a tonnage-duty on all vessels coming into, or going out of, the port of Stockton, to be applied, as to be mentioned, and that the requisite capital for defraying the expense of obtaining the act, and executing the proposed work, should be raised by subscription-shares of £50. each, to be transferrable, and that the produce of the tonnage-duties should be appropriated in paying an annual dividend of a limited amount (subsequently fixed at £.10 per cent.) to the subscribers, and should, subject to that claim, *be made applicable to the further improvement of the navigation of the river*. At this meeting a numerous committee was appointed, including those who had constituted the former committee : upon the latter, and their indefatigable solicitor,\* who from the beginning had borne the burthen of the day, the business devolved. No time was lost in procuring subscriptions to the amount of £5000, the sum then considered sufficient for the purpose.

The interval between April 1805, and 1807, was occupied in negotiating with Lord Harewood, with a view to obviate an opposition which he threatened to the Bill

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\* Leonard Raisbeck, Esq.

in parliament. How this was settled has been before detailed [see chap. 16]; but the chance of success was so doubtful that many subscribers withdrew their names, or paid premiums to others to take their shares off their hands. The strenuous exertions of the legal adviser above-mentioned, succeeded in getting the Bill through the House of Commons. At its second reading in the House of Lords, Lord Harewood renewed the negotiation for a compromise, as it was admitted by both parties that his property at Mandale would be depreciated in value. He proposed to accept\* £2000. as a full compensation for any loss he might sustain; to this the committee acceded, and the Bill passed the House, and received the royal assent in May, 1808.

On the 17th of June following the first general meeting of the proprietors of the Tees Navigation Company took place, when it was determined to increase the capital to £7000, by erecting 40 additional shares, and a committee appointed to carry the work into execution. This was done under various contracts, and by the direction of Mr. Chapman; and the cut was completed and opened for the transit of vessels on the 18th of September, 1810.

Document of reference—"Report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of making a cut across the neck of land between Stockton and Portrack: also Mr. Chapman's Report and Estimate, with plans. Stockton: printed by Christopher and Jennett, 1805."

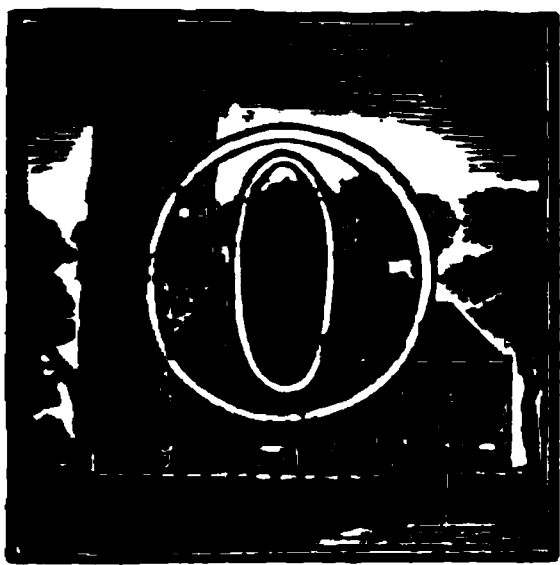
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\* The £2000. stipulated to be paid to Lord Harewood was afterwards raised by augmenting the shares to 180; and the new ones were all promptly engaged by the original subscribers.

## CHAPTER XIX.



*Of the Port of Stockton—Details respecting the Stockton and Darlington Railway—Of the proposed Northern Line of Railway.*



THE impediment to the trade of Stockton being removed by the accomplishment of the cut, or canal, at Portrack, other plans for the same purpose began to develop themselves. On the occasion of the opening of the cut, a very numerous body of the merchants and others connected with the trade of the place being assembled, Leonard Raisbeck, Esq., called their attention to the evidently great advantage which would result from facilitating the conveyance of merchandise and minerals between the town of Stockton and the western parts of the county, and moved that a committee should be appointed for obtaining every requisite information as to the eligibility of forming a canal, or rail-road, for the purpose. The motion was seconded by Benjamin Flounders, Esq., of Yarm. The measure was then fully discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that it would be productive of incalculable benefit to the port, and to the several towns and places connected with it, in a commercial point of view. In consequence, a very numerous committee of investigation was appointed, and a subscription entered into to defray the expenses.



This important improvement being thus in contemplation, the Tees Navigation Company adopted for their motto, “**MELIORA SPERAMUS.**”

The result of the inquiries of the committee being highly favourable, and deeming it essential to obtain as general and extensive support as practicable, they called a public meeting of the nobility, gentry, merchants, and others interested in the district, both by public advertisements and private applications.

On the 17th day of January, 1811, the committee submitted to the gentlemen present, the result of their labours; and it was ordered that a survey of the district should be made by the late Mr. Rennie, an engineer of the first eminence and celebrity, and that he should be requested to report his opinion, not only as to the practicability of carrying a canal, or railway, into effect, and the comparative merits of those measures, but also what would be the best line to be adopted for it, the distance to which it should extend, and the expense at which it would be accomplished; and that a subscription should be entered into for defraying the expense of that survey. Other necessary arrangements were made, and an order that, on the receipt of Mr. Rennie's Report, a meeting of subscribers should be called.

Mr. Rennie's numerous engagements prevented his attending to the subject till the autumn of 1812, when instructions were given him in exact accordance with the above resolutions.

He then made a survey, and caused the levels to be taken *of the whole district*; and after well considering the comparative claims of a line by Darlington and one by Rushyford, before suggested by Messrs. Brindley and

Whitworth, he gave a decided preference to that by Darlington ; but did not, at that period, give any conclusive opinion whether a canal, or rail-way, would be be most desirable ; merely observing that, in cases where the ascending tonnage would bear a near proportion to that descending, a canal would be preferable, but where the former would be considerably less than the latter, a railway would be more eligible. His observations and estimates were submitted to a general meeting held the 7th of February, 1815, when a committee was appointed to prepare and publish a Report of the information that had been procured, and to raise subscriptions for carrying one or other of the measures into effect.

Whilst that Report was in progress great commercial difficulties and distresses occurred, and the public oppression was so serious and general that it was deemed prudent to suspend the further proceedings till a more favourable moment. They were not therefore resumed till the autumn of the year 1818 ; at which time another scheme for a canal from Stockton by Rushyford was brought forward. The amount of subscriptions upon this measure was £95,000 ; the estimate of expense, £225,000 ; the project, therefore, was relinquished.

The proprietors of the line by Darlington, having the sanction of such names as Brindley, Whitworth, and Rennie, supported also by the corroborating opinions of Mr. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Overton, two engineers of high repute, and conceiving also that it would be of more advantage to the public to give increased facility of communication in a direction embracing the manufacturing and other principal towns of the district, and commanding an extensive, a rich, and populous range of

country, where a considerable trade already existed, to a line where there was then but little or no commerce, and only of thin population, determined to prosecute their measure, notwithstanding the other project should be undertaken.

The advantages to be attained by the railway or tramroad, as stated in the first act, were "by facilitating the conveyance of coal, iron, lime, corn, and other commodities from the interior of the county of Durham, to the town of Darlington, and the town and port of Stockton, and towards and into the north riding of the county of York; and also the conveyance of merchandise, and other commodities from the said town and port of Stockton to the said town of Darlington, and into the interior of the said county of Durham, which will materially assist the agricultural interest, as well as the general traffic of that part of the country, and tend to the improvement of the estates in the vicinity of the said railways or tramroads."

The act for authorising the construction of a railway, or tramroad, passed in April, 1821; and two subsequent acts for varying and improving the line, and making additional branches, have since been obtained; the one in May, 1823, and the other in May, 1824.

The railway was opened for public accommodation in September, 1825, and is now in full operation. The increase of the trade of the port, which may fairly be attributed to the measures above noticed, exceeds all calculation. Some idea of it may be formed by comparing the returns at the Custom-house, at the present period, with those for 1802, and the previous years.

During the progress of these successful measures another plan was in operation, (which had not the same ter-

mination) to effect the same beneficial purposes by a more northern line of direction. In the session of 1819 an act was applied for, but the bill withdrawn. In the session of 1824 the application was renewed, but the bill was again withdrawn in consequence of the orders of the House of Commons not having been complied with. In the session of 1825 the application was repeated, but meeting with a strong opposition, the success was no better than before.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway extends from the town of Stockton to Witton Park colliery, by or near Darlington, with several branches, near 30 miles in length. The Tees and Weardale Railway was intended to commence about four miles below Stockton, at Haverton Hill, near the mouth of the Tees, and to run inland about 26 miles to Willington, which is in the vale of the Wear between Durham and Wolsingham. Nearly the same commodities would be supplied by both. The latter measure having been attended with much labour, and at an expense of not less than £7,000, it seems desirable, that, though unsuccessful, it should not be forgotten, as constituting one of the means intended to promote the trade of Stockton and its vicinity. The plans were lodged in 1824, both in the clerk of the peace's office at Durham, and in the private bill office, London, with explanatory books of reference.

Should this scheme, or any other for connecting the more northern parts of the coal field with the river Tees, ever be resumed, the particulars may thus be recovered. The particulars of the plans for the canal, and the railway of 1819, may also be recovered from the same source. The object which the projectors of this scheme had in view

was the establishment of an extensive export trade for coals from the river Tees, and, amongst various contingent advantages, the incalculable improvement of a barren country, through which the line was intended to be carried.

**Documents of Reference**—"Report relative to the opening a communication by a canal, or a rail or tram way, from Stockton, by Darlington, to the collieries. Stockton: printed by T. Eeles, 1818."

"Observations on the proposed railway or tram-road from Stockton to the collieries, by way of Darlington. Durham: printed by Francis Humble and Co., 1818."

"Proposed railroad from the collieries in the western part of the county of Durham, by Darlington, to Stockton-upon-Tees, and communicating by branches with Yarm and the north riding of Yorkshire." Single sheet, with a coloured plan.

"Reports of George Leather, Esq., coal-engineer, with other documents relative to a project for a canal from the river Tees to the coal district contiguous to West Auckland, presented to a meeting of the inhabitants of Stockton, on the ninth of July, 1818, by C. Tennant, Esq., and published by a committee appointed at that meeting. Stockton: printed by Christopher and Jennett, 1818."\*

"A further report from George Leather, Esq., of the Stockton and Auckland canal, with the result of a survey of the working collieries on the line and vicinity of the canal, and an estimate of the qualities of the coal by Messrs. Buddle, Steel, and Fenwick. Stockton: printed by Christopher and Jennett, 1818."

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\* An address of thanks was signed and presented to Mr. Tennant for his great exertion.

## CHAPTER XX.

*Of the Port of Stockton—Shipping Companies—  
Further Improvements proposed.*

**D**URING the period of improvements recorded in the two preceding chapters, other plans of great importance, tending to advance the trade of the port, were carried into execution. In January, 1803, a shipping company was formed under the style or firm of "The Maritime Company," which provided a set of vessels of heavy burthen to be employed, as well on the home as the foreign trade, but principally the latter ; with a capital which admitted of their purchasing cargoes to be imported and exported for sale. In the year 1806 another company was formed, under the title of "The Merchants' Shipping Company," for the purpose of conveying goods and merchandise to and from London more especially ; but also subject to be occasionally engaged in trading to other ports. This company established a set of eight vessels, of from 105 to 120 tons measure, peculiarly adapted to the London trade, under such regulations as to induce one sailing at the end of every week from each of the ports of London and Stockton, and thus to obviate the delay before complained of, and which had occasioned the merchants to import and export at other places. The success which

this company experienced, induced those who were concerned in the company which had previously subsisted under the firm of "The United Shipping Company" to dissolve itself, and form another under the firm of "The Stockton Shipping Company;" and upon a basis and regulations corresponding with those of the Merchants' Shipping Company; and thus a competition and a degree of activity were excited, which both tended greatly to benefit the port by bringing an accession of trade.

At the commencement of the present year (1827) a new company was formed for promoting the coal trade of the port, which promises to be successful and to be of considerable advantage to the town. They have already purchased seven ships, which are kept constantly employed in the trade, and have introduced the *Tees Coal* at various ports, both at home and abroad; and, in consequence, numerous vessels now resort to the Tees for that article.

With the design of still further improving the navigation of the river, and to afford every additional facility to the trade of the port, the Tees Navigation Company caused a survey of the river between Stockton and the sea to be made in the year 1824, at a considerable expense [see Mr. Price's Report] and in the autumn of 1825, with the same object, Mr. Price, at the suggestion of Mr. Raisbeck, was engaged to make a survey as to the practicability of both shortening the distance between Stockton and the sea, and avoiding the impediments and obstructions in the intermediate channel of the river by making a canal through Mr. Hustler's holme, opposite the east end of the cut, and proceeding by Newport to Cargo-fleet, and he made his Report in favour of the un-

dertaking ; but, on account of the depression occasioned by the failure of the Tees Bank at the close of that year, further progress in the measure has been deferred till the country has recovered from the effects of that event.

This measure appears essentially requisite to preserve the trade of the town of Stockton, for it now seems beyond a doubt that an export trade of coal from the Tees is practicable, and that unless the distance between Stockton and the sea can be materially shortened, and the navigation rendered perfectly easy and commodious at all times and tides, a communication will be made by means of a railway for the accommodation of trade, so as to supply cargoes of coal for vessels at some point near the mouth of the river, either on the Durham or the Yorkshire side ; and if this be once effected, there can be no question but the export and import of other merchandise will take place at the same station.

“ When I look on the map of this part of the kingdom, at the extensive coal field north and west of your river,” says Mr. Price to the Tees Navigation Company, “ and contemplate the probability of a trade which may, at a future time, rival that of Newcastle and Sunderland ; when I think of the vast mineral wealth, which enriches the *bowels* of your country, and see its *surface* abounding in fertility ; when I see large capitals in the course of expenditure, to bring down to your river all the produce of the interior ; and all these requiring only *facility of communication with the sea* to bring them advantageously into action, I am more than ever impressed with the importance of carrying on, with as little delay as possible, every improvement that is practicable in your navigation, and consistent with your means of expenditure.”



Documents of reference—"Reports [I. and II.] of a survey of the river Tees, made by order of the Tees Navigation Company, in the year 1824. By H. H. Price, civil engineer. Stockton : printed by T. Jennett, 1825."

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\* Three plans for improving the trade of the port of Stockton have been laid before the public this season (1828) one, or all of which, will be brought before parliament during this session. In consequence of their being so recently proposed, an account of the proceedings must necessarily be postponed to the appendix.

Part the Fifth.

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF STOCKTON.

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CHAPTER XXI.

*Of the Streets—of the Public Buildings—and a  
general Description of the Town.*

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"Where Tees in sweet meanders slowly glides,  
And gently murmuring rolls his easy tides,  
There stands a town, with peace and plenty crown'd,  
For wit, for wealth, and loyal sons renown'd;  
Far fame'd for dames, wise, charitable, chaste,  
And first in beauty's annals ever place'd;  
In every age has Stockton been revere'd,  
Her sons have always been belove'd and fear'd.  
When 'gainst the hardy legions of the north,  
Brave Percy led his youthful warriors forth,  
Her valiant deeds let History proclaim  
And Cheviot hills record the fatal name.  
Her nymphs, erst wont to trip the verdant groves,  
Seem'd sisters to the Graces and the Loves." RITSON.\*

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It is generally acknowledged that Stockton is one of the handsomest towns in the north of England. Its beauty, besides its situation on the winding banks of a fine river, consists in the breadth of the main street, and in the neatness and elegance of its buildings. The principal street is near half a mile in length, north and south, and sixty yards broad

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\* Verses addressed to the Ladies of Stockton: first printed in the Newcastle Miscellany, 1772 [re-printed London, 1824]

—"Progredditur nympharum splendidus ordo,  
Ante alios unus arripuit, tenuitque morantes,  
Ardentesque oculos."

at the market-place, which is near the centre of the town. The view indeed is broken by the townhouse, which is situated in the middle of the street, at nearly an equal distance from each end. This defect, if it be one, is remedied by the appearance of the building, which is surmounted by a handsome spire ; and a piazza on the north side has a good effect.

From a plan of the borough, taken in the time of Queen Elizabeth, it appears, that the space originally appropriated for the main street was of much larger dimensions than had usually been allotted for a similar purpose in old towns. But it remained long before it could be noticed for beauty—the street was unpaved, and the buildings mean. It is remarked, that at the period above mentioned, the mayor's house was a poor thatched cottage.\* The account indeed given of it by the Reverend Thomas Rudd, many years curate of the chapel of Stockton, and one of the founders of its prosperity, was to the same effect ; when he came there, Aug. 1, 1661, he says,† there were but 120 dwelling-houses, *and none of them of brick*. As stone is not a general material for building in this neighbourhood, from the distance of the quarries, the houses were constructed of lath and plaster, and covered with straw thatch. The dwelling-houses at present are all of brick, (covered with pantiles, and the better houses with slate) with the exception of those stone buildings which rose out of the ruins of the castle.

The main street runs in a direction north and south from the road leading to Durham, to the road leading to Stockton bridge. The winding river accompanies the street from the south, and bends eastward when it comes

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\* Surtees.      † Parish Register.



**West Side of the Market Place Stockton.**

*Made at London*

in front of the church. Warehouses, granaries, quays, &c. very commodiously stand upon this shore, which is very accessible from every part of the town ; and here the trading vessels load and unload their cargoes. In the main street, a little to the south of the town hall, there is a handsome column of the Doric order, resting on a pediment, and surrounded by steps ; which serves the purpose of a market-cross. It is in height thirty-three feet.

In the year 1825 (John Wilkinson, Esq., Mayor) the butchers' shambles which had been erected about sixty years, and occupied the middle of the street, south of the Doric column, were removed, and a handsome market-house for butchers' meat erected in its stead. The dimensions of the building are—108 ft. in length, 49 ft. in breadth, and 14 ft. in height : it is constructed of Waldenfen brick, faced with stone, lighted by large windows, well glazed, and surrounded by an iron railing. At the north end is an open space under the same roof, with a vault underneath, for purposes connected with the building. Whatever objection may be made to the situation, it is certainly ornamental to the street.

Broad as the street is in this quarter, it is extremely crowded every market day. Booths extend from the townhouse to the north front of the shambles. The corn market is held on the north of the shambles ; eggs, butter, vegetables, under the piazza ; and the coal market further to the north. Monthly fairs and cattle shews have been instituted, and every part of Stockton exhibits the cheerful face of improvement and prosperity.

From the main street, or High street, as it is now called, there are several smaller streets, or lanes, leading in opposite directions. On the right hand, from the

south, and opposite to Yarm lane, is a lane leading to the river, formerly called Ferry-lane, as having been the road to the ferry-boat, afterwards Cook's Wynd, from a family of that name, of some eminence in the town, and possessing property adjoining it, and now denominated Castle street, or gate, being situated close to the entrance of the ancient castle. The next street on the same side, in ancient deeds, and in the old plan, is called Finkell or Finkle street;\* at the bottom of which street, near the river, is the Custom-house, and the Custom-house quay. The Custom-house, though very commodious in situation, is a very humble building; and probably, in a little time, will keep pace with other improvements of the town.† In this street, on the north, in the yard late belonging to the Green Dragon inn, is a small theatre, which was first opened about 1770, by Mr. Bates and Mr. James Cawdell's company of comedians. In the same yard is a square building, formerly a cock pit, long since happily abandoned; afterwards occupied, though not at present, as a place of worship for dissenters. The next street, in the same direction, was formerly called Broad-street, as there were at the beginning of the last century no houses situated where the alms-house and poor-house now stand, nor any of those houses built which are now held by lease under the vicar and vestrymen of Stockton. The first part of this space was

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\* A fennel, vennel, venella, the common kennel, sink, or drain. The plant fennel is in this country generally called finkle.—*Ritson*.

† While these sheets are in the press a new building is erecting for a Custom-house, at the bottom of Housewife-lane, closely adjoining, and overlooking, Smithfield quay. The great increase of trade in shipping rendered such an accommodation necessary for the officers of the customs.—1828.

called South-street, the latter North-street: the former now is called Silver-street, the latter Bishop-street. In the lease from the vicar and vestrymen to Mr. James Cook, dated August 17, 1716, on the waste ground on which those two streets now stand, this space is called Thistle-green, a name still retained by an irregular square situated to the east. The houses here described, extending from the great pavement to *Calvert's gate* (an opening on the south side leading to the river) are leased for the whole term of one thousand years, paying £13. ground-rent to the vicar. An open space near the river, now occupied as a timber yard, has been since leased by the vicar and vestrymen for the same term. An attempt was made a few years ago by the vicar, by a suit in chancery, to invalidate these leases; but without success.\* On the east side of the High-street, north of Bishop-street, and on a line with the church, a handsome building of the Gothic order has been erected by a bequest of the late George Brown, Esq. of Threadneedle-street, London, and of Stockton, in place of a row of humble almshouses which has been removed; and for other purposes which will afterwards be described. Nearly opposite Silver-street, on the west side of the High-street, is Dove-cot (*vulgo*) Duck-lane, or street; so called from an ancient dove house, or pigeon-cot, which stood, out of the line, in front of the other houses. In the list of "Stockton town-pp copy-holders," we find a record, "John Bunting by copy da. 19, May 12<sup>o</sup> Car. R. [A. D. 1637] holdeth the one half of a dove-house in the borough of Stockton as heir to Elizabeth his mother, and

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\* See the decision of the Court of Chancery in the appendix.



payeth per ffyne 20*d.*” By the revolutions of time this dove-house has become a dwelling-house.

The next street leading from the High-street to the west, as you return southward, is Ram’s Wynd, or street ; a name for which I do not account, unless a ram had been the *sign* of some noted house.\* The west ends of these streets are connected with a long line of houses called the West Row. In that part of the West Row which leads to Yarm-lane is a chapel of Independent Dissenters, and one for Baptists ; both erected within a few years. On the west side of the High-street, nearly opposite the church is a meeting-house, formerly occupied, for many years, by a congregation of the Scotch Presbyterian church, now by a society of Unitarian Dissenters : and the Roman Catholic chapel is situated at the east end of Finkle-street, in a garden, near the river.

East of the church is a spacious square, or green, surrounded on three sides by dwelling-houses ; the church-yard wall forming the fourth. The vicarage-house is situated at the north-west corner of this square. This piece of ground (a part of which was occupied, for many years, by the vicar of the parish, and let as a timber yard, and designated by boundary stones by the editor, when vicar) was enclosed about four and twenty years ago, and beautifully planted with trees and shrubs, at the expense of several gentlemen of the town. It now constitutes a very distinguished ornament of the place. A line of

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\* Formerly many trades, as well as inns and ale-houses, were distinguished by signs :—the golden fleece bespoke a draper ; the negro, a tobacconist ; three blue balls (the heraldic arms of the Lombards) a pawn-broker ; a rubric-post, a bookseller, &c. Good wine needs no *bush*.”—Proverb.

*W. Brewster del.*

VIEW OF THE SQUARE IN NEW YORK,

taken from the Church Yard



gentlemen's houses, now called Paradise-row, occupies the situation of an ancient rope-walk, and extends from the north-east corner of the Square towards the East, with pleasure grounds in front. A lane from the Square, on the east, leads to another division of the town, by the water side, generally called Smithfield. Being in the vicinity of the ship-yards, some anchor smiths had a foundery here; but the name originated from a field belonging to *John Smith*, a quaker, who erected a considerable part of the houses now standing on it, which at present are the property of Samuel Smith, Esq., son of Ingledew Smith, and grandson of Caleb Smith, brother of the said John Smith.\* A line of pleasant houses, close to the margin of the Tees, enjoying the fine prospect which its name describes, is called Cleveland Row. Returning to the Square, two narrow lanes, called Housewife-lane and Cherry-lane, lead southwards to the river. At the south-west corner, this square is connected with an open space, the only remaining part of the ancient Thistle Green, with buildings on three sides; a timber yard and landing-place from the river being in front.

Such *was* the plan and extent of the town during the latter part of the last century; but, as the additional streets and buildings have been considerable at a very recent period, I now proceed to enumerate them. At the north-west end of the town, where the improvements first began, various buildings have been erected in Brown's-bridge lane, near the spot where the new road from Sedgfield is intended to enter the town. Several neat houses, fronting the entrance of the main street, have been recently built; and some small streets adjoin-

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\* From the late John Chipchase.

ing, namely North-street, Smith-street, Charlotte-street, Atkinson-street, John-street, and another, crossing these at the west end, called Caroline-street.

But the greatest extension has taken place in two fields, parallel with the West Row, at the south end of the town, opening by a direction north and south into the Yarm turnpike road. The access to these streets from the centre of town is by Dovecot street, or lane, at present indeed very incommodious, but capable of improvement by the removal of a cross-house, where the Old Quakers' Meeting was situated. Following this road westward, on the right hand, a neat building has been erected as a meeting-house for the society of friends, with a burial ground annexed. Nearly opposite this building, southward, stands an elegant and extensive structure for the use of the Wesleyan Methodists, to which is annexed a school for Sunday scholars.

From these buildings, southward, a row of houses, called William-street, and a parallel street, called Brunswick-street, leads south to the Yarm road ; in the same line is Skinner-street, with a cross-street called Hanover-street. At the end of them some good houses have been built, commanding a good view of the Cleveland Hills, called York Place and Park Row. Many other buildings are now in progress.

At the east end of the town other extensive additions are making. In the lane immediately behind Cleveland Row, a few new houses and a brewery have been built, and some land belonging to John Dowthwaite Nesham, Esq., on the east side of this site, near the ship-yards, has been purchased for the purpose of building. Here a meeting-house has been erected with this inscription on

its western front—"Primitive Methodist Chapel, erected 1825. Come in, thou blessed of the Lord; wherefore standest thou without, for I have prepared the House. Genesis, ch. 24, v. 31." Near this building some small streets have been erected; namely, Commercial-street, Maritime-street, and Fletcher-street.

Under the spot formerly occupied by the Castle wall, near the ancient Ferry-house, at the south end of the town, there are also several new-built small dwelling-houses, called Cottage-row. Near this place, which adjoins the bridge, is a ship-yard, and a bonding warehouse for timber. On this shore, eastward, some large granaries have been converted into manufactories with steam machinery.

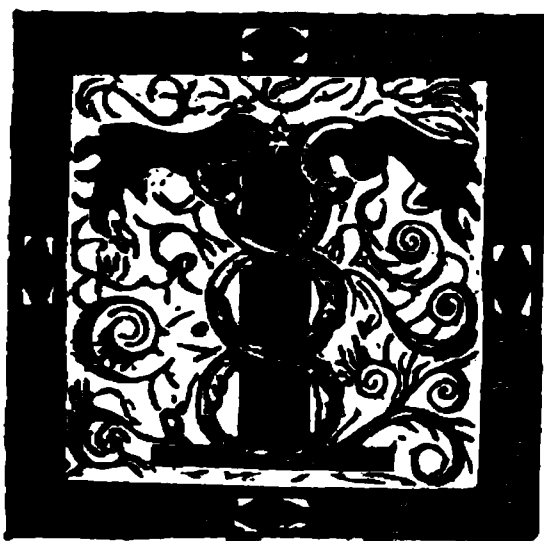
On the west of the bridge road, behind St. John's well, a considerable coal-yard has been established, with arched depots for the reception of the coal, as it is discharged from the waggon; the rail-road being conducted along the crown of the arches. The openings are commodiously arranged below, where the carts and country waggons receive their burthen. The railway is carried eastward from hence, to four staiths, or stages, projecting over the river, where the coal vessels take in their cargoes; and is continued along the shore to the Merchants' quays. Here is a commodious inn, and offices, where the railway coaches from Darlington, Auckland, Yarm, &c. are stationed; and where also the railway communicates with other inns connected with the river.

The High-street has been very generally improved by a flagged pavement, at the expense of private persons, in front of the shops and houses; and, at the general expense, before the alms-house, and on a parade leading to

the church, which is continued to the north-west angle of the church-yard. At the south end of the High-street a gas-house has been erected, to supply the lamps of the streets, and some of the tradesmen's shops, with its brilliant light.

The act of parliament which gave rise to this improvement passed 1 Geo. IV. 1820, for lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town and borough of Stockton. It begins by stating that "the streets, squares, and other public passages and places of the town and borough of Stockton are not properly lighted, paved, and cleansed, and are subject to various encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances :"—and the first duty of the commissioners is to cause the several streets to be from time to time, lighted, cleansed, and watered, and all encroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein to be removed ; by the clauses of the act, lamps are to be set up—watchmen to be appointed—penalty on occasioning nuisances—penalty for leaving carriages, &c. in the streets longer than necessary—penalty for damaging materials—wandering beasts to be impounded—pavements to be swept—rates to be made—poor persons not to be assessed—and sufficient powers are invested in the commissioners to carry the act into full operation.

## CHAPTER XXII.

*General Remarks on the Streets and Public Buildings.*

HERE are several particulars relative to the more ancient town necessary to be observed. In Bishop Hatfield's survey, "Beligate and Jarnigate," that is, Baily-gate and Janitor or Porter gate, are mentioned as names of streets in Stockton.

These doubtless were in the neighbourhood of the Castle. Proposals were made both by Bishop Egerton and Bishop Barrington, for the erection of dwelling-houses with gardens in front on each side of the bridge-road. The proposals, it is presumed, were not accepted from the nature of the tenure. A large house at the south end of the street, formerly belonging to James Cook, Esq., now divided into two houses, was built soon after the demolition of the Castle; the garden descends into the fosse. Bolton-house, in Thistle-green, remains to shew its origin from the Castle. A very few years have removed some memorials of other ancient houses. The old house of lath and plaster, with a projection resting on two marble pillars, called *the blue posts*, which originally were brought from the castle, and are now restored to the place of its ruins has disappeared, and a modern



building, in the market-place, appears in its stead. The date [A. D. 1485] was placed on its front. From the date of its erection till within a few years, the property continued in the possession of the family of Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle Eden. Another house, situated near the church, on the west, formerly belonging to Mr. Rowland Burdon, of Stockton, now the property of Mr. Longstaff, (lately new fronted and divided into two houses) had a stone in front with this inscription, "*Hæc domus ædificata fuit anno domini, 1641, per E. B.*"\* A large house at the north end of the town, near the division of the Norton and Red-marshall roads, fronting the street, was the habitation of Major Jenkins, at the time of the commonwealth. It was afterwards the property of the Raisbeck family; and was purchased by the late Mr. John Allison, merchant. This has lately been rebuilt, on an elegant plan, by Mrs. Jane Allison, his widow, and ornamented with a beautiful garden in front. A considerable sail-cloth manufactory and ropery immediately adjoin the building westward, and belong to the same proprietor, occupied by her relative, Mr. Thomas Allison Tennant.

At the beginning of the last century, this broad and handsome street was wholly unpaved, but passengers were accommodated with causeways.† The first improvement of the pavement appears from the following notice.—Nov. 5, 1717, there is an order of the corporation, for

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\* Burdon.

† Remembered in this state by William Stubbs, long since deceased, and communicated by him to the editor, 1795.

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paving the streets, or rather for encouraging the inhabitants or burgesses to enlarge the common pavements. May 6, 1718, there is another order for the same purpose, more effectual than the preceding, as it was unanimously agreed, "that all the whole borough from the common channells shall be paved, and that a smith's shop at and adjoining to the toll-booth shall be purchased for the use of the said borough, and that the moneys which shall yearly come to the said borough shall be laid out in the paving of the said borough, untill it be wholly done and finished." This laudable resolution was soon after succeeded by another, for continuing the pavement, and for making two wells or pumps for the convenience of the neighbours. A third has been added by public subscription, 1796.\*

The order of court for erecting the present town-house is dated March 9, 1735, where it appears that David Douthwaite, Esq., mayor; William Sutton, and Henry Brown, aldermen; Edmund Bunting, and William Barker, gentlemen, proposed to take down the smith's shop belonging to the corporation, and to advance and lay out a considerable sum of money in erecting and building a dwelling house for the sergeant, with convenient cellars, &c. and to make several convenient shops, and above

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\* Near the bridge road is a fountain, called by the common people King John's Well, from a tradition of King John having built the castle, which stood near it. The ancient name, by which it is still known, is St. John's Well. In superstitious times wells were frequently dedicated to Saints. This Evangelist is probably thus noticed from having mentioned *the pool of Bethesda, the well in Samaria, &c.* Near this well there is a bath. The water is the best in Stockton.

them a large room for the entertainment of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and to renew the lease at their own charge, and at the end of 21 years to deliver up to the said burgesses in court, peaceable possession of the said premises, provided that for the said term of 21 years they may receive the rents and profits thereof to their own uses and benefits, without any account to be given for the same to the said burgesses. In Bishop Chandler's lease of these premises, dated September 1, 1743, they are thus described ; " All that house and shops situate in Stockton, adjoining upon the toll-booth there, and lately erected, where formerly was a smith's shop, and upon a parcel of waste ground, &c." By an order dated the 26th of June, 1744, it is recited, that " it had been found necessary and advantageous for the borough to make some alterations in, and additions to, the new erections, and to take down and rebuild the toll-booth ;" which said intended additions and alterations were proceeded in, and then carrying forward, and the said toll-booth taken down and rebuilding. The old toll-booth was a mean building, ascended by steps and built on open arches. At its demolition it was used as a school-room by Mr. Robt. Cockerill.

The present Town Hall, or Town-house, is a large building, of rather singular construction, resembling probably a Dutch structure for a similar purpose, as the trade of Stockton at the period of its erection consisted very much in its communication with Holland. It is used as a tavern, and occupied by the renter of the tolls, and clerk of the market. The town's sergeant at present is Mr. James Ward, constable and officer of police. The building is square, 3 stories high in 3 parts of



*Printed by J. H. H. H. H. H.*

**NORTH EAST VIEW OF THE TOWN HOUSE, STOCKTON.**



its extent ; a handsome assembly-room, 46 ft. long, forms the north front. It contains besides, a court, or justice room, which is also used as a news-room, and good dining rooms and anti-rooms. A shop still occupies the lower floor of the south front. A beautiful spire rises from the centre, containing a bell for the use of the corn-market, and other occasions of the corporation ; and a clock, presented by Robert Clarke, Esq., formerly Recorder of Stockton. The principal entrance is at the south-west corner, over which are placed the town's arms in sculpture.

The town of Stockton remained almost *stationary* during the latter part of the last century. The church, the town-hall, the Doric column, and the shambles, marked the improvement of the day ; but hardly a new dwelling-house, during that period, was built upon a new foundation. The trade of Stockton continued stationary ; or perhaps, in some respects, a little deteriorated, like its buildings. Not much beyond private comfort, seemed to promise an extension of its prosperity. A pleasant society of independent gentlemen, rendered the little town agreeable and happy, as a place of residence ; some engagements in shipping concerns, and other mercantile speculations, added both to its comfort and riches. The few resident gentlemen were either totally independent, or concerned in traffic, more or less, connected with Stockton.

The jurisdiction of the town, if I may so consider it, consists of two parts ; one of which, exclusively, is the borough. The property here is freehold, and the proprietors of borough-rights, either *in whole or in divisions*, are entitled to all the privileges of *borough-holders*, voting



in the borough-court, serving on the borough-juries, or whatever else may be judged the duty of those who are thus circumstanced. Beyond the line which constitutes the borough, (sometimes called the town) the tenure of the property is *copyhold*; that is, holden by copy of court-roll in the court of the lord of the manor, here, the Bishop of Durham, whose steward regularly holds a halmot-court; or *leasehold*, under the vicar and vestrymen of the parish of Stockton. Constables and surveyors of the highways are separately appointed for each district: churchwardens and overseers of the poor serve for both. The townships of Hartburn and Preston (both within the parish) have their own officers for the poor and the highways; but have not had the appointment of separate churchwardens for their townships. The court leet and court baron is holden in the court-room at the town-hall, by the recorder or steward of the court, before the mayor and burgesses; the halmot court, at a house near the church. A greve or bailiff for the copyhold is regularly appointed by the court. The magistrates of the county for the district hold their meetings on the first and third Wednesdays in every month, in the court-room of the town-hall.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

*Of the Public Buildings—the Alms-houses—the Poor-house—Charitable Institutions.*

THE late alms-houses, “for the convenient lodging of poor impotent persons, belonging to the township of Stockton,” were erected at or about the year 1682, as appears by the license of Bishop Crewe for that purpose. The place where they were to be erected, by an order of Sessions, dated July 13, 23rd Charles II, was referred to the Right Worshipful Sir Robert Eden, Bart., George Morland, Esq., and William Atkinson, Esq., mayor of Stockton. Mr. T. Rudd, the then curate of Stockton, was the promoter of this benevolent design. Speaking of himself in a memorandum, he says, “In his time, and by his procurement, was the hospital built: the principal benefactors were Margaret Bailey, (who was grandmother to the present Mr. William Raisbeck) Mr. John Stope, Mr. Matthew Wiggoner, but especially Mr. James Cooke, alderman, son of James Cooke, alderman; he finished the same, and at his death gave 100*l.* to be lent at interest toward maintaining the poor yearly which shall be placed therein.” This interest was regularly paid till 1725, when Mr. John Cooke, son and one of the executors of the above Mr. James Cooke, died insolvent; and soon after

that time Mrs. Lucy Dalston, of Acorn-bank, in the county of Westmorland, widow, the other executor and daughter of the said James Cooke, that "the charity intended by her said father might not altogether be defeated, (as it is expressed in a deed for securing the money on the charity-school lands, dated November 27, 1732) gave the sum of 50*l.* to be applied in the same manner, so as the same be accepted in lieu of all claims," &c.

The alms-house is now a handsome building, in the Gothic stile, which occupies a conspicuous situation on the east side of the High-street, near the church. It was erected in the place of that above described, A. D. 1816, which was a very mean building, and, at the time of its removal, in a state of great decay. This structure derives its origin from the benevolence of George Brown, Esq., of Stockton, and of Threadneedle-street, London, who bequeathed 3000*l.* for this purpose. Soon after his decease, his intention was carried into execution by his executors, Sir Robert Preston, Baronet, Robert Welbank, Esq., and Robert Clarke, Esq., from a plan by Wyatt. The building consists of a centre and wings, 123 feet in length. It is built of brick, surmounted with stone. A spacious arched entrance leads, on the right hand, to a committee-room, where the business of the poor is transacted, and where the trustees for the bank for savings are permitted also to do the business of that institution; over the chimney-piece of this room is a portrait of Mr. Brown, from a painting by Sir William Beechy; on the left hand is a commodious apartment appropriated as a Dispensary for the poor. The rest of the building, both on the ground floor and in the upper story, which is approached by a covered gallery running

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along the whole range of the building backward, is divided into 36 respectable and comfortable apartments for poor widows and poor families. On a pediment over the entrance is the following inscription:—"These alms-houses were rebuilt A. D. MDCCCXVI. with a sum of money bequeathed, for that purpose, by George Brown, Esq."

Adjoining the Alms-house, eastward, fronting into Bishop-street, stands the parochial poor-house, or work-house. Those who are necessarily dependant on the parish are here maintained in the same manner as in other parishes which possess such establishments. The house, though sufficient for the purpose, does not rise above mediocrity. It has been long used in this service, under the direction of a master, or keeper; and is superintended by a committee, who meet every Tuesday.

The superintendence of a parish poor-house, as well as the management of this distressed order of men, is indeed a weighty concern, and attended with great difficulties. But that which is of most importance, and which has been recommended by the legislature in the case of prisoners, is equally necessary here. I mean, the *classification* of inhabitants. Instead of being the refuge of distressed poverty, the asylum of the unfortunate, the cradle of the last years of humble and respected age, it is too often the residence of idleness, dissipation, and vice. The common miseries of man naturally lead to this mixture of evil; and the best regulated institution of this nature cannot always prevent it. But to see an aged pair, once the owners of a happy home, or a mourning widow, still perhaps in blooming years, drawn from her chearful fire-side, with helpless but not depraved babes for her com-

panions, compelled to mingle within the walls of a parish-house, with a society generally as far from cleanliness as they are from virtue, is a picture highly distressing to the mind. Nor should the possibility of such an occurrence be here mentioned, but to inculcate the indispensable duty of the most scrutinizing eye, and most vigorous heart, into the very centre of such places of reception. Let no man, whose official care is directed to the management or inspection of such establishments, lay his head upon his own pillow, till he *sees* that the resting place of the poor is easy. There is another duty too which should be attended to : a punctual discharge of the family-offices of religion within the walls ; which is a never-failing source of comfort and of joy, of never-ending comfort and everlasting joy ; it is more than *eyes to the blind and feet to the lame* ; it is the *vigour of life* amidst the pains and decrepitudes of age.

Much has been written, and much has been said, upon the poor laws ; but as every man is concerned in them, I shall hope for pardon in dwelling a little longer on the subject. Our best legislators for the last thirty years, after long discussions, have all failed in this point. Some good partial regulations undoubtedly have arisen from these investigations, and more may be expected. But much as the celebrated Act 43rd Eliz. has been execrated, it has generally come off victorious in the contest. The principle of it is admitted to be good ; the execution has sometimes been mistaken. Difficult times, such as have occurred a few years back, led the administration of these laws aside from their original purpose ; and parish relief was given to and received by many, whose cases never were in the contemplation of this Act. It had

usually been thought that every healthy, industrious man, who was able to work, might be provided with labour. It never was, and never could be, suspected by the legislature that *no work could be found*; yet so it was, and many of the above description were obliged to apply to that fund which was by law appropriated to the "lame, impotent, old, blind, and such as, being poor, were not able to work." New circumstances surely demand new laws; but the invariable nature of poverty seldom rendered this necessary. "*The poor you have with you always.*" It would be a great deduction from the moral and religious feeling of the world if it were otherwise. The kind dispensation of providence has thus decreed it; to keep up a reciprocal *good-will upon earth*, and thus *glorify our Father who is heaven*.

"The poor laws," says a learned and judicious writer, "possess this advantage among many objections, that we are not haunted with the idea of unalleviated distresses; if nature is worn down with age or sickness, if labour yields no support, and family assistance fails, the indigent member of society has at least a shelter to which he may retire."\* The same writer expresses a doubt whether *irremediable poverty, &c. can be ever safely left in a large and fully peopled community to spontaneous charity*. Every resident in a village may calculate how much the sum of human misery may be alleviated, even by moderate application. But when the *tide of human life* rolls its heavy wave over the population of a manufacturing district, or a large town, the question is at an end. The danger here is, lest the seduction of indiscriminate cha-

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\* Sumner's Essay.



rity should entice an overwhelming population, not to trust to its own labours ; and convert the man, who, in the integrity of his heart, eats " his dry but independent crust," to change a place with " clamorous importunity in rags."

It was long before evils of this nature, though they attracted the eye, interested the *heart* of the country. The reigns, succeeding that of Elizabeth, afford painful instances of the treatment of the poor. The tribe of vagrants, always justly reprobated, multiplied to an alarming degree, and the severity of the law kept pace with its aggression. Many years elapsed before the legislature met these severe grievances with its protecting statutes.

Public opinion has led the way, and instituted friendly societies and banks for savings, which promise a happy relief to the working classes of these kingdoms. Government has wisely adopted these plans, and granted them protection. The more general institution, too, of select vestries, has tended very much to interest the opulent and respectable individuals of every parish, with the assistance of the parish minister, in distributing sound and substantial justice to the wants of the poor.

Several friendly clubs, or societies, were instituted in Stockton about the middle of the last century. In 1794 there were eleven societies of this description for men, and one for women, consisting of 623 members, and possessing funds to the amount of 1,294*l.* 2*s.*

At present the number is somewhat reduced ; probably on account of the bank for savings.

Another society for females was instituted in 1800, by the late excellent Mrs. Grace Sutton, who managed the

concern for many years; and is succeeded, in the same valuable work by Mrs. Sleigh. George Sutton, Esq., bequeathed a legacy of three hundred pounds to this society, which consists of 181 members, besides 18 honorary. Funds, 1824 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Interest for one year on 1666 <i>l.</i> 3 p. cent.	50	0	0
Money in the Bank for Savings - - -	3	1	8
Monthly subscriptions - - - - -	77	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£.180	6	8
	<hr/>		

In 1796, 38 Geo. III., an act was passed for protecting the members of these societies, there denominated "Societies of good fellowship for raising, by the subscription of the members thereof, or by voluntary contribution, a fund for the mutual relief and maintenance of the members thereof, in old age, sickness, and infirmity; or for the relief of the widows and children of deceased members." The rules and regulations are required to be submitted to, approved, and registered at the general Quarter Sessions of the county or district. The last act, to which all future societies shall conform, was passed 59 Geo. III. So far as they go, and so far as they are *well administered*, such friendly associations are very beneficial: but still they are defective. There is not a sufficient discrimination between those recovering from sickness, or disabled by other bodily infirmities, doing a little labour or none at all. In this case there is either a *hardship* on the industrious, or an encouragement of the idle. Free as the society may appear there is often a selfish feeling among the members, and a jealousy between the old and the young, so that the omission of

some duty, or the inattention to some rule has hazarded many years of subscription.\*

Public invention, and I may add public necessity, in times of peculiar difficulty, have added one more society to the list, which promises incalculable advantages to the working classes, and ultimately to society at large. I mean Banks for Savings, which, like friendly societies, have met with the approbation and protection of government. They were in operation in several parts of the kingdom almost before they were noticed. The first Act for their regulation was passed 57 Geo. III., perfected by an Act 5 Geo. IV., which began to be carried into execution Nov. 20, 1824.

The Bank for Savings at Stockton commenced at May-day, 1816, and in the first half year of its operation produced a fund 1,212*l*.

The conditions are these :—

“ No less sum than one shilling is received.

“ When the sum deposited amounts to 12*s*. 6*d*. it is attended with interest after the rate of four per cent. from the first of the *following month*, and in like manner every additional sum, *not being less than, or so soon as the amount shall be 12s. 6d.*

“ The money deposited is repaid *upon demand* (unless the sum exceed £5., in which case fourteen days notice of the repayment must be given) with interest computed to the last day of the preceding month.

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\* Sir John Sinclair, in a statistical account of the parish of Galston, in Scotland, by the Rev. George Smith (1792) mentions “ a society on a very simple principle established in this parish. It consists of about fifty members, and is called the penny or half-penny society. It has no funds, which are apt to be embezzled ; but when a brother is confined to his bed by sickness, every member pays him a penny weekly ; and if able to go about, though not to work, an half-penny. This institution is found to answer.”

“ In case of a depositor's death, the personal representative producing the ticket, may either receive or withdraw what will be due, subject to the above conditions.” [A little alteration has been made by the last act in this clause.]

“ Attendance is given upon every Wednesday for one hour only (viz.) from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the committee-room, in the alms-house, by one of the directors, for the purpose of receiving and paying deposits.”

The amount of the sum in fund, Nov. 20, 1827, when, according to the last Act of Parliament, the accounts for the year are to be closed, was £25418. 18s. 2½d. arising from 857 Deposits, including those of five Friendly Societies.

Perhaps nothing can exceed the wisdom of this institution for encouraging and protecting the interests of the industrious poor. The short experience of the benefits of this bank must convince every one of its utility. Has a father the prosperity of a child at heart? He will deposit a small portion of his earnings to set him forward in the world. Is he solicitous for his widow's welfare, if she should survive him? In this, they will find a source of mutual consolation. The argument is too striking to be neglected. Others too reap an advantage from this, which they hardly contemplated. The heavy burthen of the poor's rate is much relieved; and by this expedient the ancient feeling of the poorest class may be revived, and they will think it a *disgrace* to be placed upon a parish list till unavoidable misfortunes, or bodily infirmities, have placed them there; and then they will possess a conscious integrity which will reconcile their depressed minds to their situation.

After all, there is a class of *very poor* who have nothing to contribute. The friendly club and bank for

savings are both beyond their reach. But there is one thing which still remains for their consolation, which the present extended means of instruction, under God's blessing, may produce, and which would be a treasure to them beyond any bank for the saving of worldly wealth, the independent mind, founded upon the promise of the Almighty that he will never leave them nor forsake them ; the strong expression of which is, in the original, *I will never leave thee ; no, no, I will never forsake thee—that all things work together for good to those that love God and keep his commandments* ; spiritual riches will then rise within their breast, and the Lord will look on him who is of an *humble heart*.

The criterion of parochial prosperity, or depression, will generally be found in the poor-rate.

*Poor-rate in Stockton.*

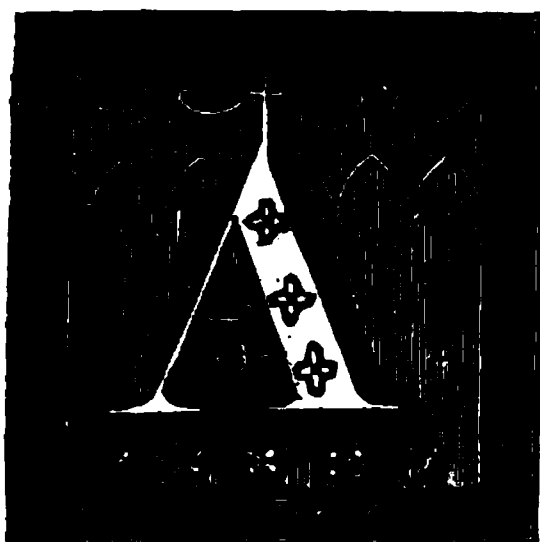
1760—Land, 1s. 6d. per £. per annum.	Houses, 1s. 0d.
1761—Land, 1s. 1½d. per do.	Houses, 0s. 9d.
1762—Land, 1s. 6d. per do.	Houses, 1s. 0d.
1763—Land, 1s. 6d. per do.	Houses, 1s. 0d.
1764—Land, 1s. 6d. per do.	Houses, 1s. 0d.

1790—Land, 2s. 6d. per £. per annum.	Houses, 1s. 8d.
1791—Land, 3s. 0d. per do.	Houses, 2s. 0d.
1792—Land, 2s. 7½d. per do.	Houses, 1s. 9d.
1793—Land, 3s. 4½d. per do.	Houses, 2s. 3d.
1794—Land, 3s. 0d. per do.	Houses, 2s. 0d.

1819—amount -	£2824	8	0	at 1s. per £.
1820— do. -	2669	14	4½	—
1821— do. -	2459	13	4½	—
1822— do. -	2113	8	10½	—
1823— do. -	2148	19	10	—
1824— do. -	2096	4	0½	—

## CHAPTER XXIV.

*Of the Public Buildings. The Bridge—Grammar School—  
Charity and National School—Other Schools—  
Free-masons' Lodge.*



N Act of Parliament to build “a Bridge cross the river Tees above the town of Stockton, at, or near unto, and instead of the Ferry used as a passage over the said river,” was procured in the year 1762; which, it was represented in the preamble to the Act “would tend greatly to communicate, encourage, and improve trade and commerce between the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland.” The increasing tolls upon this bridge is an evident proof that the first promoters of the design were not mistaken in their expectations. It has been mentioned that the ferry-boat belonged to the bishop of Durham, near the walls of whose Castle it had been used for many generations. The following are the “Dues paid to the ferry-boat of Stockton by the inhabitants of Stockton and lordship of Thornaby.\*

“1. Each of the inhabitants aforesaid by ancient custom pays twice a year (viz.) upon Easter Monday and Saint Stephen's day, to the ferry, a cake commonly valued at fourpence, for which they are entitled to pass and repass in the ferry-boat over the river, except when

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\* Mr. Bunting's MS.

it is frozen, and then they are obliged by some ancient custom to pay a halfpenny going and a halfpenny coming each person. For every horse the said inhabitants pay a halfpenny each way at all times. Such as don't prescribe pay one penny each way.

"2. For every ox or cow, twopence ; for a sucking calf, a halfpenny ; for a holding calf, one penny ; and so for any number.

"3. For every sheep, lamb, or swine, under a score, a halfpenny ; for a score at one time, sixpence.

"4. Coaches, carts, and other carriages, no fixed price.

"5. For all corn that is brought over a halfpenny per bowl, and one penny a horse-load.

"6. For iron, flax, hemp, &c. one penny a hundred weight.

"7. For a barrell of tar, twopence ; a barrell or half hogshead of ale, or beer, or wine, the same.

"8. For fir deals sixpence a score."

These charges, of course, ceased, and others were imposed, on passing the act for building the bridge. An indemnity of ninety pounds a year was to be made to the See of Durham by the trustees of the bridge, instead of the tolls which arose from the ferry, boat-house, and piece of ground adjoining, and a yearly rent or sum of three pounds for every acre of the bishop's demesne lands which might be used as a road leading to the bridge. The boat-house and adjoining ground, according to the provision in the act, were conveyed to the mayor and aldermen of Stockton, and were by them leased. The former was an iron foundry ; afterwards a manufactory of soap ; now altered into dwelling-houses.

On Thursday, the 23rd of August, 1764, the foundation-stone of the bridge was laid by Mr. Nelson, one of the undertakers, assisted by Mr. Henry Dixon, Master, and the Brethren of the Lodge of Free Masons, (then No. 23) held at the Queen's Head, in Stockton, amidst an infinite number of spectators. It was finished in







April, 1771, and is an elegant structure, consisting of five arches ; the span of the centre arch is 72 feet, and it is 23 feet high from low-water mark ; the two next are 60 feet in span, and the end arches, 44 : the passage for carriages is 18 feet, and three feet more are allowed for a raised pavement for foot passengers. The toll-house is placed at the Yorkshire end of the bridge. This bridge was built by subscription at the expense of 8000*l.* ; the subscribers to which were entitled to increased interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. The tolls in May, 1792, were let for the sum of 702*l.* ; and so flourishing were the finances of the bridge, that the trustees were paying off gradually the debt incurred by the erection. When these incumbrances shall be discharged, and a purchase made to answer the rents to the bishop of Durham, the act says, that “ not only all the tolls and pontage duties given, granted, and directed to be levied by the act, but also the said several yearly rents of ninety pounds and three pounds an acre shall cease and determine, and the said bridge shall thenceforth be deemed, used, and taken as a free bridge, and shall be repaired, maintained, and kept in repair at the equal charges and expenses of the county of Durham and the north riding of the county York, respectively, by such ways and means, and in such manner, as other county bridges are or ought by law to be repaired, maintained, and kept in repair.”

All this has accordingly come to pass, in a much shorter time than was originally contemplated by the subscribers to the bridge. In July, 1816, the debt was wholly paid off. The tolls were then applied to procure an indemnity for the bishop's lease, according to the act. Having accomplished this, the tolls of the bridge

ceased January 3rd, 1819, when it was laid open to the public, and soon after, according to the act of parliament, placed under the care of the county of Durham and the north riding of the county of York. The increasing intercourse will be manifest from the increasing receipts of the tolls for a few years previous to its being opened. 1802, 800*l.* per ann.—1808, 860*l.* per ann.—1811, 941*l.* per ann.—1814, 1010*l.* per ann.—1817, 900*l.* per ann.

### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The first public school-room of this description in this place was erected A. D. 1785, by subscription, on a piece of ground, in the back row, leased to the corporation by the bishop. There is no regular endowment; but a sum of money has lately been voted, each year, by the corporation to the school-master. As the improvements of Stockton bear at present a most favourable appearance, I doubt not but the promotion of learning, in its various branches, will abundantly accompany them. The succession of school-masters since the erection of the building has been this : 1785, the Rev. John Graves. 1789, Thomas Allen. 1790, Thomas Hayton. 1797, Rev. R. Marr. 1802, Rev. Joseph Dawson. 1805, Rev. — Dawson. 1809, John Lawson. 1815, — Cowan. 1818, Fowler Wilson. 1821, Thomas Grey.

### CHARITY AND NATIONAL SCHOOL.

In 1786 a commodious building was erected on a parcel of waste ground, at the northern extremity of the town, on the east of the road, for the use of the charity-school, consisting of a good dwelling-house for the master and

mistress, and two school-rooms for boys and girls. This establishment was originally instituted A. D. 1721, by voluntary subscriptions and contributions ; having been first recommended in a sermon by the Rev. George Walker, vicar. Several legacies, and considerable benefactions, gave the trustees an opportunity of adding to its stability and perpetuity. In 1729 they purchased, near the town of Stockton, "two meadow closes, the one known by the name of Lustrum, alias Lustram, and the other Elwick-mire, alias Elvet-mire, lying and being in the towne-fields, territories, and precincts of Stockton," at that time held by lease for three lives under the bishop of Durham, of Elizabeth Smith, widow and relict of Anthony Smith, late of Hartlepool, for the sum of 670*l*. In 1767 a further purchase was made of six copyhold closes, for 1635*l*., adjoining the present school. At the first institution of the school, 20 boys were taught and clothed : in 1759, 16 girls were added ; and afterwards four more educated, but not clothed ; but eligible into the school in turn. The master's salary 1796 was 30*l*. per annum. An addition is made to the revenue by an annual sermon in the church, and by very liberal subscriptions of the town and neighbourhood.

Such *was* the state of the school ; and such it remained, till the great impulse of education spread itself over the nation, by the adoption of the admirable plan, or Madras system of teaching, introduced by the unwearied assiduity of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell. At this period, A. D. 1809–10, the Rev. Thomas Baker, M. A., chaplain to the bishop of Durham, was vicar of the parish. The bishop's liberal views and extensive benefactions, particularly by the endowment of a school upon a large

scale at Bishop Auckland upon these principles, contributed, within his diocese, to the establishment of many others. To promote this good work, the trustees of this school, under the direction and inspection of Mr. Baker, enlarged the school-rooms, and, what has since been called a *National School*, was consolidated with it. The number of scholars, of course, considerably increased, and further arrangements and enlargements became necessary. This was happily accomplished by the munificent bequest of 1000*l.* by George Brown, Esq., who had been a liberal and assiduous trustee of the school. A room, or building, 58 ft. long and 34 ft. broad, was erected A. D. 1816, connected with the former structure, large, airy, and commodious. On which is the following inscription :—“This National School was erected, on its present enlarged scale, by the application of a sum of money bequeathed by George Brown, Esq., to the Blue Coat Charity, A. D. MDCCCXVI.”

It is stated in the Report of Parochial Schools for the Diocese of Durham, 1827, that the school consists of 243 boys and 83 girls ; total, 306. The same number attend the Sunday school ; both schools are under the tuition of Mr. and Mrs. Young, who occupy a commodious dwelling-house attached to the school, with a salary of 70*l.* per ann. for the master and 30*l.* per ann. for the mistress. The girls spin the clothing of the Blue Coat boys as well as their own. The revenue is stated 258*l.* per ann.\*

On the 26th of June, 1803, a School of Industry for females was instituted by the late Mrs. Sutton and a

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\* On the last renewal of the lease of the Charity-lands, the good Bishop Barrington remitted £700. the larger part of the fine.

society of ladies, which has been supported from that time by subscriptions. To this school the late George Sutton, Esq., bequeathed a legacy of 300*l*. The chief advantage intended to be derived from this school, besides the usual instruction of reading, writing, &c. is to inculcate a thorough knowledge of woman's work of every kind.

There is in Stockton a ladies' boarding school, and several private schools of every denomination. There are also Sunday schools distinct from the charity, or national school; the Wesleyan Methodist connexion support a very considerable Sunday school; in short, the facility for general education is as extensive here as in any place of similar population.

Though the subject of education is trite, it is never irrelevant; and the attention that is paid to it in the present age, I trust, will spring up at a future period, through the blessing that will attend it, and produce a plentiful and a fruitful harvest.

" See, a long race thy spacious courts adorn,  
See future sons and daughters yet unborn,  
In crouding ranks, on ev'ry side arise,  
Demanding life, impatient for the skies !

POPE.

On the 11th of April, 1825, a Society was founded, entitled " the Stockton, Yarm, and Norton Institution for the instruction of MECHANICS, and for the promotion of useful knowledge." The establishment seems to have been successful. Its nature will be best understood by extracts from the Report of the Committee, April 10th, 1827.

" The proceedings of the Institution during the preceding year are as follow :—Your Committee have caused additions to be made to the

Library, of several valuable works connected with the Arts and Sciences, History, Voyages and Travels, Poetry, and General Literature :—a considerable increase has been made to the Apparatus; and several specimens in Mineralogy have also been procured. The most prominent classes now in operation are: one for Chemistry, the regulations of which are excellent, and its proceedings conducted in a manner likely to be productive of much good. A second, for the discussion of various subjects, mentioned in and allowed by the Rules of the Institution. A third, for Drawing, under the instruction of Mr. Franks, who has been engaged by your Committee; and examples will be shewn this evening, of the surprising progress made by the students in this useful and pleasing art. And a fourth, for instruction in Arithmetic, and those branches of Mathematics immediately connected with Mechanics, under the tuition of a Master engaged by your Committee. A fifth Class has also, during the year, derived great advantage from the instruction of Mr. Robert Newham, in Architectural Drawing. And your Committee have little hesitation in stating that several of the members are now competent to furnish a lecture or a paper, on some interesting subject, at each monthly meeting of the Institution. The Library now contains about 320 volumes, about 60 of which are circulated weekly.

“The amount received since last year, is £82. 11s. 6d. and the expenditure £82, 9s. 11d. leaving a balance in hand of 1s. 7d.

“The number of members is at present 193, consisting of 63 general members, 56 masters and journeymen, and 74 apprentices, and it is gratifying to notice that very few of the donors and General Members have withdrawn their annual contributions. Upon the whole, your Committee entertain a confident opinion, that the Institution is placed upon a firm basis, and that it will eventually realize the most sanguine expectations of its patrons and friends.”

I have yet to add the notice of another Society whose principles, though mysterious, are eminently benevolent: I mean, **THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE SOCIETY (No. 19) OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.**

This Lodge, now called the *Lodge of Philanthropy*, was constituted in London, February 3rd, 1725, at the

Swan and Rummer, in Finch-lane. Paisley, G. M., I. T. Desaguliers, D. G. M. It was afterwards removed to the Swan, in Exchange Alley ; and from thence, by the procurement of Mr. Thomas Burdon, who was the first master of a Lodge in Stockton, to the Queen's Head there, Dec. 2nd, 1756. In 1773 a room was prepared for it in the yard of the Black Lion Hotel, where it remained till a room was built for it by Mr. Matthew Wadeson, in Masons' Court. In this situation it continued for many years ; but it has lately been removed from it, and remains without any particular place in which the Lodge is holden.

In the year 1796, when the bill for the suppression of secret societies of a political nature was brought into parliament, and the Free-masonry of England laboured under suspicions applicable only to German societies, the two members for the county of Durham were of the committee to bring up the Report. When one of the clauses of the bill was read in the committee one of these gentlemen observed, that if it passed there would be an end of Free-masonry. Mr. Pitt, the minister, who was no mason, replied—*And so it ought, if it were of the same description.* These gentlemen, being free-masons, requested an inquiry, which was immediately instituted ; and a deputation sent to confer with Mr. White, secretary, and other members of the Grand Lodge. The result was perfectly satisfactory to the committee ; the Society of Free-masons was exempted from the penalties which attached to other societies ; requiring, however, a return of the names of the accredited members of this society.\*

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\* Communicated by a particular friend then present.



This statement is in a great measure confirmed, in the answer of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, to an address from the Lennox Lodge of Freemasons, Oct 26th, 1827, at Richmond, in Yorkshire. "In our masonic character," he said, "we have an additional cause to be devoted to our most gracious sovereign, as previous to the king's attaining that exalted station to which providence had destined him, His Majesty did preside over the craft for nearly a quarter of a century, and by his royal influence and exertions in the hour of danger, preserved us from the persecution and ultimate destruction to which our most ancient and honourable institution has been, and is exposed on most parts of the continent. Had not the Prince of Wales been Grand Master of Free and accepted Masons of Great Britain during the year 1799, it is almost certain that we should have been prevented from assembling as we now do; and King George the Fourth since his accession to the throne of these realms has continued to us, by graciously condescending to become our Patron, that protection and favour which have increased our importance in this country, and commanded for us respect in other climes, ever hostile to our existence. We, therefore, owe an additional debt of gratitude to his sacred person, independent of our duty to him as our Sovereign."

## CHAPTER XXIV.

*Of the Improvement of Public Manners.*

THE human mind cannot employ itself in a more pleasing or profitable speculation, than in pursuing the gradual improvements of society, from a state of rudeness and barbarity, to civil order and cultivation. To behold the dark clouds of ignorance insensibly vanish away, and a fair horizon open to our view, is to give birth to the finest feelings of our nature ; as the increase of happiness is the necessary consequence of an increase of true and genuine knowledge. It is a false philosophy which places perfection in the first rudiments of society, and gives to the savage state those sensations of happiness which it denies to civilized life. The refinement, indeed, to which society may be carried, may sometimes be drawn beyond the line of general happiness ; but this is no just argument against the observation, as it then degenerates into a dangerous effeminacy, and loses all traces of genuine improvement. "Virtue," says Hume, "which is nothing but a more enlarged and more cultivated reason, never flourishes to any degree, nor is founded on steady principles of honour, except where a good education becomes general ; and where men are taught the pernicious consequences

of vice, treachery, and immorality.”\* What Hume here ascribes to an enlarged and cultivated reason, may, with still more propriety, be attributed to the purer light of Christianity. The sound principles introduced and established by the profession of such a religion, have a stronger tendency to promote all the virtues of civilization than any other system whatsoever; witness the countries where Christianity has been established compared with all other delusive systems of religion throughout the world. The purer the faith, the sounder the principle. But it is education which prepares the mind for its salutary effects. It is the diffusion of useful knowledge among all ranks of people which lays the foundation of general improvement. This experiment is at present in full operation on society. I am not here called upon to discuss the question; but am certainly interested, with all my fellow-creatures, that the spread of knowledge may be the spread of *true* knowledge, and therefore consider it the duty of all mankind to preserve, to the utmost of their powers, that inestimable fountain, free from all pollution.

It will be acknowledged that the progress of learning, the promotion of almost every art and science, the advancement of commerce, and the discoveries which have been lately made, have been both rapid and extensive. Many remote corners of this kingdom have been settled, not only with numerous inhabitants, but with inhabitants possessing cultivated minds, and continually increasing the powers of their understanding. I produce, as an in-

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\* History of England, vol. 1, p. 222, last 8vo.

stance, the town whose history I am endeavouring to illustrate. That it was reduced to a very low and feeble condition near the conclusion of the seventeenth century I have already shewn. Its trade was small and languid—its buildings mean—its inhabitants in general uncultivated. Among the first efforts which were made to improve the external appearance of the town (the consequence, we may presume, of an increasing cultivation of the mind) was the building of the Church. The preacher, at its consecration, says—“How exceedingly ought you to rejoice this day before God, not only for the Church which your ancestors built, a memorial of ancient but small beginnings, but of this which yourselves have built, a monument of your *present and growing improvements*.”

In the preamble to a charge, 1705, the Steward of the Court takes an opportunity of recommending the building of a Church, recalling to their remembrance what their worthy vicar, Mr. Thomas Rudd, had lately said in a discourse upon the subject; “He told us,” he adds, “in what a flourishing condition this place (God be blest!) is now in; how much improved of late years; what fair, fine, and stately houses most of us have *lately* built; and how much the number of inhabitants as well as estates and trade are increased; and forgot not to put us in mind of what an inconsiderable trade, and in how mean cottages, we, and our<sup>l</sup> ancestors, were contented with.”\*

Soon after the Rev. Geo. Walker, vicar, (1715) came to reside at Stockton, he was called upon to inter a poor person. When they came to the grave, the attendants

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\* Bunting's MSS.

were preparing to take the body out of the shell, or coffin, which contained it. He inquired what they were doing, and was informed, that the *same* coffin was used for the funerals of the poor, and that this was intended to serve again. He insisted on its being put into the ground with the body ; and from that time took care to prevent the repetition of such an act of indecency.\*

That inhuman custom, *the throwing at cocks*, on Shrove Tuesday, was suppressed by the Rev. Mr. Skelly. As he was walking down the high-street, a little below the Church, he observed a party of men engaged in this diversion. He endeavoured to reason the matter with them, and asked them—"If a being larger and stronger than themselves were to tie them to a stake, and use them in the same manner, how they would like it?" It is said, they were struck with the force of his argument, untied the poor animal, and departed quietly. A proof said the honest quaker who related to me the anecdote, of the superiority of *calm reasoning*. Cock-fighting and bull-baiting were unhappily prevalent in Stockton many years after ; but both are now discouraged, and the latter totally suppressed. The bull-ring, which was in the main-street, opposite the north front of the town-house, was removed in the mayoralty of Robert Wilkinson, Esq.

The manners of the common people in Stockton have in general been esteemed decent and respectable. It is to be hoped that the extension of manufactories will not bring with it all the evils which too generally accompany them, and that the managers of such establishments will

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\* This and the following anecdote were communicated by the late Mr. John Chipchase, whose uncle was at that time parish clerk at Stockton.

be as diligent in repressing vice as they are in encouraging industry.

The improvements in civil life which have taken place here, may, with great propriety, be ascribed to the generally cultivated manners of the principal inhabitants. Opulence and industry gave an impulse to all their attainments, and they are behind no other town in the elegant avocations of polished life.

The establishment of a literary book club in the year 1776, was the first of the kind in this place: and the introduction of the best modern publications has been attended with evident advantage. It has continued without interruption from the date of its institution to the present time. Other societies, of a similar nature, have since been established here, and in the neighbourhood, with similar success.

In 1792, a subscription library was opened; the books of which it consists are deposited in a private room, procured by the subscribers.

It cannot but be a pleasure to mark the progress of improvement in a rising town; and to add a hearty prayer that it may reap every advantage which results from judicious and well-concerted plans, and every praise which is due to the deserving! I may be allowed to add, without losing the character of the local historian in that of the former pastor, let your foundation stone be a *tried stone*, and then you will be permitted to *call your walls salvation, and your gates praise*. The true criterion of improvement is INDUSTRY, founded upon moral principle. Trade may extend, manufactures may increase, and riches flow into your harbours, but unless the mind be established on a sure foundation, all may vanish with

the same breath which brought them. The crowded town is no indication of virtue, unless it is attended with personal habits, attractive from their moral character. Then indeed industry will give the impulse of prosperity, with all those consequences which can make a people happy.

“These are thy blessings, Industry! rough Power!  
Whom labour still attends, and sweat, and pain;  
Yet the kind source of every gentle art,  
And all the soft civility of life.”

**Part the Sixth.**

**STATISTICAL REMARKS.**

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**CHAPTER XXVI.**

*Population—Markets—General Trade.*



**W**HAT the state of the town *was*, at the time of the restoration, has been already mentioned. From that period a gradual increase has taken place both in its population and trade, the reciprocal causes of each other. A general advance, no doubt, has been made in both, in every part of this empire, during the last century, and in part of the present ; but such places as Stockton might have been left far behind in the general prosperity, if a certain impulse of industry, and a readiness to accept those advantages which seemed to present themselves, had not been manifested in the conduct of individuals. At one period indeed, as I have observed, improvement seemed to stand still, but the general object *now* is to press forward.



*Population.—Tables from the Parish Registers.*

<i>First Period.</i>			<i>Second Period.</i>			<i>Third Period.</i>		
Bap.	Bur.	Mar.	Bap.	Bur.	Mar.	Bap.	Bur.	Mar.
1690~60	25		1740~81	138	24	1780~111	149	34
1691~63	30	5	1741~81	157	23	1781~105	96	32
1692~74	36	7	1742~93	109	33	1782~93	98	30
1693~59	59	17	1743~66	88	35	1783~110	114	36
1694~67	42	8	1744~95	62	37	1784~98	96	41
1695~65	33	6	1745~95	96	23	1785~106	100	39
1696~65	69	18	1746~88	173	14	1786~122	82	45
1697~62	39	17	1747~93	93	27	1787~89	75	33
1698~64	53	15	1748~82	99	23	1788~111	83	32
1699~52	30	16	1749~94	61	35	1789~94	117	27
Tot. 631	416	109	Tot. 868	1076	274	Tot. 1039	1010	349

<i>Fourth Period.</i>			<i>Fifth Period.</i>		
Bap.	Bur.	Mar.	Bap.	Bur.	Mar.
1800~96	81	28	1818~141	101	37
1801~80	93	25	1819~158	79	44
1802~120	80	24	1820~180	80	38
1803~104	86	53	1821~175	89	36
1804~103	91	32	1822~185	63	30
1805~115	64	21	1823~166	86	61
1806~121	62	33	1824~205	112	56
1807~96	73	31	1825~209	131	65
1808~113	87	37	1826~220	141	53
1809~118	62	40	1827~228	95	61
1066	779	324	1867	977	281

A public enrollment in 1799, on an expected invasion by the French, Portrack, Preston, and Hartburn, not included.

Apprentices	-	-	-	-	126
Journeymen	-	-	-	-	17
Male Servants	-	-	-	-	21
Female Servants	-	-	-	-	238
Lodgers	-	-	-	-	119

# STATISTICAL REMARKS.

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Masters of Families	-	-	-	421
Women and Children	-	-	-	3245
				<hr/>
			Total	3666
Number of Families	-	-	-	992

## *Population Act Return, 1801.*

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Stockton	1795	2214	4009
Preston	31	33	64
Hartburn	48	56	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1874	2303	4177

## *Population Act Return, 1811.*

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Stockton			4229
Preston			62
Hartburn			115
			<hr/>
			4406

## *Population Act Return, 1821.*

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Stockton	2804	2702	5006
Preston	30	27	57
Hartburn	57	64	121
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2391	2793	5184

## *Particulars of the last Return for Stockton only.*

Inhabited Houses	-	-	-	-	-	893
Number of Families	-	-	-	-	-	1113
Houses building	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Houses uninhabited	-	-	-	-	-	34
Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactories, and Handicraft	-	-	-	-	-	454
Families chiefly employed in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	63
All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes	-	-	-	-	-	596

*Progressive Increase.*

		<i>Nos.</i>
1666	- - - - -	544
1692	- - - - -	1500
1725	- - - - -	1820
1794	taken by Mr. John Chipchase	3614
1800	~~~~~ Mr. John Allison	3666
1801	~~~~~ Mr. I. Sanderson	4009
1811	~~~~~ Mr. Jon. Thompson	4220
1821	~~~~~ Parish Officers	5006
1827	Computed whole Parochial Number	5824*

## MARKETS.

The market in Stockton is holden every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year. The former is the principal market-day, when the town is plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind. So great an alteration has taken place in this respect, within a few years, that it requires a particular notice. In the old history of the place we have seen a great fluctuation of depression and prosperity. From situation it was cut off from much communication with neighbouring places, and its shipping interest being then bad, there was no inducement, beyond its local population, to attempt the extension of its trade. When we consider that its connexion with Yorkshire was only by a ferry-boat, that before the middle of the last century turnpike-roads, as they now are, were hardly known, that then no good roads reached Stockton in any direction, that it lay out of the direct line of the great northern road, and that even within the memory of many there was no direct communication with Sunderland, but circuitous through Durham, we cannot

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\* Between the years 1821 and 1827, one hundred and sixty houses were built in Stockton, which at the moderate computation of four to a family gives an increase of 640 persons.

wonder that the market at Stockton was scantily supplied ; if that may be called scanty, which was fully sufficient for its own consumption. The roads in Cleveland at that period were as bad as those in bishoprick. The communication with Darlington was by the Sadberge lane, which runs from the north west angle of the town, and, being unfrequented, continues a specimen of what it then was. The Darlington turnpike was brought to Stockton by another rout, that it might be advantageous to connect Long-newton, Elton, and Hartburn, with both places. The Catterick-bridge road, leading through Yarm and Stockton to Durham, was made previous to this. These were all great steps to the prosperity of Stockton : and when the intercourse with Cleveland was opened by a handsome and commodious bridge, and a turnpike road made direct to Sunderland by Castle-Eden, by another made to Thirsk to join the north road by a shorter track than by Northallerton, the way was made plain for greater advantages. Nor shall we think these advantages lost, when we see an established *Mail Coach* running direct to London ; the *Phoenix Coach*, through Durham, from Newcastle to London, by way of Leeds, every day ; the *Phoenix Coach* from South Shields to Stockton every day ; and the *Union Coach*, every day, from Scarborough, to Stockton. Railway coaches to Darlington and Yarm pass every day. The value of these facilities will be easily estimated by the frequent visits of the traveller, and the increasing interest of the trade of Stockton. Local improvements doubtless arise from the expectation of local advantages. But the general impulse of improvement, the unprecedented discoveries in science, the application of old knowledge to new purposes, within the last

half century, will evince, not only the advance of intellect, but the industrious propensities of the inhabitants of the remotest corners of the British dominions.

It is not my business so much to investigate causes as to shew effects ; and therefore these reflections will serve to introduce an account of the present state of the markets and fairs of Stockton.

The ancient fair, July 18, St. Thomas a Becket's day, is now merely nominal. Cattle fairs are held the last Wednesday in every month. Statutes for hiring servants are held on the two last Wednesdays before old May-day and Old Martinmas-day in each year, which are abundantly frequented. Every facility is given by the municipal officers of the Corporation for the improvement of the markets, which appear to have been eminently successful. The principal agriculturists of the neighbourhood have instituted, in the usual manner, cattle shews, with correspondent rewards ; and the increasing prosperity of that interest is much to be desired, as the basis and origin of all national improvement.

There is at present one Bank in Stockton, Messrs. Skinners & Co. (the Commercial Bank) established 1815 ; besides a Branch of Messrs. Backhouse, the Darlington Bank.

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Shipbuilders' Yards - - -	3	Shipping Companies in the	} 2
Sail Cloth Manufactories -	5	London Trade -	
Iron Foundries - - -	2	Do. Foreign - - -	1
Roperies - - -	2	Corn Wind Mills - -	2
Manufactories of Damask -	1	Do. Water Mills (Norton) -	1
Worsted Manufactories -	1	Block and Pump Makers -	2
Breweries - - -	3	Carvers and Gilders - -	1
Booksellers, Stationers, and	} 5	Statuaries and Workers in	1
Printers - - -		Marble - -	

Within a very few years the shops have generally been enlarged and neatly ornamented, and display a choice assortment of goods. The most valuable situations for shops are in the vicinity of the market-place.

As the price of wheat is the great criterion for estimating the value of land, as well as for regulating the wages of the labourer, I subjoin the average prices of wheat bought in the market at Stockton for the following years :—

In 1780—9s. 3d. per boll, 2 Winchester bush.	} Average.
1781—11s. 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per do.	
1782—11s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per do.	
1783—12s. 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per do.	
1784—11s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per do.	
1785—11s. 6d. per do.	
1786—11s. 3d. per do.	} 11s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
1787—10s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per boll	
1788—11s. 7d. per do.	
1789—12s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per do.	
1790—12s. 3d. per do.	
1791—12s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per do.	
1792—10s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per do.	} 12s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
1793—13s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per do.	

The year 1795 presented a melancholy change in the price of grain. In consequence of the preceding severe winter, and other concurring causes, the prices rose unusually high. In July, wheat was sold in Stockton market from 17s. 6d. to £1. per bushel, or £2. per boll. In August, from 7s. 9d. to 12s. per bushel. In September, old wheat 12s. per bushel ; new wheat from 8s. to 9s.\*

\* To alleviate the necessities of the poor of Stockton corn was sold to them at a reduced price.

Amount of corn bought for this purpose, expense	£.	s.	d.
of grinding, &c. - - -	871	13	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Stone wt.	<hr/>		
1795. May 8 to July 17, Wheat } 3884 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	£.291	6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Meal, at 1s. 6d. - - -			

The three following years grain fell to its ordinary prices ; but the year 1799 proved the most unfavourable year within the memory of man. I do not exaggerate when I say that rain fell almost, if not altogether, every day from the month of May till December. The year began with long continued frosts and snow-storms, and ended with the same. In consequence of this, in March 1800 wheat was sold for £1. 8s. per boll ; barley at 16s. At Christmas the same year, wheat rose to £2. per boll. The fruits never ripened, and the crops of wheat were very scanty and very bad. In 1801, in March, wheat sold for £1. 16s. per boll : barley for £1. In April, it rose again to £2. per boll. The harvest this year, providentially was very abundant, and the season to reap it very favourable.

*Comparative prices in the common necessities of life.*

	1773.		1793.		1800.		1820.		1828.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Meat, per lb. -	0	4	0	5	0	9			0	6
Butter, do. -	0	6	0	11	1	4	1	6	1	1
Loaf Sugar -	0	8	1	0	1	4	1	2	1	0
Soft do. do. -	0	4½	0	7	0	10	0	9	0	8
Soap do. -	0	6	0	8	0	10	0	11	0	8
Candles, do.	0	6	0	8	0	10	1	0	0	7

July 24 to Aug. 21, wheat and fine dressed barley, at 1s. 6d.	} 2398	179 9 6		
Aug. 28 to Sept. 11, wheat and fine dressed barley, at 2s.		104 13 0		
		7323¾	575 8 10½	
Deficiency by selling at the low prices paid by a subscription of - - - -			296 5 0	
			£ 871 13 10½	

*The average price of wheat at Stockton-upon-Tees, compared with the general average of the kingdom for the following years.*

Stockton.				Gen. Aver.				Stockton.				Gen. Aver.			
£. s. d.				£. s. d.				£. s. d.				£. s. d.			
1816~3	10	4	per qr.	3	11	11		1821~2	13	1	do.	2	4	7	
1817~3	19	8	do.	4	15	0		1822~2	3	6	do.	2	3	11	
1818~3	18	5	do.	4	4	9		1823~2	10	4	do.	2	10	5	
1819~3	10	5	do.	3	13	0		1824~3	2	5	do.	3	1	8	
1820~3	12	11	do.	3	5	10		1825~3	3	8	do.	3	6	8	

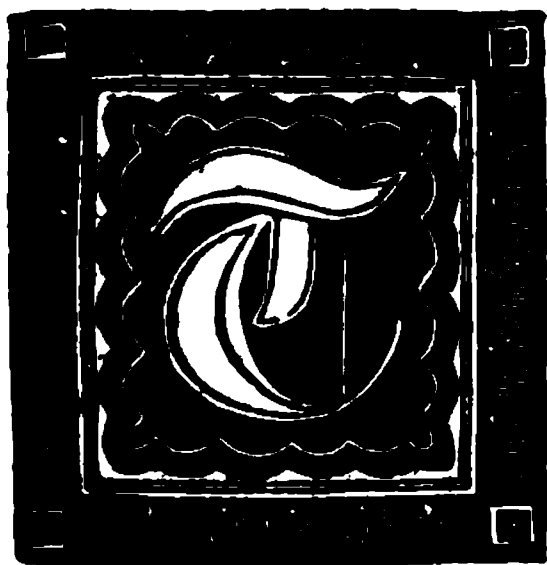
The average on the ten years for Stockton   £3   3   5

The general average, differing only 3s. 4d.   3   6   9

Formerly much *wheat* was shipped from this port ; now very little ; but of late years a very great quantity of *flour* has gone from it : in consequence, it appears as one of the *four ports*,\* or great markets, for its sale and transport to London, &c.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

*Healthy Character of Stockton—Diseases—Soil—Climate—Diary of Weather, &c.*



THE "town of Stockton may be ranked among the more healthy towns in the north of England. Epidemic fevers occur rarely ; and contagious fevers, viz. small pox, measles, and scarlet fever are rarely of a malignant character, when they do occur. The form of fever called Typhus, appears here occasionally as in most other parts of England ; but

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\* Yarmouth in Norfolk, Malden and Colchester in Essex, and Stockton, Co. Durham. There are upwards of 20 wind-mills, many of



it has not for a long course of years been general among the people. In the years 1816 and 1817, when it was prevalent all over the kingdom, it was comparatively little felt at Stockton, even less perhaps than in the adjoining districts, and it was upon the whole less fatal in proportion to the numbers attacked. This is believed to be the fact: it may be useful to look at the locality and the conditions of the place and people, with a view to form opinion respecting the cause of this apparent exemption from malady.

“ The town stands on a plane, not much inclined, but of sufficient declivity to give current to water. The main street, which is straight and of an unusual breadth, runs north and south nearly parallel to the river; the smaller streets run east and west in most places, but few of them are spacious, and some of the lanes are narrow and confined. The tide brings vessels of considerable burden to Stockton; the coasting trade is active, and the whole of the town exhibits busy scenes of mercantile life. The houses are generally good, and there are few of the dwellings which are not dry and comfortable, as the dwellings of labourers and artizans. The streets are clean compared with the streets of other towns; but owing perhaps to increased trade by sea, and greater influx of people to the markets, they are less clean and orderly than they were thirty years ago, notwithstanding all the care of scavengers. But although the order and internal economy of the mass of the people have not kept pace with the external decoration of the town (and have perhaps up-

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them recently erected, between Yarm and the mouth of the river Tees; besides water-mills. The annexed calculation of averages communicated by Mr. Matthew Wadeson.

on the whole gone back) the economical condition of the poor stands favourably, as compared with that of other poor, both in comfort and health.

“ Stockton stands on the banks of the Tees on a plain, bounded on the east and south-east by a range of hills at the distance of fourteen miles, or more, from its site. On the west and north-west, there is a general ascent from the estuary or bay towards the centre of the country. A funnel-like valley is thus formed between the high lands of Durham and the Cleveland hills, in which the river Tees flows; and through which the north-east winds blow with force, and often strike disagreeably on the site of Stockton, particularly in the spring months, when these winds often prevail for a length of time. Colds and rheumatisms may reasonably be supposed to be the product of north-east winds; and such complaints are in fact the more prevalent forms of disease in Stockton; and the most dangerous, as liable to be translated from other parts to the head or lungs. The fevers which prevail at Stockton are often complicated with local affections: the head is frequently implicated. The intermittent fever can scarcely be said to be known at Stockton. Bowel complaints occur now and then in the autumnal months, but they are rarely of serious import. Consumptions of the lungs are common, and diseases of the digestive organs are frequent, but as these depend more on regimen, manner of living and accidental exposures than on climate or locality; their frequent appearance (and it is not perhaps more frequent here than in other places) is not chargeable to the air of Stockton.”\*

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\* Obliginglly communicated to this work by the late Robt. Jackson, M. D., inspector of Hospitals, &c. who resided several years in or near Stockton, and author of a Treatise on Fever, &c.

These remarks correspond with those given to me many years ago by a medical gentleman of much knowledge and experience, and long an inhabitant of this place,\* that Stockton was a very healthy and salubrious situation, particularly to natives. The cold air, which annoys this place severely in the spring months, brings no loathsome diseases on its wing. At the time when the plague ravaged many villages and towns in the county, we have no record that it ever reached Stockton ; the silence of the parish register is indeed a sufficient evidence of the truth of the observation. Fevers are seldom prevalent in this place, unless they be of the intermitting kind, which sometimes occur in the spring. The epidemic cold, or influenza, was very frequent, and in some instances fatal, in the years 1761, 1782, 1788, and 1803. Scrophula is found amongst the common people ; with consumption, originating in this cause. Small pox, formerly, was very fatal, as the parish register will shew. Inoculation, a little meliorated the evil ; and vaccination, under providence, would remove it, if the sound judgment of men consulted their own interests. This blessing was first offered to Stockton, by the medical gentlemen, about the year 1800 ; particularly by Mr. Watson Alcock, an eminent surgeon and apothecary : wherever accepted, it has been highly beneficial ; and although small pox has been communicated to those occasionally, who have undergone an imperfect vaccination, the disease has appeared with a milder aspect, and the danger attending it removed.

“ Near the river Tees, the soil is loamy or rich clay. The flat grounds near the river, which are of considerable

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\* Mr. Richard Walker, surgeon and apothecary.

extent, are drained by means of wide ditches, commonly called Stells ; these might be improved by flood-gates, to exclude the tide, and give passage to the rain water.”\*

A piece of land, formerly a peninsula, now separated by the canal, or cut, near Portrack, about three miles in circumference, and a large holme, below Portrack, are admirably calculated for the grazing of cattle. A fine rivulet, called Hart-burn, or Hartburn beck, enters the parish on the west, passes a hamlet of the same name, and runs into the Tees below Portrack, where there is a bridge of one arch over it, which opens a passage to these marshes.

“The south-east part of the county,” says Bailey, “from the Tees-mouth, to a few miles west of Stockton, and from thence by Redmarshall, Wolviston, Elwick, and as far as Hart, consists of a strong fertile clayey loam, which produces good crops of wheat, beans, clover, and rich old grazing pastures.”†

### CLIMATE.

“The climate is uncertain in all the seasons of the year, insomuch that the cultivator seldom reaps all his crops to such advantage as from the nature of the soil might be expected ; the weather in the Spring being either too harsh, or in the beginning of summer too cold and dry, and in the autumn too wet and windy ; and the whole face of this county, declining from east to west, is exposed to, and annoyed by, the north east wind, which often prevails long in the spring.”‡ This wind, it is thought, is felt at Stockton with greater severity than

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\* Granger’s Report to the Board of Agriculture.

† General View of the Agriculture of the County of Durham, 1810.

‡ Granger’s Report.

at any other place on the coast. This may be occasioned by the extensive marshes, near the mouth of the Tees, which in the winter season are often covered with water. The wind coming in this direction, and being confined to this channel by the Cleveland mountains on the south-east, must increase very much in severity in the passage. But though we have this complaint to make in the spring, our autumns are generally good, and we seldom perceive the approach of winter till the month of December.

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*Extracts from a Diary of the Weather, &c.*

1780. Very hard winter. Tees frozen up for 8 weeks, broke up Feb. 18. Provisions cheap. Wheat 4s. and 4s. 6d. p. bush. Butter in March, April, and May 6d. per lb.

1782. A cold and unfavourable year. A bad and late harvest.

1783. The hottest summer and dryest for many years. Much thunder and lightning—a house struck in Stockton. The whole of this summer the atmosphere was cloudy; the fog was so thick that the sun appeared, except near noon, shorn of its beams. A severe winter set in in December. Tees frozen.

1784. Jan. 24th, the Tees a second time frozen, and on Feb. 14th a sheep was roasted on the river at Portrack. Feb. 25th, the river broke up; ice 8½ inches thick—much snow. Snow on the hills till near May. *A week after Mayday much grass.* Crop abundant; much fruit. Oct. 25th, 26th, a considerable fall of snow. Nov. 21st, 23rd, intense frost. Dec. 5th, 7th, violent storm of wind S. E. Much damage on the coast. Dec. 11th, the Tees frozen over.

1785. January 10, the river broke up. February 22, the river frozen again, for the third time this season. March 7, Tees broke up. Much snow during the winter. March 27, 28, and 29 more snow than on any other three days during the season. April 2, cold snowy day. April 4, the same. Hot and dry weather succeeded. Grass burnt up, so that some people in the months of June and July were obliged to feed their cattle with boughs of trees, as had been the case in 1762. July 15, an exceeding heavy rain. Rainy weather continued for six weeks, and greatly damaged the wheat.

1786. Winter severe. Summer afforded scanty crops of hay. Latter end mild. Frost and a great fall of snow the last week in this year. River frozen over.

1787. Winter mild. March 3, hawthorn leaves fully out. Spring frosts destroyed the buds of the fruit-trees. Crops of hay large; but a very wet season injured all the fruits of the earth,

1788. From March 3 to May 20, an almost uninterrupted drought. Wheat not sown till this Spring. Crops of hay and corn thin, but well got. Plenty of fruit, and well ripened. December 10, frost set in.

1789. January 15, river broke up. Mild weather succeeded till March 3. After this prodigious falls of snow. May and June fine showery weather. Plentiful year with much fruit.

1790. Remarkably mild winter. The year was ushered in with weather unusually mild and an early spring; the gooseberry bushes were in bloom, and the elder in complete leaf, Feb. 6. Hawthorn in blossom April 10. Wet and cold spring and summer. Plenty of hay and corn, and in general well got. Great scarcity of fruit.

1791. Winter, very little frost or snow: but violent gales of wind from W. and S. W. Spring, showery and promising. May and June very cold for the season, a few days excepted. Crops of grass and corn good and plentiful. A dry and favourable harvest. Little fruit. December 7, frost began. Dec. 11, river frozen up. Snow.

1792. Winter and Spring, mild. Beginning of April very warm: succeeded by cold weather. Summer, very uncertain weather. July 17, a severe shower of hail and rain. Crops abundant; fruit scarce. Wheat good, but the weather in harvest unsettled. September and October very gloomy. November and December clear weather in general. December 12, fall of snow, followed with frost.

1793. January 5, snow. February, mild. March 3, a heavy gale of wind, from S. W. to N. W. East winds very cold, and a very backward Spring. An excessively hot and droughty summer. Crops of hay scanty, and the pastures burnt up. Wheat double in quantity to last year, and excellent in quality. Fine harvest weather. Latter end of the year remarkably mild, though gloomy.

1794. New year's day mild, clear, and pleasant. January 25, a violent storm of wind, from N. W. to N. and N. E. accompanied with snow: many ships lost upon the coast. January 27, the Tees frozen up. 31, broke up. Spring cold, summer hot and droughty; the climate resembling that of Italy or Spain. Moderate crops of hay and corn. Autumn pleasant. December 24, frost and snow.

1795. A very severe winter, with the deepest snow ever remembered. Feb. 11 the Tees broke up, after having been frozen above a month. March 17, ground covered with snow, which has continued, with few intermissions, since Christmas Eve. Apr. 7, on the high grounds above Elwick, snow lies still. May 16, observed snow on the Cleveland hills this day for the last time this season. During the severity of the winter flocks of swans were seen on Greatham marsh, near the Tees mouth. In the winter of 1785, and at other times, the same circumstance occurred. May 17, &c. warm genial weather. May 23, at 3 o'clock P M. change of wind to N. E., attended with an instantaneous alteration from heat to an uncommon degree of cold. May 27, the coldest day I ever remember at this season; wind N. E. June 1,

fine showers, with warm weather : wind S. W. June 3, provisions of all kinds dear. A thunder-storm, succeeded for two or three weeks with very cold weather. Latter end of the month, showers with great prospect of a plentiful harvest ; wind S. W. Beginning of July till the 14th, cold and rainy. Plenty of grass. Fine hay weather, with occasional showers ; abundant harvest. [See chap. xxv.]

1796. Favourable winter, with little snow. Good summer. Uncommonly plentiful wheat harvest. Tees frozen over twice in Dec.

1797. Open winter, with few frosts. Very showery in autumn, and very heavy rains in December.

1798. An open winter. Cold spring. Summer, warm and dry ; the harvest four weeks earlier than usual ; began July 19, the grain abundant and fine. Fruits early and fine. Dec. 22, Frost and heavy snow. Tees frozen over.

1799. See chap. xxvi.

1800. Snow. Tees frozen over, Jan. 10. Snowy season. The weather generally seasonable, but the crops were scanty and prices high.

1801. No severe frosts till Ap. 4, when the blossoms were destroyed. A very abundant harvest. Every article of life plentiful, except cattle. December, frost and snow. Tees frozen over 15th.

1802. Tees frozen up three times this winter. May 14, deep snow, prospect of fruit destroyed. Till this time no showers for many weeks. Moderate winter.

1803. A favourable year. Tees frozen up Dec. 6.

1804. Tees frozen up in Feb. Favourable seasons. Sept. 14, 15, 16, unusually hot : on the latter day Therm. at Somerset-house  $81\frac{1}{2}$ . Dec. 24 and 25, Therm,  $19^{\circ}$ . A scanty harvest, prices high.

1805. Seasons moderate and favourable. Good harvest. Tees frozen up, Dec. 13.

1806. Stormy and uncertain. March 13, the deepest snow ever remembered. Tees frozen up. Moderate harvest.

1807. Stormy and uncertain season. March 4, Tees frozen. Moderate seasons. Good wheat and barley, indifferent peas and beans. A small comet visible in N. W. in Oct. and Nov.

1808. Snows, &c. as usual. A day of uncommon heat ; the therm. in the shade in London, July 12, at 3 p. m.  $81\frac{1}{2}$ , and the 13th at 94, above the average of West India heat. It was the same at Stockton and in the neighbourhood. A very indifferent harvest. 1809. Tees frozen up, Jan. 14. Frost and snow. Cold spring. A wet season, corn unsound.

1810. Unusually genial. Jan. 17, Tees frozen up. The harvest abundant after an unfavourable appearance. A public thanksgiving for it.

1811. Moderate winter. Fine summer and good harvest. A fine comet appeared about the latter end of August, and continued visible

till December. It was first seen in a line with the two pointing stars in Ursa Major,

1812. Nothing unusual. In May, unusual variations of the therm. 30 degrees diff. Not a genial year, though tolerable crops. For want of sun the fruits did not ripen well. Wheat was once 40s. per boll. Oats, 13s. 8d.

1813. Generally fine, with an uncommonly abundant harvest.

1814. In Jan. deep snows and stormy. Tees frozen up for some weeks. Snow remaining in March. Cold and ungenial spring. Un-genial summer. Good harvest weather, but a deficient harvest.

1815. Moderate seasons and abundant crops.

1816. Tees frozen up, Feb. 21. Very bad Spring. Generally bad. Haymaking began in August. An unusually ungenial year. Crops late and spoiled. Grain unsound and scanty. General complaints of labourers without employment.

1817. A very dry spring, followed by rains. A tolerable but late harvest. Dec. 31. Tees frozen up.

1818. Usual weather. One of the warmest and finest summers in the memory of man. It began in the middle of May, and hardly ended with the year. Harvest 3 or 4 weeks earlier than usual.

1819. A moderate year; every thing early. Wheat in the Ear in May. July 23 and 24, Therm. 80, 81. Deep snow in Oct. Tees twice frozen up in December.

1820. January, Tees continued frozen till 23rd; rather stormy season. June 27, Therm. 80. 28th, very cold. Harvest three weeks later than usual—produce abundant—prices low.

1821. Tees slightly frozen in January. Moderate season. Snow in June. Fine harvest. November, high winds. 4th, a great storm.

1822. A favourable year; harvest early and good. Agricultural produce still low.

1823. Snow; and Tees frozen up. Snow for 4 days. Feb. 1—4, Tees again frozen up. Moderate seasons. A late but good harvest; prices rising, and agricultural interests improving.

1824. A cold spring---severe storms in October and November. Few frosts, and not much snow.

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Extracts from a memorandum-book, entitled “An account of some remarkable things since the year of our Lord, 1669, by me, Robert Stock.”\* He was parish-clerk of Stockton from March the second, 1678,9; and died March, 13, 1719, aged 69 years and 2 months. His

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\* Communicated by the late John Chipchase.



son John Stock left a small library to Stockton church. The family were non-jurors.

1675.

In the year 1675 was an extraordinary great drought, both summer and winter, for the Sunday after Martinmas I was at Sadberry, and being pinched with my shooes, I came from Longnewton-mour into Grainge-field in my stoking feet along the horse-road, and truly I verily think one could not have gone over their shooes, if they had sought a place a purpose, and continued so till Christmas.

1680.

In this mounth of Decr. 1680 about the 18th day, appeared a mighty dreadfull comet or blazeing star, about nor-west, and continued all winter, to the amazement of many people, it being of so great length and breadth, and the summer after was a most terrable drought, and great scarcity of hay and grass, it made the poor cattle lowe would have pitied me to have heard them.

1683—4.

In the year 1683—4 was a most terrable frost and much snow, which began about the latter end of November, and continued till about the middle of February [In this frost there was a tent built on the Tæes, and a whole sheep roasted upon it.]

1684.

“In 1684 the winter was excessively cold. Many forest trees and even the oaks in England were split by the frost. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, which was covered with ice eleven inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.”—*From a German Work published at Vienna, 1788, by Tealdo and Pilgram, Edin. Rev., No. 59.*

1687.

In the year 1687, Dec. 18, being Sunday, there came a most terrable storm both by sea and land, out of the nor-east, which sunk or put ashore about 50 saile of ships which came out of Yarmouth roads the day before, whereof three was lost belonging to Stockton, and other three or four saved with great difficulty, no men lost but John Bainbridg and Robert Lambart who was washed overboard near Sunderland, out of Richard Woodmast.

1689.

Upon Wednesday night, the 24th of Ap. 1689, there happened a vehement fire in the stable of Jane Swainston, which burnt the stable

and 4 raire horses, and a saddle, and what belong to it cost 40 pound of a captaine's and his men, who came with him to lodge there but that night—it came by one Mr. Barwick which carried a candle to see the horses, who himself struggled with the fire till he was so burnt that he died within 3 or 4 days after, but the mercy of God was great, being a sweet calm night, if it had blown, many houses would certainly have been burnt, being the throngest place of the town.

1689—90.

Jan. 11. A severe storm—two ships from Tease, one of them was lost, both men and passengers drowned, a sweet young man the maister, named John Heron.

1690—1.

In this year also, 2nd day of Mar. being Munday, about 10 o'clock at night there happenned another fire in the backside of Thomas Routlas, a house next the Dove-coat, who was drising flax with a candle, but being a calm close night, burnt nothing but a little house where it began.

1691—2.

Among many sore dayes was 29th of Jany., a day tho' not so much told of as a fastness—even day about 26 before this. The Tees-ice broke up 27th of Feby.

1696

The money here in England for a great many years was so diminished by clipping, and the coin so much abused by counterfitting, it came to such a hight that the most part of men whose calling or trade returned much money, was either clippers themselves or confederates with them who were clippers and coiners, till the money grew so bad that it was not worth the 3d part for what it went for, for the most of sixpences weighed but two pence half penny, and shillings and half crowns according to their value but little better, and besides that the badness of the mettle they were made of, made the money still of less value soe that in the yeares 1695 and 1696 all the old money was called in, in which two years a sad time we had— for a man could not take any money but if kept 2 or 3 dayes but he was sure to lose considerably by it ; one while noe money must go but half crowns, then within a week or 2 nothing but shillings that weighed 11 pence, and six pences that weighed 5 pence, and then nothing but new money, and long it was ere we could get it in the northern part, and those that had it might have bought any thing much cheaper than those that had but old money, and giunes went at 30 sh. a great while, and then came to 22 all on a sudden, so that many lost more by gold and money than in several years they were able to redeem.

1702.

As I have given a description of a short winter, so shall I also of a long summer, which began the 1st or 2nd day of March 1701—2, and continued till the last week of October. Corn good and plentiful. The best wheat at Martinmas, half a crown a bush., much meadow ground never mown because it would not defray the charge.

1703.

All things was very cheap: butter was but 10s. a firkin; best wheat half a crown a bushel; best beef 18 pence a stone, and all things both for back and belly was so cheap as was never known by any now living. In this year also there was one judgment befell the nation ought never to be forgotten, which was a most terrable hurricane of wind and storm upon Sat. morning (it began at midnight) Nov. 27, 1703, wherein many thousand pound damage was done both by sea and land, but it was not so dreadfull here, as it was about London, for many houses were blown down there, and some people killed in bed, and tiles blown so of houses that they were at 6 or 7 pound a 1000.

1704, 5, 6.

Three such winters together for fine warm weather hath seldom been known.

1708.

Very little warm weather from the beginning to the end of it. The highways was very bad all summer, and coals which we used to buy for about 9 sh. a fudder was 13. or 14 sh. and could scarce be had. The most of all the bees in the country dyed this year and the next spring. Mr. Carter had a haystack fired of itself and burnt 2 days and 2 nights most vehemently, being worth 50 or 8 score pounds, being the most of 2 years growing in Lustram.

1709.

“That famous winter 1709, called by distinction ‘the Cold winter,’ all the rivers and lakes were frozen and even the seas to the distance of 6 miles from the shore. The frost is said to have penetrated 8 yards into the ground. Birds and wild beasts were strewed dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. The more tender shrubs and vegetables in England were killed, and wheat rose in its price from 2 to 4 pounds a quarter.” *Tealdo & Pilgram ut supra.*

1715.

A fruitful summer of corn and grass, the branches of all sorts of fruit trees being ready to break with the frute that grew on them—haytime was very soft—fine weather till after Martinmas, but after we had frost and snow in abundance, for the Teas was close about 2 months.

1716.

A very dry spring—and we were in great hopes of another plentiful summer ; but the providence of God was pleased to order otherwise as to the poor cattle both for meat and water ; for the drought began the latter end of May, and continued to the fifth day of September, on which day I wrote this relation.”

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I feel inclined to conclude these observations of the seasons with the remarks of a Septuagenarian, communicated to the venerable Mr. Urban,\* with which I entirely coincide. “ It is a generally received opinion that the seasons in this country have of late years undergone a great revolution, that our climate has lost much of its former temperature, that our winters are more severe, and our summers much colder than formerly.

“ But that the vicissitudes of the seasons remain much the same may be demonstrated from history. Tacitus describes Britain in his time as liable to frequent vicissitudes ; that there was much more fog and rain than on the neighbouring continent ; that we had less frost and snow and our summers were considerably colder than was experienced in Gaul or Germany ; this we know from our own experience to be the case at this day. The monkish historians of the middle ages assure us that it was the same in their day. They relate various instances of rigorous winters ; one mentions a winter which commenced in November and continued to the middle of April ; and another tells us of a severe frost at Midsum-

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\* Mr. John Nichols.

mer, which destroyed the corn and fruits and produced a famine."

The only deducible observations which the writer makes are these. "The weather and seasons seem to depend entirely upon the prevailing winds; if easterly winds predominate during the winter months, we are sure to have severe frosts and backward springs; if they occur at later periods, we experience cold summers and backward harvests; but if southerly winds prevail, we then experience the reverse, when the continent becomes heated by the powerful influence of a summer's sun. If the wind comes from the south, or south-east, then we feel oppressed with extreme heat, as was the case some years ago, when the thermometer rose for two successive days to  $92\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; the wind was from the south-east, and if the course could have been traced, would probably have been found to have been an emanation of the Sirocco of the Mediterranean, which is well known to have been a hot blast from the African deserts, somewhat diluted and softened by blending itself with the more temperate atmosphere of the European continent."

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\* Gen. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 69.

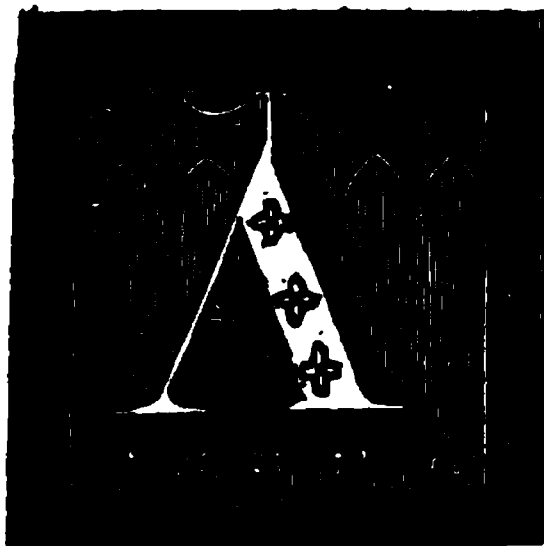
## Part the Seventh.

### ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

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#### CHAPTER XXVIII.

##### *Of the Church and Vil. of Norton.*



AS the church of Norton was the *mater-familias*, or mother-church, of Stockton, and had always been associated with her in spiritual concerns, till the connexion was dissolved by act of parliament, it becomes our duty, as it was once our *obligation*, to make a pilgrimage to our ancient mother; and though we are not now called upon to visit her on the feast of the assumption and offer our oblations as formerly,\* we shall not, I trust, be wanting to approach her with all deference and respect. In the early days of our history there was no other place of public worship in this extensive parish (comprising the present parishes of Nor-

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\* See Carta ordinationis capellæ de Stockton.

ton and Stockton) but the church of Norton: if we except the probability of the occasional assistance of the bishop's chaplains at the castle, or manor-house, of Stockton. Yet distant as Stockton was from the parish-church, and still more distant Preston and Hartburn, which were constituent townships of the same parish, and Blakiston, which was nearer, the piety of those ages led the parishioners, even "*through accidents of flood and field,*" (no bridge existing then between the two places) to a punctual attendance on the rites of religion.

When the opportunities, from these causes, were few, and the necessities of life not easy to be procured, it became customary to unite the utility of a market with the convenience of a parish-church; and accordingly the sabbath-day (however desecrated by the connexion) became eminent for both. *Henry II., king of England, made known by a deed directed to Thomas Archb. and to all viscounts and barons and all his faithful subjects, french and english, in Everwicscira\* (Durham) and Northumberland, that he had granted to Ralph, Bishop of Durham, to hold a market in nortun, on every Lord's day, requiring the peace to be kept with all those frequenting the market: and granting such customs as were in use in all his sunday markets throughout England. To this charter, or grant, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, Nigil de Albini and Robert de Brus, were witnesses, at York.*

In villages where ancient markets have been holden, a square piece of waste ground is generally to be met with; which is the case at Norton. In Bishop Hatfield's survey every two villains were privileged to erect a booth at St. Cuthbert's fair, and when required the villains were,

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\* So designated in the days of Alfred.

in every year, to build a house forty feet long and fifteen wide.

The village of Norton bears few marks of its antiquity ; and not one ancient structure now remains, with the exception of the church. Within memory, a very old house, of frame work, projecting forward and resting on wooden pillars, stood on the west side of the street, near the lower end of the village. The situation of Norton is fine, commanding a noble prospect of the country, terminating with the Cleveland hills. It is described by Lelande, "*Nortoun prope Tese paulo superior quam Stockton.*" The ground gently rises from Stockton northward, and terminates near the church, where the land approaches to a level. The village consists of a large square, east of the church ; the parsonage-house and plantations form the western side ; the mansion-house of the late John Hogg, Esq., with the quaker's meeting-house, forms the eastern side ; the north and south sides are built with neat modern houses ; in the latter, is the seat of Henry Stapylton, Esq. From the square the street of the village runs southward, near half a mile, till it joins the Stockton road. It is planted with ornamental trees, and abounds in gentlemen's houses of great neatness and elegance. The parsonage-house adjoins the parish church, and is surrounded with fine plantations, and ornamented with luxuriant gardens, the tasteful offspring of the late very worthy incumbent.

If the reasoning relative to the possessions of the See of Durham at Norton be admitted, that the Normans made a settlement there, or even if it be not admitted, it will be allowed that a settlement had taken place, and a church been erected at, or about the period of the Nor-



man conquest. The present structure indeed, if we except the tower, and perhaps the chancel, presents no marks of any great antiquity, which might lead us to imagine that any part of the original building was yet in existence; at the same time, fragments of a more ancient edifice were discovered in making the recent alterations.

Walcher, Bishop of Durham, who was so barbarously murdered at Gateshead (A. D. 1081) proposed to have recalled the Benedictine monks from Wearmouth, to re-establish them in the cathedral church of Durham from whence they had been removed; and where their places had been supplied by the secular clergy. His intention was interrupted by his death; but the removal was effected by his successor William de Karilepho, soon after his accession to the See; and under an injunction from the Roman pontiff Gregory VII. in order to compensate the seculars for the loss they would sustain by the change, the churches of Auckland, Darlington, and Norton, were made collegiate, or at least then first appropriated for their reception. There is some obscurity with respect to the original endowment, but it appears from records at a later period (A. D. 1227) that there were eight prebends attached to this church, which continued to the time of the dissolution. "In 1292 (in the Lincoln taxation) these prebends were valued at £6. per ann.; but the total value in 1534, 26 Hen. VIII, was £4. 6s. 8d. each, or £34. 13s. 4d. the whole. The stipends arose from part of the tithe corn of the parish of Norton."\*

This, of course, on the alienation of the church-lands, became the property of the purchasers, or of those to whom the grant was made, and continues still in lay hands.

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\* Surtees.

The prebendaries, at the time that their stalls were dissolved, were allowed pensions of £5. each: these were their names—

*Lancelot Thwaites	Nicholas Lentall
Anthony Salvin	Rowland Swinburn.
Nicholas Thornhill	Jerome Bernard
John Tunstall	_____

It is probable that a removal of the secular clergy from Durham might occasion an enlargement of the original church, for their better accommodation; and that the care of the chancel had fallen to their lot, as was usual, with the possession of the corn-tithes. It appears by two instruments that a neglect of this part of the structure occasioned an order from Cardinal Langley, Bishop of Durham, 1410, to repair it; and again, a sequestration of the revenues of the prebendaries took place in the time of Bishop Fox, 1496, which enjoins them to rebuild the chancel of the collegiate church, with its roof, walls, windows, &c. in a respectable and sumptuous manner, to the honour of God and for the purposes of divine worship.†

A deed of bargain and sale, dated December 11, 16 James, purporting to be *bargain and sale from Francis Morrice, of the cittie of London, Esq., and Francis Phe-lips, of the cittie of London, gentleman, to Richard Grab-ham, of Great Wilford, in the county of Lancaster, knight, and John Howe, servant of the said Richard, of a dwelling house and land at Stockton, purporting to be parcel of the possessions of the late free chapel of NORTON-HERMI-TAGE (appropriated to the finding of two candles of five shillings value in the chappel of Stockton) which Thomas Salvin sometime chaplaine, or incumbent, possessed; stated to have been lately dissolved, and by reason of the dissolu-*

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\* Surtees. † Hutchinson.

*tion thereof to have come and descended into the hands of King Edward the sixthe, by reason of an act of parliament in the first year of his reign thereof, made and provided for as fullie, freely, and wholie, and most ample manner and forme as our Sovereign Lord James the King's Majestie, that now is by his les patants, as well under the great seale of England as under his seale of the Duchie of Lancaster, and county palatine of Lancaster, made and bearing date at Wilford, the third day of Februarie, the seventh yeare of James King of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland XLII.\**

I am not able to point out, by any traces now remaining, the site of this Hermitage, which belonged to the college of Norton, and was thus endowed. But such retreats were common in the vicinity of religious houses, or monasteries; and consisted of one or more brethren. The humble building, the lonely chapel, the small dormitory, and the nearly unnecessary refectory, were the appendages of the institution. The gloomy solitude of a St. Anthony in the desert, was of a different description. If I may be allowed to indulge a little wandering of imagination, and adopt a beautiful and interesting delineation of the hermitage, I will suppose it situate at the bottom of a sequestered vale, east of the village, *then* concealed by the shade of an overhanging wood, and by the margin of a clear stream—offering, doubtless, a peaceful and religious refuge to a devout and holy man.

“ A little lowely Hermitage it was  
Downe in a dale, hard by a forest's side,  
Far from resort of people that did pass  
In travel to and fro : a little wide

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\* From the copy of a deed communicated by Lep. Raisbeck, Esq.



NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70001

There was an holy Chappell edified,  
Wherein the Hermit duly wont to say  
His holy things both morn and eventide :  
Thereby a chrystal stream did gently play,  
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth alway."

*Spencer's Fairy Queen, B. 1, Canto 1, Stanza 34.*

## NORTON CHURCH.

The church of Norton consists of a nave, transept, and chancel: in the centre there is a tower, plain and not handsome, resting upon four circular arches. The north transept is called the Blakiston porch, from having been the place of interment of the family of Blakiston, of Blakiston hall, within the parish; and more recently of the family of Davison of the same place. The mansion-house was demolished about thirty years ago on the removal of the family (having assumed the name of Bland) to Kippax-park, in the county of York. In this porch are several mural monuments, and a recumbent figure, cross-legged, in armour, with uplifted hands, supposed to be one of the Blakiston family, circ. 1484. The south transept, which has been shortened, was formerly denominated "Pity porch;" from an image, or altar, of our Lady, as the Virgin Mary was designated, which in the days of popery was placed there. The chancel appears, from its length and some embellishments, to have been fitted up with stalls in the usual manner for the prebendaries. A few years ago, several great alterations were made, both in the structure and accommodation of the church. From the increased population of the parish, increased numbers of sittings became necessary. This has been accomplished by means of two galleries, running between the arches which constitute the nave; the

roof of the side aisles being raised for the purpose. A large and beautiful Gothic window has been made on the west ; the south wall has been rebuilt with handsome windows in the same stile, and another of the same nature in the south wall of *pity porch*. The church is well pewed, and in excellent order. The font has been removed from the usual place, and fixed in a niche, or ancient *piscina*, near the altar-rails ; by the munificence of the late incumbent the church has been ornamented by a painting of the breaking of bread at Emmaus, placed over the communion-table, and with an excellent barrel organ erected on a gallery under the tower ; he presented also to the church a service of communion-plate.\*

In this place I must record a penance performed in Norton church and Stockton chapel, for a spiritual offence.

“ Die Jovis, 1625, 15 Dec. infra ædes ven. viri Ri. Hunt S. T. P. Decano coram ipso et ven. viris Joh. Cradock S. T. P. Canc. Dunelm et Jo. Lively S. T. B.

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\* The liberal and munificent spirit of the late valuable vicar (deceased Dec. 19, 1827) was not confined to public demonstrations of his charitable disposition, but with the most friendly heart and open hand, he supplied many of the poor of his parish with seasonable labour, and relieved the necessities of many others under the infirmities of sickness and old age. It is a circumstance equally creditable to him and his respectable parishioners, that they presented to him an elegant silver tureen and stand, bearing the following inscription.

“ Presented  
To the Rev. C. Anstey, A. M.,  
Vicar of Norton,  
By his grateful parishioners,  
To whom he has endeared himself  
During a ministry  
Of thirty-two years.  
A. D. 1817.”

“ Offic. contra Joh. Harperly de Stockton pro incest. cu Eliz. Wright sorore uxoris suæ.

“ W<sup>h</sup> day hour and place he being precognized appeared and confessed, & was enjoined acknowledgement in penitential manner in the churches of Norton and Stockton w<sup>h</sup> he performed, & had also been ordered to perform the like penance at y<sup>e</sup> market crosses\* of Durham and Darneton w<sup>h</sup> he commuted & paid £6. for y<sup>e</sup> same, & therefore desired that he might be no further proceeded against—ordered to enter into recognizance in £40. & sureties £20. each, and to certify before 12 June next.”†

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Norton is a manor of the See of Durham ; but there is a manor within it in right of the vicar, who holds a court, possibly derived from the collegiate establishment.

### GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

I am unable, from the loss of deeds and memoranda, which are remembered to have been in existence, to give an account of the foundation of this school. The establishment consists of twelve acres of land, cottages, and a bake-house for the use of the parishioners, amounting in value, *communibus annis*, to fifty-six pounds and up-

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\* “ Provided always that the order be given by the ordinaries when they assign penances that if the penitents do shew themselves irreverent, or impenitent, that then their penances be re-iterated, and be removed from the church to the *market-place*.—*Archbishop Grindal at the Synod of Canterbury, 1580. Wilkin's Consil. Tom. IV.*

† Communicated by Mr. Surtees.



wards ; besides, a good house, containing the school-room, and an excellent garden. The village of Norton offers one of the finest situations in the county for a public school ; and probably has enjoyed that advantage for many years ; as, we find, that Dr. Claymond, vicar of Norton, A. D. 1498, founded a scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford, for the education of a scholar from Norton or Stockton ; the particulars of which will be given in a biographical memoir.

Patron, the vicar.

Late master, John Burdon, Ob. 1782.

Present master, the Rev. John Pattinson.

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Norton has always afforded a pleasant residence to many independent families ; and has been a place of retreat to others, who have found here a rest after the turbulence of more public life. Lord Weemeys\* resided here several years after the rebellion of 1745 ; and the following modest inscription, on an altar tomb in the churchyard, records the memorial of one who is said to have been a sufferer in the deep speculation of the South Sea Scheme in the year 1720, and who afterwards, under an assumed name, kept a small shop in this village.

“ D. O. M.

Post vitam brevem

Difficilem, inutilem,

Hic

Quiescit in Domino

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\* “ March 22, 1756, bur. the heart and bowels of the right honourable James, Earl of Weemeys. The remains was buried with his ancestors at Weemeys castle, in Scotland, the 8th day of April.”—*Parish Reg.*

Thomas Briggs, Armiger,  
Sussexiensis.

Anno { Salutis 1731.  
Ætatis suæ 45."

There is a small meeting-house and burial ground for the society of friends : and the Wesleyan Methodists, in 1824, have erected a place of worship at the south end of the village, on the Stockton-road, in the stead of one which occupied another situation.

*Population Return, 1821.*

Males, 506. Females, 680. Total, 1186.

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Norton Vicarage in the Deanery of Stockton, dedicated to St. Mary. Col. of Norton prop. ; Bishop of Durham, Patron.

King's books 31*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*—Tenths 3*l.* 3*s.* 1¾*d.*—Prosc. ep. 17*s.*—Syn. & prox. 11*s.*—Proc. Arch. 4*s.*

Value in sit. vicar. cum terr. gleb. per ann. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* dec. lan. agnor, &c.—Real value 350*l.*—[*Hutchinson.*] It is to be remarked that this account includes the present vicarage of Stockton, comprised in the ancient vicarage of Norton.

1828. Vicar—Charles Plumer, M. A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Chaplain to William, Lord Bishop of Durham. Curate—John Cartwright, B. A., of Christ's College, Cambridge.

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There are several monuments with inscriptions in Norton church and church-yard. I record those only of recent date.

*Mural Monument in the Church.*

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev. Christopher Anstey, vicar of this parish. To his great sorrow and with the sincere regret of all who knew her worth, she ended her mortal life on the 23rd of November, 1821, in the 65th year of her age.

Her *Faith*, Her *Hope*, Her *Charity* combin'd  
 With ev'ry grace that forms the christian mind,  
 Her fervent *piety*, exempt from art,  
 Her meek and gentle *singleness of heart*,  
 Her pure *beneficence* that freely flow'd  
 When pity prompted what the hand bestow'd,  
 The *innocence* that mark'd her spotless life  
 That bless'd the *husband* and adorn'd the *wife*,  
 Could not from death secure a short reprieve,  
 Too soon she died! and we were left to grieve.  
 Still her example undecay'd shall last  
 In sweet remembrance of her virtues past."

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"Here lie interred the remains of the Rev. John Starkey, M. A., a resident member of Brasenose College, Oxford, during a period of eight years; where he was justly distinguished for his abilities and learning. In his following life he was equally esteemed as a faithful minister of Christ, an honest and a virtuous man, and an ornament of society. He was the eldest son of James and Sarah Starkey, of High Whitley, in the county of Chester, and died at Stockton, April 28th, 1823, aged 56 years."\*

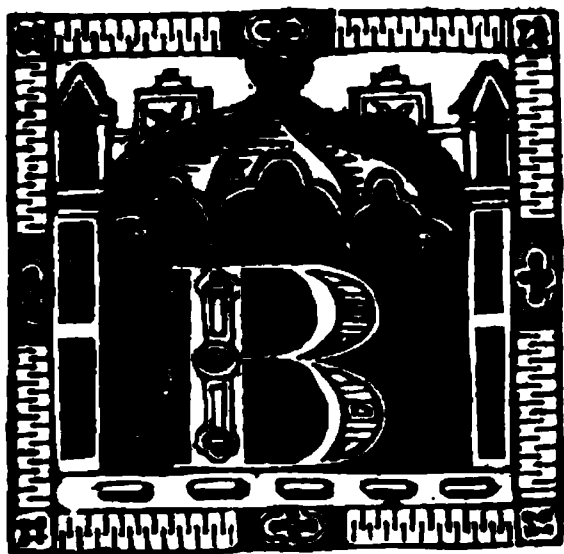
*Joh. de Norton* occurs as Master of the Cell at Jarrow, A. D. 1353.†

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\* Formerly curate and lecturer of Stockton; afterwards perpetual curate of Carlton, in Cleveland.

† Brand's Hist. v. 2, p. 58.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

*Of the ancient Chapel at Stockton.*

BEFORE the erection of the present church, and the separation of the parish of Stockton from that of Norton, there was at Stockton a chapel of ease to the mother church. It stood near the centre of the old church-yard, south of the present church. A flat marble stone, without an inscription, is said to have lain in the chancel of the chapel before its demolition, and marks its situation.\* The passage that leads to it from the high-street, though now built up, may be discovered by two houses with their gables next the street, and whose fronts still form a lane.† It does not appear that the chapel could boast of any of the beauties of architecture: no drawing of it now remains, nor any remembrance but that of Mr. Wm. Stubbs, a stonemason (living 1792,‡ aged 90) to whom I was indebted for the above information, and who told me, that he assisted in pulling it down.

The antiquity of this chapel may be known from a copy of the original ordination, in the parish register of Norton; of which the following is a translation:—§

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\* On a late examination it appears that this has been removed.

† One of the houses has been taken down and rebuilt.

‡ He died 1793. § Appendix, No. 3.

“**BE IT KNOWN** to all the sons of holy mother church · that it is thus agreed upon between Bartholomew Vicar of Norton and the parishioners of Stockton, Preston, and Hartburne, concerning the ordination of the chapel of Stockton by Richard, of happy memory, bishop of Durham, done by the will and assent of the said vicar, namely, that the said vicar and his successors for the time being in the said church, shall find an officiating chaplain to celebrate all ecclesiastical sacraments at their expence for ever ; and the said parishioners shall have in the said chapel of Stockton a place for baptism, and likewise a cemetery for burial, and all ecclesiastical rights, saving, notwithstanding, the right of the mother church of Norton. Likewise the said parishioners of the chapel of Stockton shall visit their mother church with their oblations on the day of the Assumption of the blessed Mary the Virgin, at Norton. Also that the said parishioners shall pay to the said vicar, and his successors for the time being, fifty shillings sterling, at four times in the year, namely, at the feast of St. Martin in winter *xiiis. vid.* ; at the feast of St. Cuthbert in Lent *xiiis. vjd.* ; at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist *xiiis. vjd.* ; at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September *xiiis. vjd.* ; which shall be provided for by the vicar, and his successors for the time being, at a certain place. And be it known that for the payment of the said money aforesaid, for all others have bound themselves, Ada, son of Ada Preston, Walter Ruffus, Hugo Nasuc, Richard Poker de Preston, Walter son of Walter de Hartburne, William son of Robert Provost, Eudo, Clerk, de Norton, Roger Corneed, William Smith, Thomas Giei, Ada Carpenter, John Sealin, Thomas Sprot, Walter de Stockton, Clerk, who have all bound themselves, their heirs, and successors, and all their goods, moveable and immoveable, and have made themselves and their heirs principal debtors of the said money. Moreover, it is agreed that if the aforesaid should fail in payment at any of the aforesaid terms when they should pay it, celebration of divine offices and ministration of all the sacraments shall cease in the said chapel. Likewise, if in this deed they shall further be found contumacious and rebellious, it is agreed that it may be lawful for the vicar, and his successors for the time being, to revoke altogether the celebration of divine offices and the ministration of the sacraments, with the consent of the Archdeacon of Durham and the Chapter of Darlington. Moreover it is agreed, that on every Lord's day the said parishioners shall offer one penny with the consecrated bread in the chapel of Stockton ; except those Lord's days in which they give the consecrated bread to the mother church, and on those Lord's days they shall give nothing to the said chapel with the consecrated bread. Witnesses to these Master William Delam, archdeacon of Durham—William de Harlebere, Deacon—Master William de Berforle—Master William de Manfeld—John, Parson de Middleton—Nicholas, Parson de Ditinfall—John de Riclinago—William de Bromham—Thomas, Parson de Norton, and many others.

The time of the establishment of Stockton chapel is nearly ascertained by this instrument. It appears to

have been built in the episcopacy of Bishop Poore, who died A. D. 1237 ; and Bartholomew, mentioned in the same deed, occurs vicar of Norton, 1234 ; Thomas *Persona de Norton*, about 1236, and William de Bromham, vicar of Norton, 1255 ; Nicholas (Briton) Parson de Ditinsall (Dinsdale) occurs 1239 ; and William Archdeacon of Durham, 1219. Mr. Hutchinson, from whom these dates are taken, adds the following remark from Willis—"I take him to be the same with William de Lanim, whom I meet with 1226 and 1236, he died, as I find by a note, an. 1249.\* Le Neve tells us, he adds, it appears he was archdeacon of Dunholme in 1219, by an ancient inscription in a window in the hall of University College, Oxford ; and adds, I believe this was the same with William de Lanim, if so, I hear of him again in 1234."

In the time of Cardinal Bishop Langley an alteration, or reformation, took place in the Collegiate Church of St. Andrew, Auckland. The instrument for that purpose was signed and sealed in the chapel at Stockton, the 20th day of September, 1428, the eleventh yeare of the papacy of Martin V, and the 23rd of that prelate's consecration.†

"Before the dissolution of monasteries," says the Rev. Mr. Rud's MS.,‡ "there was in Stockton a chauntry, or, as some writings call it, a free chapel, dedicated to the

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\* This William is said to be the founder, or, at least, the re-founder of University Coll. Oxon. "He (Leland) also further saith, that Matthew Paris tells us, in the reign of Henry III. that William of Durham (Rector of Weermude) was at Rome, and that he was elected to the archbishoprick of Rouen, but in his return thence died, an. 1249, and was buried in the church of the See."—*Wood's Hist. of Univ. Col.*

† Hutchinson's Durham, vol. 3, p. 335.      ‡ Parish Register.

Virgin Mary, and four oxgangs of land and four borough houses for the maintaining of a chaplain for the same ; the two last (chaplains) were Thomas Salvin and William Crofton. One third of an oxgang was likewise given by William Bainbridg, a little before its dissolution, for the burning of two wax candles to St. Thomas à Beckett in this present chapel, which is dedicated to him, on the seventh day of July yearly, which is the festival of his translation.”

This chapel receiving its foundation about the time mentioned above, when the superstition of the age considered Thomas à Becket as a holy martyr in the cause of religion, we are not surprized that he should be adopted as the patron-saint, and the day of his translation celebrated as a festival. The ancient fair, as we have seen, was for the same reason, appointed at this season.

“It is a rational and just opinion of Sir Henry Spelman,” says Dr. Burn, “that fairs were first occasioned by the resort of people to church, for solemnizing some festival ; and especially the feast of the church’s dedication.”\* He mentions a fair at Canterbury on the 7th of July ; and at two other places, Bromhill near Brandon-ferry in Norfolk, and West-acre, about four miles distant from Swafham, both called Becket’s fair ; and in both places there are old ruinous chapels which are dedicated to that supposed saint.†

In Bishop Hatfield’s survey (circiter 1445) it is stated, “There are four oxgangs and one message, formerly Robert Combe’s, which yearly used to pay 6s. 8d. at present

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\* Ecclesiastical Law, vol. 1, p. 310.

† It is said, a fair was anciently holden at Billingham annually on Good Friday.

nothing, being in mortmain for a chantry there, which is possessed by a chaplain to perform divine service; also a certain old toft, formerly Robert Coum's, for the site of his hall, which used to pay yearly xvid. at present nothing, because in the occupation of the said chaplain."

Nothing further occurs relating to the chapel till we arrive at the account of its possessions at the time of the Reformation. In the 2nd year of Edward VI. 1548, these amounted only to 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per ann. yet this small pittance was not appropriated to the maintenance of a chaplain under the new establishment, but was taken into the hands of the crown, and granted out to individuals.

An account of these possessions will be found in the Appendix, No. 6, extracted from a folio book (Harl. MSS. 605, 60) formerly, as it is supposed, belonging to and kept in, the Court of Augmentations, containing transcripts of surveys of the possessions of divers gilds and chantries granted by parliament to King Edward VI, and of the warrants of the Protector to that court for leasing the same. In the book after this extract follows an account of the *portions* (prebends) of Norton. After which is an instrument signifying the Protector's pleasure that "the premises" (both Stockton and Norton, Q.) should be let to William Crofton of London for 21 years (at 8*l.* rent, Q.) In the margin is "xxvi die Novembr. anno sedo Rs. Ed. VIti. pro Willo Crofton."\* It appears as if the grant of these premises had been made to one of the last chaplains before the dissolution.

The same account of the possessions of the chapel is to be met with in a large roll (or bundle of rolls) formerly belonging to the Augmentation-office, and now to the

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\* Mr. Ritson's Collections.



Harleian Library (D. 36) entitled *Dunelmensis Epatus*, and containing the minister's accounts of the revenues of the lands and possessions in the bishopric of Durham, lately belonging to divers monasteries as well within as without the same, and also of the lands and possessions belonging to the late chauntries, gilds, &c. within the said bishopric.\* The date of this roll is an. 5to et. 6to Edwardi 6ti. It appears from the same roll that there were other religious houses and lands in Stockton besides those belonging to the chapel: and that viii*d.* of free rent was paid by John Burdon out of lands in Stockton to the Preceptory of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, yearly by two equal portions, viz. at the feast of St. Martin in winter, and the Invention of the Holy Cross. To the late monasteries of Newbroughe and Mount Grace were paid *xxs.* out of "lands, meadow, and pasture, lying and being in the town of Stoketon, which with the appurtenances were a third part and two oxgangs of land, and one acre demised to William Baynbrigge: and *xiiis. ivd.* for the rent of one burgage situate in Stoketon, now or late in the tenure and occupation of William Lakin."

It is observable, that in the old plan of Stockton in the town-house chest, said to have been drawn in the time of Queen Elizabeth, there are several tenements called "The

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\* Nup. stipend pertin. Capell. de Stockton ibm. et terr. dat. ad usum lumin. ibm.—Et de iiijli. xiiij. *xd.* de redd et firm. quatuor Burgag cum uno orreo et iiij or bovat. terr. ibm. spectan. et ptinen. ad ppetuum. vict. et stipend. Capellani pdict. Capelle in tenur. Thome Salven solvend. annuat. ad fest. pd. equalr. Et de vs. de redd. tercie pt. bovat terr. ibm. dat. ad inviend. duas cadelas ante sacrum in eadem Capell. modo in tenur. Willmi Bamebrig sol. annuat. ad fest. pd. equalr. *Sma.*—iiijl. xixs. *xd.*

Queen's Majestie's ;" and, in a plan of later date, the same premises are called "Greenwich-houses." These, it is probable, were original possessions belonging either to the chauntry in Stockton chapel, or to the other religious foundations above-mentioned. These houses, though now reckoned within the borough, were, there is no doubt, all burgages before the Reformation ; and the reason of their ceasing to be so is, that they now hold immediately of the crown, and consequently cannot owe suit to the court of a subject.\* All such houses were granted out, in the usual language of such grants, "to be held of the manor of East Greenwich."

At the bottom of the extract is the following memorandum of the same date.

"Memorand. the Chapell of Stoketon aforesaid standeth a myle from the pyshe Churche aforesaid, not only for the easment of thinhabitants of the towne of Stoketon, but also for theasment of divers pishioners of sundrie other pishes in the Winter tyme, when for rayny fludes they can come none whether els to here Devyne srvice.

p. me, THO. EYNNS."

The distance between the parish churches of Norton and Stockton is about two measured miles along a good turnpike road. The bridge and road, over that part of the marshy ground, so long since notorious for "rayny fludes," have been lately widened and considerably improved.

The old chapel at Stockton was called in writings a *free chapel*. Free chapels, according to Burn,† were places of religious worship exempt from all jurisdiction of the ordinary. Most of them were built upon the manors and ancient demesnes of the crown, but some lords having had free chapels in manors that do not appear to have been ancient demesne of the crown, (as the

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\* Ritson.

† Ecc. Law, vol. 2. p. 455.

present chapel) such are thought to have been built and privileged by grants from the crown, which, however, was not the case in the present instance.

By an act 37th Henry VIII, all colleges, free chapels, chauntries, &c. were dissolved. The terms of this act were so general, that both the universities and other celebrated seminaries were on the point of destruction. But before the commissioners appointed to carry it into execution could take possession, the king died ; and another act was passed, 1st Edward VI., which prevented their alienation, but which vested in the king all colleges, free chapels, and chauntries not at that time in the actual possession of the crown, and “all manors, lands, &c. given for the finding of any priest, anniversary, obit, lamp, light, or other like thing in any church or chapel.” At this time, if not before, Thomas à Becket’s candles ceased to illuminate Stockton chapel. But it is remarkable that the stipend and house of the chaplain should not be reserved ; since there is a clause in the same act of parliament which provides that “nothing therein shall extend to—any chapel made for the ease of the people dwelling distant from the parish church, or such like chapel whereunto no more lands or tenements than the churchyard or a little house or close doth pertain.”

From this time I meet with no event relating to the chapel of Stockton, till that time of public disturbance, the great Rebellion in the 17th century. Rowland Salkeld, as Mr. Rudd informs us,\* “was left curate here by the reverend and worthy Mr. Mallery, Vicar of Norton, to manage his affairs in his absence ; for in the times of the great Rebellion, he was forced from his vicarage and

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\* Parish Register.

went into the West Indies, and should have had a fifth part of his vicarage ; but Mr. Salkeld during those unhappy times, *got this chapel turned into a vicarage* which he secured to himself. At the Restoration of King Charles II. he removed to be Reader at Gateshead, and afterwards got a living in Northumberland.”

By “a true note and terrier of all the glebe lands, meadows, &c. in the chapelry of Stockton, as it stood in the year 1705, before the new church was built and it was made a separate parish,” we are told, that the inhabitants paid to the vicar of Norton 3*l.* per annum, commonly called the priest’s own.\* The one half at Michaelmas, the other at Lady-day, for a curate which he did at his own charge maintain in the chapelry ; of which sum of 3*l.* Stockton paid 2*l.* Hartburn 13*s.* 4*d.* and Preston 6*s.* 8*d.* and was collected of every landed man who had 2 oxgangs of land of about 12*s.* per annum, of their widows 8*d.* and of every other inhabitant 6*d.* except of the chapel-wardens and of their widows 4*d.* only.

For the tithe of fish, every fishing coble was to pay 4*s.* and a salmon cock or scurf worth 6*d.* on the 8th of September yearly.

*Chaplains before the Reformation.*

Johannes Capellanus, fil Will. Pistoris, 1333, Temp. Rich de Bury.

Thomas Capellanus, A° 3° Thome Langley Episcopi 1408.

William Osbern, 1430 and 1448.

Thomas Salvin }  
William Crofton } Last Chaplains.

*Curates since the Reformation.*

1561 Christopher Smith.

1563. Sire Robert Synclar.†

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\* A mistake of some ancient transcriber for *Prescription* ; I add this on the authority of the late Ralph Bradley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

† *Sir*—The designation of a clergyman at that period. “*Sir Hugh*

1565. William Heron.  
 1566. William Hogwell.  
 1566. William Allen.  
 1566. Robert Blaxton.  
 1572. George Morden.  
 1578. William Fewler, p. res. Morden.  
 1585. John Collin, B. A., drowned as he was swimming in the river  
       Tees, July 12, 1585.  
 1585. Thomas Mann.  
 1585. Thomas Edyer  
 1599. Christopher Fewster, May: born at Morpeth.  
 1609. Thomas Robinson, November 8.  
 1610. Thomas Smithson, April.  
 1612. Thomas Lawson; afterwards Vicar of Stainton, Yorkshire.  
 1617. John Place, November 16: buried November 1, 1623.  
 1623. John Wright, February 2.  
 1635. Michael Rawling: buried November 6, 1636.

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*Evans.* Shakespear. The word *Dominus--Sir*, is still used in the universities as an address to Bachelors of Arts. "He will hire a *Sir John Lack Latin* which shall say service so that the people shall be nothing edified". Latimer's Sermons. "Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, who hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping of a garden than in God's word: and he, for a trifle, doth serve the Cure, and so help to bring the people in danger of their souls." Augustine Bunker's Ep. ded. to Latimer's Sermons. In the middle ages this was an highly honourable title. "*Sir Knight, Sir King.*" Shakespear. "The knightly, and clerical characters were every where considered convertible, and the writers of romance faithfully reflected manners, when their hero at the commencement of the tale was a Sir Knight, and when at the close of his quests we find him a Sir Priest." Mills's History of Chivalry, vol. 1. ch. 1.

"And soothly it was said by common fame,  
 So long as age enabled him thereto,  
 That he had been a man of mickle name,  
 Renowned much in arms and daring do.  
 But being aged now, and weary too  
 Of war's delight, and world's contentious toil,  
 The name of Knighthood he did disavow;  
 And hanging up his arms and warlike spoil,  
 From all the world's incumbrance did himself assoil."

*Spencer's Fairy Queen, B. 5, Canto 5, Sl. 37.*



*Present by the members*

# STOOKTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH WEST

*by John H. H. H.*

1637. Robert Macdowell ; killed by a fall from his horse, on Barnby-Moor, September 13, 1641.  
 1641. Rowland Salkeld  
 1662. James Gregg, May, 1.  
 1663. Thomas Rudd, May 1.\*

## CHAPTER XXX.

### *Of the Church and Parish of Stockton.*



T has been mentioned that the borough and township of Stockton were situated within the parish of Norton. But as Stockton was increasing both in trade and population, and as the chapel was in a state of decay and at a distance from the mother church, it became the wish of the inhabitants to separate from their old companion, and build a place of worship more spacious, elegant, and commodious. An act of parliament was therefore obtained in the 12th year of Queen Anne, 1711, to make Stockton with East Hartburn and Preston, two hamlets or townships situated on the south and west of Stockton, a distinct parish from Norton.† Another act was passed, 1st Geo. I. 1714, to explain and amend the former.‡

The parish of Stockton is between 5 and 6 miles in extent from east to west, and from north to south perhaps 4 : it is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which

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\* See Biographical Memoir.

† Appendix, No. 4.

‡ Ibid, No. 5.



runs in a very irregular course from below Portrack to the western extremity of the township of Preston ; on the west it borders upon the parishes of Egglescliffe, Longnewton, and Elton ; and on the north and east upon Norton and Billingham. Norton mill, which is situated in a valley between Billingham and Norton, and is the bishop's copyhold mill for the manor of Stockton, is considered as part of the parish of Stockton.

Mr. Rudd's memorandum in the parish register will give the most accurate information respecting the foundation and consecration of this church. The record is dated the 6th day of June, 1710.

" The chapele of Stockton being ruinous and too little, and the said inhabitants growne numerous, the building of a new church was necessary, and thereof T. Rudd, their present vicar and curate, made them a sermon, September 2nd, 1705, on 2 Samuel vii. 2. *See now I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of God dwelleth within the curtaines.* And when the brief was read,\* May 21st, 1710, he preached on Exodus xxv. 30. *Lct them build me a sanctuary that I may dwell among them ;* at which time above 85*l.* was gathered in Stockton besides subscriptions.

" On Munday, the 5th day of June, 1710, the foundation of the new church was laid, before which we begun the morning prayer at ten o'clock, and instead of the psalms for the day, we read ps. 84, 122, 132, 133, and for the first lesson, Ezra 3rd. and second lesson, Luke 19th, beginning at verse 28. Then we went to the south east corner of the said new church, the said Thomas Rudd in his surplice, the worshipful Thomas Sutton,

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\* See Local Biography.

Esq., mayor, Mr. Ralph Bunting, Mr. James Cooke, Thomas Redman, and Mr. William Atkinson, aldermen, in their gownes, the reverend Mr Michael Fennick, rector of Long-Newton, Mr. William Dunn, rector of Redmarshall, Mr. Joseph Foster, curate of Norton, and Mr. Rowland Burdon, curate of Eaglescliff, in their gownes, and a vast number of people. And so soon as the said corner-stone was fixed in its place, we kneeled in the ground-work as near as it was possible, and said, *Hide thy face from my sin, &c.* and *the Lord's prayer, &c.* and a prayer which was made and used by the renowned martyr, Archbp. Laud, at the laying of the first stone in Hammersmith chapele, March 11, 1629, as follows: O Lord, merciful and gracious, we thy people are preparing to build a place for Thy service; accept, we humbly beseech Thee, our present devotion, and make us perfect both in our present and future duty, that whilst Thou givest us ease to honour Thee, we may with the greater alacrity go on in Thy service. And now, O Lord, we have by Thy mercy and goodness put to our hands to lay the first stone in this building, it is a corner-stone, make it we beseech Thee, a happy foundation, a durable building, let it rise up and be made and continue a house of devotion throughout all ages, that Thy people may be taught to believe in Jesus Christ (the true corner-stone) upon whom they and their souls may be built for ever. Grant this for the merits of the same Jesus Christ our most blessed Lord and Saviour, to whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit be ascribed all power, majesty, and dominion this day and for ever. Amen. After which was used the collects for the 1st Sunday after the Epiph. for the 5th, 15th, 16th, 22nd, and 23rd Sundays after Trinity

and concluded with the collect—*Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, &c.* and *The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, &c.* After all which followed great shouting and rejoicing. *Ita testor. Tho. Rudd, vicar and curate at pr.*”

“Mem. that the first sermon preached in the new church was on Sunday, the 30th day of March, 1712, by the said Thomas Rudd, on Mat. xxi. 13. *My house shall be called a house of prayer.* Shewing that 1st. Houses and places of public worship have always been in all lands. 2nd. Pious and religious people have always resorted to such places, and loved to be in the public assemblies of the saints. 3rd. That it is a great sin when men (having such opportunitys) leave the house of God forsaken, and creep into private conventicles.”

The church was consecrated August 21, A. D. 1712, by the Right Hon. and Right Reverend Father in God Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham; the sermon was preached by the Rev. John Smith, D. D., Prebendary of Durham, on Mat. xxi. 19. *Hosannah to the son of David.*—This sermon was printed, and was dedicated “to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, with the rest of the inhabitants of the ancient corporation of Stockton.” In the dedication he says, “It was a beautiful sight to observe that day, so happy a concord betwixt a bishop and his flock in their respective offices. His affectionate address to come to you, and the cheerful duty wherewith you received him; his orderly disposal of the solemnity, and your exact observance of it; the gravity and vigour\* with which he went through his function, and the reverence and devotion wherewith you attended it: these were

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\* Bishop Crewe was then in the 80th year of his age.

things which spread satisfaction into all hearts, and sent them home far and near with joy.”

The concluding exhortation of the sermon deserves to be remembered : it alludes to that commendable zeal for building churches which distinguished the reign of Queen Anne. “ You have built a house for Christ ; live up to it. You stand in the front of all the zeal of God’s house in the kingdom ; keep your place ; be foremost in the worship as you are in the building. In fine, you have begun the *hosannah*, and let there be no stop to it till it be *in the highest*.”

The church of Stockton is a very handsome structure of brick, the doors and windows caped with stone. The roof was covered with lead, which was removed in 1793, and replaced with one of Westmorland slate. It has a tower at the west end, in height 80 feet, containing six bells. The length of the church, with the steeple and chancel, 150 feet, the breadth of it 67, and the height to the middle of the roof 40 feet. The clock and chimes were added 1736. The communion table stands in a recess at the east-end ; the great entrance is at the west, under the tower. A screen runs across the west end of the church ; and the two doors in the south wall are also protected by screens. The stalls or pews are of oak, and very regular ; the reading-desk and pulpit, of handsome workmanship are detached in the middle aisle, and front the west ; the ceiling ornamented with cornices. There are galleries surrounding three sides of the church ; in that on the west there is an excellent organ, erected December, 1759, and greatly improved and repaired in 1784, by Donaldson, of Newcastle, in consequence of several of the pipes having been maliciously stolen and des-

troyed. The west gallery bears the following inscription :—

“ This gallery was erected, and the vestry built, 1719.  
Geo. Walker, Vicar—John Hall, Curate.

Francis Barker, } Churchwardens.”  
Richard Rayne }

The north gallery, which extends the full length of the building, bears this inscription :—

“ This gallery was erected, 1748.  
John Skelly, Vicar—John Wood, Curate.

W. Metcalf } Churchwardens.”  
Rob. Wood }

Another gallery, extending along the south side of the church, was built A. D. 1827, by public subscription, and by a sale of pews ; many pews being reserved as free seats.

“ James Cundill, Vicar.  
Robert Wilson\* and Wilfred Sadler, Churchwardens.”

A beautiful window of stained glass has recently (April, 1828) been put up by private subscription, at the east end of the church, executed by Mr. John Gibson, an ingenious artist of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It represents in the centre compartment our blessed Saviour supporting and embracing the cross ; at the same time, enfolding the reed, the sponge, and the cord. At his feet are placed the crown of thorns and the nails. Above, the Hebrew name of Jehovah ; below, inscribed in a circle, in old English characters, “ He was despised and rejected of men.” The outer compartments represent no fi-

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\* A valuable silver waiter, with a view of the church of Stockton engraved upon it, with a suitable inscription, was presented by the parishioners to Mr. Robert Wilson, as a testimony of their approbation of his appropriate services, during several years that he filled the office of churchwarden.

gures, but are neatly ornamented. The effect of the whole is appropriate and sublime.

The situation of the present church is to the north of the old chapel ; the ground to the south, is the ancient chapel-yard ; but that being found too small, another piece of ground on the north was added in 1762, and consecrated by Bishop Trevor, 20th of July, 1770. The soil of the churchyard, consisting of a stiff watery clay, had been for many years in a neglected and lamentable state ; but the singular attention of Mr. Robert Wilson, who has continued in the office of churchwarden for several years, by the introduction of sand on each interment, and spreading a neat turf over the place of graves, has greatly improved the decency and respectability which ought always to attend a spot where the remains of our friends and fellow-men repose.

Though it is rather out of the way of the parochial historian to deliver his private opinion, yet as I have sometimes assumed that liberty I may be allowed to add, that places of burial should in general be in unfrequented and sequestered spots, or at least not in the centre of any town, particularly if that town be populous. The reasons are so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to mention them. Natural decency requires that every care should be shewn to the remains of the departed ; which can never be the case in a place of public thoroughfare. And if to this we add, a proper attention to the health of the living, there can be no doubt but such places should be chosen as are most remote from *the busy haunts of men*. It was a maxim of the Roman law, “*In urbe ne sepelito ;*” with much more propriety may it be said, “*In ecclesia ne sepelito.*” Happily, the latter custom has

never been introduced into our church ; it were well if it were abolished in other places.

The regulation of the parish is particularly explained in the act of parliament, which declares—that the borough, town, and township of Stockton, and the several villages or townships of East Hartburn and Preston, according to their usual and known boundaries, shall, from the 24th day of June, 1713, be a distinct parish of itself, and be called by the name of the parish of Stockton-upon-Tees. To this act, and another explanatory of the former 1st Geo. I., I refer. The direction of parochial affairs is vested in the vicar and 12 vestrymen ; to whom the Lord Bishop of Durham, Lord of the Manor, by the said act is empowered to grant, for the augmentation of the vicarage, a parcel of ground there specified, or any other parcel or parcels of waste ground within the manor, without fine, and under the custom and yearly rent of 1*d.* provided the same be not of more or greater yearly value than 20*l.* at the time of making such grant. By this act the new constituted vicar of Stockton became entitled to all such tithes, offerings, &c. within the townships of Stockton, East Hartburn, and Preston, as had been usually paid to the vicar of Norton ; and the patronage of the living was solely vested in the bishop of Durham. As a recompense to the parish of Norton for this separation, and in lieu of all further contributions or demands for or towards the repair of Norton church, and all or any other taxes or cesses to the parish of Norton, the inhabitants of Stockton agreed to pay to the inhabitants of Norton the sum of 100*l.*

A parcel of ground on the east of the church was originally appropriated for the building of a vicarage-house.

and bricks were made on the spot for that purpose. The whole of this ground has been inclosed with an iron railing and planted with ornamental trees; and a house bought for the vicar on the north side of the allotted ground; for the purchase of which 200*l.* were left by Bishop Chandler, Bishop Cree's trustees gave 50*l.* in 1750, and 80*l.* were raised by the sale of the bricks. In 1783, the Rev. Christopher Anstey, vicar, at a considerable expense repaired and enlarged the house.

In the vestry is a collection of books, many of them on subjects of polemical divinity, written in the 17th century; with good editions of some of the Fathers, given by Mr. John Stock, formerly a schoolmaster in Stockton. This collection was made the foundation of a very useful Divinity Library in 1799 (the Rev. John Brewster, vicar) and is still supported by a small subscription. The vestry room has been neatly fitted up for its reception. A district committee of the venerable society for promoting christian knowledge is also holden here, where there is a depôt for the society's books. The worthy vicar and curate are so obliging as to undertake the offices of treasurer and secretary of the district committee.

The bishop of Durham, as it has been observed, is the patron of the church; the value of the vicarage is said to be about 200*l.* per annum. In consequence of being a parish by a late act of parliament, it is not in charge or certified; but it pays a third part of the first-fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals for the parish of Norton.

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*List of the Vicars of Stockton.*

1. June 17, 1713. George Gibson, M. A. died at Stockton.
2. 1714. William Eden, M. A. res. for Elwick Hall, R.
3. Mar. 16, 1715. George Walker, M. A., died at Lambeth, 1742.



4. June 12, 1742. John Skelly, M. A., died at Alnwick.
5. 1772. William Vaughan, M. A., res. for Norton, V.
6. 1773. Alexander Cleve, B. A. res. for Wooler, V.
7. Mar. 18, 1780. James Greville, L. L. B. res. for Whickham, R.
8. July 20 1782. Christopher Anstey, M. A., res. for Norton, V.
9. Sep. 2, 1786. Edward Wilson, B. A., died at Wolsingham,  
May 28, 1779.
10. July 20, 1799. John Brewster, M. A., Lincoln College, Oxford,  
res. for Redmarshall, R.
11. June 26, 1805. George Stanley Faber, B. D., late Fellow of Lin-  
coln College, Oxford, p. res. Brewster, res. for Remarshall, R.
12. 1809. Thomas Baker, M. A., Oriel College, Oxford, p.  
res. Faber; resigned for Whitburn, R.
13. 1810. John Gilpin, B. D., Christ's Coll. Cambridge, p.  
res. Baker, resigned
14. 1815. William Nicholas Darnell, B. D., Corpus Christi  
College, Oxford, res. for St. Margaret's, Durham.
15. Dec. 16, 1820. James Cundill, p. r. Darnell.

*Curates of Stockton.*

1712. Matthew Lambe.  
George Irwine.
1719. John Hall.  
~~~~~ Todd.
1726. James Horseman.
1730. Stephen Teesdale.
1740. John Wood.
- Nov. 16, 1776. John Brewster, M. A.
- Jan. 20, 1791. James Bollon, M. A.
- Sep. 1, 1796. Robert Spencer, B. A.
- Dec. 21, 1797. John Starkey, M. A., Brasenose Coll., Oxford.
- Aug. 1805. William Ewbank, M. A.
1809. John Gilpin, B. D.
1810. James Cundill.
- 1821 John Dickenson, B. A.

*Lecturers of Stockton.*

1760. George Johnson, B. D., Fell. of Mag. Col. Oxon.\*
- Jan. 5, 1777. John Brewster, M. A.†
1799. John Starkey, M. A.
1810. James Cundill.
1821. John Dickenson, B. A.

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\* Vicar of Norton, August, 1776; Rector of Lofthouse, June, 1780; Prebendary of Lincoln, October, 1781, died at Norton, Aug. 26, 1786.

† Vicar of Greatham, 1790. Licensed to the Lectureship by Bp. Thurlow, 1788. Rector of Boldon, 1809. Rector of Egglescliffe, 1814.

The curfew-bell, formerly the signal of servile dependence, but now of peace and security, is tolled every evening, at 8 o'clock in winter, and at 9 in summer; and every one whose contemplative mind enjoys the serenity of an evening walk, accompanied by solemn sounds, will wish for its continuance. Milton opens his beautiful poem of "Penseroso" with mentioning the melancholy music of the nightingale in a moonlight night. The sweetness of the scene is considerably heightened by the introduction of the curfew:

" Oft on a plat of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off curfew sound  
Over some wide-water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with sullen roar."

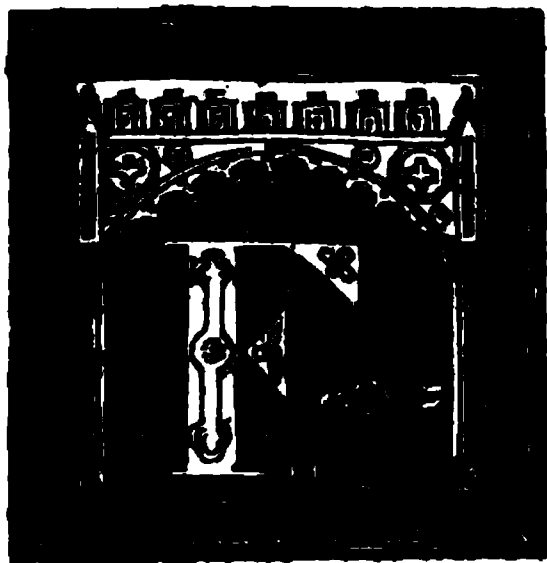
A morning bell is likewise rung, in winter at 6, in summer at 5 o'clock; a useful notice to the industrious to pursue their work, and a salutary hint to those who would procure health by enjoying *the sweet hour of prime*.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### *Epitaphs and Inscriptions in Stockton Church and Church-yard.*

" Tendimus huc omnes, metam properamus ad unam  
Omnia sub leges mors vocat atra suos." OVID AD LIVIAM.

—" The tomb—  
Th'appointed place of rendezvous, where all  
These travellers meet." BLAIR'S GRAVE.



FROM the church the transition is easy to the tomb. In a parochial history memorials of departed friends, though melancholy, cannot be without interest. "The tomb of a good man," says Dr. Samuel Johnson, "supplies the want of his presence, and veneration for his memory produces the same effect as the observation of his life."

Epitaph in Stockton church, on a mural monument of marble.—The device, two flowers growing together—Time, cutting down one, is resisted by Hymen. Above, a lamp which has two fires, one of which is out, and in smoke. Above all, the united arms of the families of Hoar and Sleigh. On a tablet underneath is the following inscription :

“ Sacred to the memory of Frances, the wife of George Hoar, Esq. and daughter of William Sleigh, Esq. of this place, who in the short space of 31 years, having graced a most amiable person with every virtue which could adorn the longest life, and procure esteem on earth, finished her course (alas ! too early for our wishes) on the 24th of January, 1761.

Tell, thou spotless Parian stone,  
Emblem of her purer breast ;  
Tell her name, her name alone,  
All who knew her—feel the rest.  
  
Whilst we here her loss lament,  
Tears yet streaming from each eye ;  
Angels sing with one consent,  
‘ Welcome to thy native sky.’ ”

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“ In memory of Leonard Robinson, late of this place, merchant, who died May the 14th, 1788, aged 41 years ; and of Priscilla, his wife (second daughter of Peter Consett, Esq., of Brawith, in the county of York) who died October 2nd, 1786, aged 39 years. This stone is erected as a tribute of filial affection.”

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“ In memory of John Allison, merchant, Lieut. Col. of the Loyal Stockton Volunteers : whose integrity of heart, affability of manners, christian conduct, and love of his king and country, rendered him amiable and respected in private and in public life. He died Oct. 28, 1805, aged 59 years, leaving his widow, Jane Allison, to lament his loss, and the loss of their only child and valuable daughter, Ann Allison, who departed this life, Dec. 10, 1790, aged 18 years.

*Epitaphs in the Church-yard.*

“ Depositum Pii ornatissimique viri Georgii Gibson, A. M., Primi Vicari hujus Ecclesiæ qui obiit 17<sup>o</sup> Die Junii Anno Dom. 1714, Ætatis suæ 43. Et hic requiescit in spe beatæ resurrectionis. Amen.”

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“ M. S. Georgii Walker, M. A. hujus Ecclesiæ per 26 annos Vicarii, qui obiit 6<sup>to</sup> die Maii anno salutis 1742. Ætatis suæ 65. Juxta deposit. fil. Elizabetha Annicula Jul. 28, 1721. Georgius triennis Oct. 31, 1728. Catherina quindena Mart. 19, 1732. Elizabetha filia Georgii Walker, 1758. Ætatis 35. Anna Uxor Georgii Walker obiit 23 Martii 1760. Ætatis 75.”

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“ Thomas Sutton nuper hujus oppidi Senator Fugaci hac mortalitate Exutus die Maii 23, 1718, Ætatis vero suæ 61, caducam corporis sui partem hoc tumultu conditus, expectat (spe beatæ immortalitatis fultus) ultimum clangorem tubæ citantis totum terrarum orbem ad tremendum æterni judicis Tribunal. Eademque spe suffulta Charissima ejus Uxor Rachel Sutton, 71 annos nata, 19<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1743, fatis concessit, Exuviasque Mortalitatis juxta deponendas reliquit.”

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“ Hic sepulti sunt Robertus Hilton, Attornatus, magna in rebus forensibus Experientia, nec minori fide, Obiit. Maii die 16, A. D., 1727, Ætatis 75. et Esthera Hilton Femina pia et prudens, ejusque in conjugio fidelis per annos supra 40 socia. Obiit Augusti die 13, A. D. 1723, Ætat. 64.

Juxta etiam conditur quod mortale fuit Lanceloti Hilton, Attornati, qui probitate animi et suavitate morum insignis omnibus sese prestitit dilectum Natus 16 Augusti, 1694. Obiit 16, Octobris, 1757.”

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“ Here lieth interred the body of Ralph Wood, who departed this life Oct. 22, 1730, in the 67th year of his age.—And likewise, &c. Here lieth the body of Ralph Wood, aged 37, 1743.

We that have made tombs for others  
Now here we lie;  
Once we were two flourishing Woods,  
But now we die.”

" Wednesday, May the 10th, 1773, was here interred the body of Mrs. Sarah Baker, daughter of William Canning, Esquire, of Halford Bridge, in the county of Warwick, and neice to John Hart, Esquire, who died High Sheriff of the county of Worcester. From her infancy she was strictly virtuous, pious, good, just, humble, humane, benevolent, affable, and compassionate, that none excelled and very few were equal, Aged 59.

Do thou reflect in time ;  
 Death in itself is nothing—But  
**PREPARE**  
 To be you know not what,  
 To go you know not where.\*"

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" Under this stone are deposited the remains of Margaret, daughter of George Welbank and wife of George Brown, gent., in whom were united the social and domestic virtues which are the best ornament of a Christian. A cultivated mind gave her a more perfect *knowledge* of her duty: the *practice* of it, an unaffected piety rendered habitual. Deprived of so amiable a pattern of conjugal and maternal affection, her surviving family mourn daily their irreparable loss; whilst the many to whom she endeared herself by her benevolence of mind and conversation, shed the involuntary tear of friendship to her memory. She departed this life November 14, 1776, in the 40th year of her age." Also, here lie interred the remains of the above-named Geo. Brown, gent., who was blessed with a long life, and died the death of the righteous on the 15th day of March, 1805, in the 80th year of his age."

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" What was mortal of Mr. Lau. Jopson, whose virtues as a Man and as a Christian recommended him to general esteem. To his friends his memory remains dear: and by his intimate connexions his death will be long and deeply lamented. He died January 11, 1783, in his 68th year."

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" Here lyeth Mr. Robert Stainsby, chirurgion, a person honest and diligent in his profession; kind and affectionate to his friends, and

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\* She was wife of an actor in Mr. Bates's company of comedians.

just to all men. After he had for several years patiently endured the torture of a severe disease, the stone, he thankfully resigned his soul to God, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1724; of his age 56. His sorrowful widow, Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rudd, formerly minister of this parish, erected this stone to the memory of her dear husband; near whom she desires, when it shall please God to call her, to be interred.—Who was accordingly interred here the 28th of January, 1741; in the 72nd year of her age.”

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“ Sacred to the memory of Ann, the wife of William Wilson, mariner, who, after a short but well-spent life, resigned her breath the 2nd day of March, 1780, in the 23rd year of her age.

Adieu ! blest shade ! alas ! too early fled,  
 Who knew thee living, but laments the dead.  
 A soul so calm, so free from ev'ry stain,  
 So try'd by torture and unmov'd by pain !  
 Without a groan with agonies she strove,  
 Heav'n, wond'ring, snatch'd her to the joys above.”

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“ Here lyeth the body of Mr. Thomas Smelt, who died March the 12th, 1742-3, aged 70 years. And of Mary his wife, who died February the 8th, 1726, aged 64 years. And of Sarah, daughter to the said Thomas and Mary, who died Jun. 22, 1706, aged 4 years. The above Mr. Thomas Smelt was a gentlemen eminent in his practice and knowledge of physick. Both he and his wife charitable and ready to relieve the distressed. On his left side lies his eldest son, Mr. Thomas Smelt, physician, who died the 5th of August, 1753, in the 48th year of his age. One no less qualified in his profession. On his right side lies Mr. Richard Smelt, his son to a second wife, who died September the 8th following, in the 17th year of his age, designed for physick. And another son, Richard, who died in his infancy. In hope of a blessed resurrection. Amen.”

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“ The burial place of John Thompson, minister of the gospel, &c. who died Mar. 24, 1728-9, aged 68 years. Buried here also the remains of the Rev, Mr. Thomas Thompson, who as a man was mild

and benign—devotion blended with charity, adorned his character as a Christian—as a minister, diligence joined hands with fidelity—in all, upright and exemplary. These united rendered him an ornament to his profession, and procured him universal love. He died February 23, 1753.”

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“ Interred, Mr. Ralph Bunting, late of Stockton, alderman, and Anne his wife, who lived together in the married state 62 years, and had 11 children, one of which only survived them. He departed this life 31st Oct. 1748, aged 86. She, 29th May, 1746, aged 84. Also Mary, wife of Mr. Edmund Bunting, 2nd Feb., 1730, aged 37. And 3 sons of the said Edmund Bunting, by his present wife, who all died in their infancy, and also the body of the said Edmund Bunting, who departed this life on the 13th day of December, 1764, aged 68. Also Elizabeth Bunting, daughter of the said Edmund Bunting, by the said Mary Bunting, who departed this life, 20th Oct., 1767, aged 39 years.—Here are also deposited the remains of Mrs. Dorothy Bunting, relict of the above Edmund Bunting, who died Mar. 19, 1789, in the 89th year of her age.”\*

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“ John Porrett, late recorder of Stockton, who died the 12th of Oct., 1782, aged 79.

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Here lieth the body of Thomas Readman, late alderman of Stockton, who departed this life July 23rd, 1715, in the 42nd year of his age. And the body of Emmy, his wife, who dep. this life, Jan. 27th, 1717.

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Erected in memory of Thomas Raisbeck, who died in Feb., 1765, aged 63, and of Sarah, his wife (daughter of Henry Stapylton, rector of Watlass, in Yorkshire) who died the 29th of Sept., 1783, aged 81: also of John Stapylton Raisbeck, their eldest Son, who died 4th Dec., 1794, aged 54: and of Sarah, his wife, who died the 5th March, 1813, aged 72: and of Thomas Raisbeck, the younger son of the above-named I. S. Raisbeck and Sarah his wife, who died the 14th of Sept., 1802, aged 27, and was buried at Kedgero in Bengal.

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\* Some monumental inscriptions will be found in the biographical department.

## CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

“ Major John Jenkins bequeathed 52 shillings per annum £. s. d.  
for ever to the poor of Stockton, to be paid every sabbath-day  
12d. in white bread. Will dated 1661 - - - 2 12 0

Mr. Snowdon, of Norton, left the interest of £100. 3 per  
cent. con. ann. to poor shoemakers belonging to Stockton,  
which is distributed annually on St. Stephen's day. Will  
dated 1781 - - - - - 100 0 0

Mrs. Elizabeth Bunting left the produce of 800*l.* to be  
distributed amongst such poor house-keepers living in the  
town of Stockton who shall not receive any parochial relief,  
and such distribution to be made at Midsummer and Christ-  
mas in every year. Will dated 1765. - - - 800 0 0

Mr. Thomas Gibson, of East Hartburn, bequeathed to the  
poor of that place, the sum of 20*l.* the interest thereof to be  
distributed to them in white bread every Lord's day, at the  
communion table in Stockton church for ever, or failing  
them to the poor there present.” - - - 20 0 0

From a table in Stockton church, put up 29th Dec. 1810.  
Robert Wilson and Thomas Stanwix, churchwardens.

### Extracts from wills relating to the above charities.

Major Jenkin's will :—*See Local Biography.*

“ The legacy of Mr. Thomas Gibson to the poor of East Harth-  
bourne, being a true copy of that part of his will : dated March 16th,  
1712. ‘Item, I give unto the poor of East Harth-bourne aforesaid  
the sum of twenty pounds to be also paid to the hands of the within-  
named John Thompson, within one year next after my decease, and  
by him to be put out at interest for their use. And after his death or  
failing him to be paid to and put out as aforesaid by the parson or  
curate of Stockton, in the parish of Norton. And the interest thereof  
likewise to be distributed in white bread to the said poor of East  
Harth-bourne, or failing them to the other poor there present every  
Lord's day, at the Communion table, for ever.’”

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\* Memorandum at the end of the church books.



Extract from a copy of Mr. John Snowdon's will, dated 20th Nov., 1781. Communicated by the late John Hogg, Esq.

"I give to the poor of St. Ann's parish in the liberty of Westminster, to be transferred to the vicar and churchwardens 100*l.* stock 4 per cent. consol. ann. now reduced to 3 per cent. for ever, the interest of this money always to be distributed and given to decayed house-keepers belonging to St. Ann's parish, if any there be in the shoe-making business to have the preference. I also give 100*l.* like stock in like manner to the vicar and churchwardens of Norton and Stockton, and to be distributed in the same manner as the former."

An account of the public legacies left by the late George Brown, Esq.\* of Stockton, and of Sun-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

"To rebuild or enlarge the church or chapel at Arcletown, *£. s. d.*  
and to rebuild the parsonage house, and out-offices for the  
resident curate - - - - - 1500 0 0

To the treasurer of the charity-school for blue-coat boys  
and girls at Stockton, for the general purposes of the Charity 1000 0 0

To rebuild the Alms-houses at Stockton - - 3000 0 0

To build two Schools in Arkingarth-dale and pay the  
master - - - - - 3000 0 0

Benefactions by the will of the late George Sutton, Esquire.†

"To the late Mrs. Sutton's Blanket fund, interest of 200*l.*  
in the 5 per cent. consols. - - - - - 200 0 0

Interest of the following sums 3 per cent. consols.

To the dispensary, whilst that establishment shall continue 300 0 0

To the Sunday school - - - - - 100 0 0

To the school of industry - - - - - 300 0 0

To the late Mrs. Sutton's female benefit society, during the  
continuance of that establishment - - - - - 500 0 0

\* Died in London, Oct. — 1814.

† Died Feb. 4, 1817.

|                                                                                                                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---------|
| To each of the five male benefit societies, during their continuance respectively                                      | - | - | - | - | - | - | £, s. d. | 200 0 0 |
| To the original female benefit societies, interest to accumulate for twenty years                                      | - | - | - | - | - | - |          | 100 0 0 |
| As an addition to the stipend of the organist, interest to accumulate for twenty years                                 | - | - | - | - | - | - |          | 400 0 0 |
| Other donations in the 3 per cents.                                                                                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |          |         |
| To the blue coat charity school                                                                                        | - | - | - | - | - | - |          | 550 0 0 |
| Towards enclosing a burying ground, if purchased within six years after the testator's death*                          | - | - | - | - | - | - |          | 600 0 0 |
| Towards paving, lighting, and improving the town, if an act of parliament be procured within five years from his death | - | - | - | - | - | - |          | 200 0 0 |
| To the Bible Society                                                                                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - |          | 100 0 0 |

In Ox-bridge lane, within the parish of Stockton, there is a farm of land, consisting of 42 acres, rent 50/. held by trustees under the will of the Reverend Thomas Triplett, D. D., successively vicar of Woodhorn, in Northumberland, rector of Whitburn and rector of Washington, in the county of Durham. The proceeds to be appropriated to the apprenticing out of poor children belonging to these respective parishes, but not in equal proportions.—See *Local Biography*.

Near Brown's Bridge, within the same parish, there is also a parcel of land, consisting of 27 acres, rent £99, 14s. per ann.; an endowment made by Dormer Parkhurst, Esq., master of Greatham hospital and temporal chancellor of Durham, by a deed bearing date 12th October, 1762, for six poor widows, or spinsters, upwards of 50 years of age; for whom he had built 6 neat apartments, at Greatham, with a garden to each, a most comfortable asylum for widowed or unprotected age. The inmates must

\* Lapsed from time

be legally settled at Greatham ; or in defect of such, from the neighbouring townships. They receive £1. on the first day of every month, some small payments at the high festivals, a gown once a year, and an allowance of coals. The payments and the money for coals lately augmented. The residue of funds, if any, to be applied to the binding poor boys apprentices, belonging to Greatham. The master of the Hospital of God in Greatham appoints upon a vacancy. The funds are vested in seven trustees.

## I.

*A Table of such Benefactions as have been given to the Blue Coat Charity-school of Stockton; not including annual subscriptions; begun 1721.*

|                                                          | £.  | s. | d. |                                                   | £. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|---------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Mr. James Cook -                                         | 21  | 0  | 0  | Mr. Rob. Stainsby, after Ann Page's decease - - - | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Nicholas Swainston                                       | 20  | 0  | 0  | Mr. Tho. Deanham, after his wife's decease        | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| David Douthwaite -                                       | 10  | 0  | 0  | Mrs. Ann Stainsby, by will - - - -                | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| William Raisbeck                                         | 5   | 0  | 0  | The Rev. Mr. Walker, late vicar by will -         | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Watson - -                                        | 5   | 0  | 0  | Mrs. Eliz. Walker, his daughter by will -         | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Richard Haswell - -                                      | 5   | 0  | 0  | Mrs. Walker, relict of the Rev. Mr. Walker        | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Rd. Hewet, Legacy                                        | 30  | 0  | 0  | Mr. Edm. Bunting, by will - - - -                 | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Parker - -                                        | 5   | 0  | 0  | Isaac Todd, by will                               | 40 | 0  | 0  |
| Nich. Swainston -                                        | 100 | 0  | 0  |                                                   |    |    |    |
| The Trustees of }<br>Lord Crew, late }<br>B. of Durham } | 100 | 0  | 0  |                                                   |    |    |    |
| Mrs. Alice Rudd - -                                      | 5   | 0  | 0  |                                                   |    |    |    |
| — Thomasine Harley                                       | 5   | 0  | 0  |                                                   |    |    |    |
| J. Rudd, Esq. Durham                                     | 24  | 10 | 0  |                                                   |    |    |    |
| Mr. Wm. Fleatham, after his wife's decease, £3. per ann. | 8   | 0  | 0  |                                                   |    |    |    |

## II.

|                                    | £.  | s. | d. |                                     | £. | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Mr. John Swainston by will - - -   | 200 | 0  | 0  | John Sutton, Esq. -                 | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Hugh Bird do. -                | 20  | 0  | 0  | M. Humphrey by will                 | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Harvey, of Gateshead, do. - | 10  | 10 | 0  | Mrs. Eliz. Bunting do.              | 50 | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Smith, surgeon, do. - - -   | 10  | 10 | 0  | Mrs. John Sutton, by donation - - - | 20 | 0  | 0  |
|                                    |     |    |    | Mrs. Marg. Dunning, by will - - -   | 30 | 0  | 0  |

|                        | £. | s. | d. |                         | £. | s. | d. |
|------------------------|----|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|----|
| Mrs. Mary Rayne, by    |    |    |    | 3 per cent. consols 100 | 0  | 0  |    |
| will - - - - 20        | 0  | 0  |    | The Same, by will in    |    |    |    |
| — Eliz. Fraithwaite 10 | 0  | 0  |    | money - - - 1000        | 0  | 0  |    |
| Wm. Sutton, Esq. - 20  | 0  | 0  |    | Vice Admiral Brun-      |    |    |    |
| Geo. Brown, Jun. Esq.  |    |    |    | ton by will - - 20      | 0  | 0  |    |
| by donation in the     |    |    |    |                         |    |    |    |

### III.

**Lord Bishop of Durham (Barrington)\*      £700**

*Sundry Receipts and Disbursements for the New Church, Feb. 16th, 1711.*

| RECEIPTS.                |        |       |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|
|                          | £.     | s. d. |
| Stockton, upon brief -   | 83     | 7 9   |
| Preston and Hartburne    | 0      | 17 6  |
| Billingham & Sedgelyield | 14     | 12 6  |
| Norton & Blakiston -     | 40     | 8 3   |
| Yarum & Egglescliffe     | 10     | 6 5   |
| Darlington & Elvet -     | 6      | 13 0  |
| L.Newton & Redmarshall   | 3      | 14 6  |
| Collectors of the brief  | 550    | 0 0   |
| Justices of the County   | 267    | 0 0   |
| Lord Bpp. of Durham      | 100    | 0 0   |
| The Dean - -             | 20     | 0 0   |
| Private Subscriptions    | 528    | 13 10 |
|                          | £.1625 | 13 9  |

| DISBURSEMENTS.                             |        |       |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
|                                            | £.     | s. d. |
| Deals and wood -                           | 350    | 0 7½  |
| Bricks - - -                               | 173    | 16 9  |
| Lead - - -                                 | 337    | 2 1½  |
| Stone-work - -                             | 299    | 7 0   |
| Bricklayer's Work -                        | 128    | 4 5   |
| Plumber's work -                           | 46     | 2 0   |
| Carpenter's work, and<br>laying the roof - | 46     | 14 1  |
| Sundries - - -                             | 194    | 17 1  |
| In the Treasurer's hands                   | 48     | 9 7½  |
|                                            | £.1625 | 13 9  |

As the abbey of Newburgh and the monastery of Mount Grace had possessions in Stockton, this short memorial of them may not be unacceptable.

The abbey of Newburgh, in Yorkshire, was founded by Roger Mowbray, A. D. 1145; at the time of the dissolution the revenues were estimated at 450*l*. Dugdale.

**Mount Grace monastery, in Yorkshire, near the Tontine inn, we are informed by Dugdale, was erected by**

\* This was the largest part of a fine due to the bishop on the renewal of two lives in the Charity-school lease.

Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, Earl of Kent and Lord of Wake, by his manor of Bordelby, near Cleveland, and gave it the name of Mount Grace of Ingleby, endowing it with the aforesaid manor of Bordelby. King Richard II., at the instance of the said Duke Thomas, appropriated to this monastery those of Hinkley, Warham, and Carisbroke, which were aliens. King Henry VI. in parliament ratified the donations made by the founder, and says, that the foundation was in the 20th year of K. Rich. II. The revenues were estimated at the dissolution at 215/.

The ruins of the monastery, and its ground-plot, are in good preservation, in a most sequestered, but beautiful situation, under the brow of Arncliffe, one of the Cleveland hills. A venerable wood shelters the remains from public view, except the tower of the church, which just meets the eye through the trees. The walls of the two courts are still remaining, and the doorways to the separate cells, built up. The kitchen offices remain ; the old farm-house has probably constituted part of the abbot's apartments. This was a monastery of the Carthusians, one of the most rigid orders of the Romish church, of which there were only nine in England. There is certainly something highly imposing in the contemplation of a monastery, were the worship of God retained within it, in all its purity.

“Wisdom's self

Oft seeks to sweet retired Solitude ;  
Where, with her best nurse Contemplation,  
She plumes her feathers, and let's grow her wings,  
That in the various bustles of resort  
Were all to ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.

MILTON.

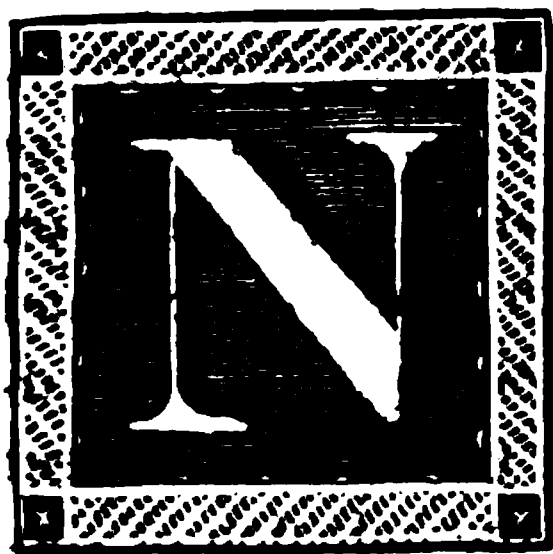
## Part the Eighth.

### LOCAL BIOGRAPHY.

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#### CHAPTER XXXII.

*Nicholas de Farnham—Henry Stockton—Claymond.*



NO branch of literature, perhaps, is more pleasant and instructive than that of *biography*. It inculcates moral precepts drawn from a living model. We are taught to imitate a good action or avoid a bad one, to emulate the conduct of the brave or condemn the feeble efforts of the pusillanimous, from a picture of *real life*; and are enabled by the comparison to give greater brilliancy to virtue, and to exhibit a more decisive hatred and abhorrence of vice. This is peculiarly the case in *local biography*. The object is placed immediately before the eye, and is beheld with a clearness and perspicuity which cannot be procured at a remote distance. Every collateral circumstance evinces the truth of the example. A sympathy of mind is gene-

rated in the youthful breast. It bounds with exultation at the prospect of heroic virtue or successful industry ; it exclaims in the language of the Mantuan bard—

“ Tendanda via est, qua me quoque possim  
Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora.”

The characters which I am called upon to introduce into this limited portion of biography, do not in general aspire after a distinguished elevation ; but many of them claim an honest fame for industry well-bestowed, professional learning and abilities well-applied, national loyalty supported and rewarded, variety of success in exploring the dangers of unknown seas within the arctic regions, and the attainment and enjoyment of ecclesiastical, naval, military and civic honours and distinctions. It is one of the blessings of this happy country that a facility of attaining high degrees of literary and intellectual celebrity is within the reach of every member of the state ; and that every town, of whatever obscurity, every peaceful village, and every solitary hamlet, has some worthy native to produce, on whom it is accustomed to look with complacency and delight ; springing, as it were, *from the soil*, and presenting a noble and interesting model, under the different shades of human distinctions, for the imitation of succeeding generations.

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### NICHOLAS DE FARNHAM.

“ Thomas, prior of Durham, was chosen bishop upon the death of Poore. Through the king’s backwardness and dislike, that election was cassate and disannulled. A long time the monkes had laboured this sute for their prior, and had spent much money in it. At last, per-

ceiving that they strove against the streame, they gave it over, the elect himselfe first yeelding. Then chose they Nicholas de Fernham, one greatly commended both for his manners and learning. This man spent his younger yeeres in Oxford, and having furnished himselfe there with the grounds of all good learning, especially logike and natural philosophie; he travailed beyond the seas, and studied phisicke at Paris and Bononia a great while. Returning into his native countrey, he gave himselfe much unto the study of divinitie, and profited therein so well, as he was esteemed woorthie to be a doctor. By the counsell of Otto the Legate, the bishop of Carlile and other, the king entertained this man into his service. And first he was (as it seemeth unto me) esquire of his body, then physition to the queene, and (she being yet very young) her instructor or directer in matters of manners and behaviour. When he had now long time been a courtier, it hapned the See of Lichfield being voide, the monkes of Coventry very careful of choosing a sufficient man (because they knew their doing would be sifted) the yeere 1239 elected him; whom they knew to be a man learned, grave, vertuous, discreete, very wise, well spoken, and (which maketh a man somewhat the more gracious) tal of stature, personable and of a goodly presence. He thanked them for their good will, but considering with himselfe that his title to that bishopricke was likely to prove litigious (for the chapter of Lichfield had a right to the election that time) as also the great burthen and of the office pastorall, refused in any sort to accept of the same. The chapter of Lichfield (who had chosen their deane) hearing of this refusall, by the exhortation of the same their deane (who resigned his right)



for their part also elected him. Which notwithstanding, he persisted in his former determination, telling them that he felt the burthen already so heavy of a benefice or two which he had, as he was resolved never to accept any greater charge of soules. So they were enforced to choose another. Understanding within two yeeres after how the convent of Durham with one consent had also chosen him for their pastor, he likewise refused, and that more earnestly now then the last time, adding unto the former reasons this also, that if he should accept of this place, men would say, how the hypocrite had refused a poore bishopricke, under colour of conscience to stay for a better. In this mind he continued till Robert Grosthead (that famous bishop of Lincolne) reprehended him sharply for this his backwardness. Seest thou not (quoth he) how the monkes of Durham, destitute of that comfort which a good pastor should yeeld them, intreate thee with teares to afford the same unto them, knowing well that if thou accept not the place, the king will immediately thrust in some unworthy stranger to their great grief, and the no less dishonor of Almighty God? I adjure thee, therefore, by the bloud of Jesus Christ, that thou be content to put thy neck under this yoke, and to imploy thy talent according to the occasion offered. Persuaded thus with muchadoo, at last he yeelded. The king very readily allowing their choice, he was consecrated at Glocester, in the church of St. Oswald, by the archbishop of York, June 9, 1241, in the presence of the king, the queene, many prelates and other personages of honor. He was not more unwilling to take this honorable burthen than ready and desirous to leave the same. The yeare 1249, he obtained licence of the pope to resign

his bishopricke, and about Candlemass indeede gave it over ; reserving only unto himselfe, for his maintenance during his life, three mannors, with the appurtenances, Hoveden, Stocton, and Esington. His successor began a little to wrangle with them about that reservation, but could not infringe it. After he had lived a private life the space of eight yeares, giving himselfe altogether to prayer and contemplation, about the beginning of February, 1257, he departed this life at Stocton. He that is desirous to read more of this man, in Matthew Paris he shall find often mention of him, viz. page 768, where he tells how by his meanes especially the king was content to receive into favor Walter Marshall, and to give him the earldom of his brother lately deceased ; again page 988 he maketh a large report of a great controversie between him and the abbot of St. Albones ; and lastly page 848 an incredible tale of his miraculous recovery, being desperately sick of a dropsie joined with other diseases. He lyeth buried in the cathedral church of Durham, which together with Thomas Melscomb Prior, he covered with a new rooffe the yeere 1242.”

*Godwin's English Bishops, p. 517.*

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### HENRY STOCKTON :

*A. D. 1417, First Vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, 5 Hen. V. during the Chancellorship of John de Richendale, afterwards Bishop of Chichester.*

The chancellors of Cambridge having been, either persons of noble birth, or great employment, and consequently often absent, it became, at this period, customary to substitute vice-chancellors in their room. The imme-

diate cause of the chancellor's absence in 1413, which occasioned Henry Stockton to be appointed the *first* vice-chancellor of Cambridge, is worth remarking. He was despatched by the king to Rome, in company with the bishop of Ely and chancellor of Oxford, to acquaint the *two Popes* at that time contending for the supremacy of the church, that except one would *yield*, England would acknowledge obedience to neither.—*Fuller's Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge.*

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JOHN CLAYMOND, D. D.,  
*Vicar of Norton and President of Corpus Christi  
College, Oxford.*

This very learned and good man claims our notice from the institution of a scholarship in Brasenose college, Oxford, for a native of "Moreton" (Norton) or "Stewkton, near the river Tyse," in the county of Durham, or at least from that county.

Dr. Claymond was an early friend of Richard Fox, bishop of Durham, who presented him to the vicarage of Norton, A. D. 1498; and by whom he is styled in his familiar letters, *Brother, my dear Brother!*—He was elected president of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1504; when he was styled at his admission *vir discretus, gravis, et multa doctrina percelebris*. He resigned the presidency of Magdalen, March 5th, 1516-17, and became by the appointment of the founder, his old and faithful friend and patron, the first president of Corpus Christi College.

He was the son of John and Alice Claymond, and was born at Frampton in Lincolnshire, about the year

1457. In consequence of his eminent character he passed through many pieces of preferment in the church, and was appointed to the mastership of St. Cross, near Winchester, 1505. But whatever other advantages he might possess, he was distinguished by a benevolent mind, and a discreet judgment ; which he evinced in a manner suitable to the charities of the age in which he lived, and to the profession which he so eminently adorned, the establishment of scholarships in the university.

By his last will he bequeathed 480*l.* to purchase lands, &c. in Bradford, Ivington, and Wharton, near Leominster, in the county of Hereford, and also a rent charge issuing out of lands in Middewick in Cheshire ; and lands, &c. in Shelswell, and other lands in Wheateley, in the county of Oxford ; to maintain six scholarships [in Brasenose college] to be called Claymond's scholars, who are to receive each 13*s.* 4*d.* a quarter. If the college fail to pay the stipend, the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college may enter on the lands, and keep possession till the whole is paid. Dr. Claymond gives the following reasons for appointing his scholars to be elected from the following places, which constitute, as it were, an epitome of his life :—1. Frampton, near Boston, in the county of Lincoln “*ubi fui natus ;*” or at least to be of that county :—2. From Moreton or Stockton on the Tees —“*de Moretone aut Stewketon prope Tysam, ubi fui olim vicarius,*” in the county of Durham, or at least to be of that diocese :—3. From Oveston, or Havant, or Mottisfont, in Hampshire, “*in quibus tribus parochiis fui tribus temporibus Rector,*” or at least to be of that county :—4. From Benager, near Wells, “*ubi fui prebendarius,*” or from Moncheton, near Taunton, in the county of Somers-

set "*ubi fui Rector*," or at least to be of that county :—  
 5. From Cleeve, or Bishop's Cleeve, in the county of Gloucester "*ubi ad migrationem ab luce*,"\* or at least from that county :—6. From the city of Oxford "*ubi fui educatus, et in eadem, ut jam decrevi, sepeliendus*" or at least of the county of Oxford.

"The electors are, the president, vice-president, and humanity-reader of Corpus Christi college, or the greater part of them ; but if they differ, and do not agree in 12 hours, then the president alone may appoint. The scholars are to hold their scholarships for three years after they have determined, or ought regularly to have determined ; so that in the mean time they be not inceptors in arts, nor are elected to Corpus Christi college, Magdalen college, or fellows of Brasenose college ; and provided they are not in possession of any inheritance, patrimony, fee, corrody, pension, free chapel for term of life, or of any benefice or prebend of the yearly value of five marcs. The lector of Brasenose college is to have for instructing them 3s. 4d. a quarter.

"On any vacancy notice is to be given by the principal or his deputy to the president of C. C. C. within two days, that a new election may be made within one month, or six months at farthest. If no proper person of the place or county of the former scholar can be found, then they are to take some fit person of the other places or counties, provided that there never be two that occupy the place of that county in which they were not born ; and provided that when a place becomes vacant for his own county, another shall be elected into the place which

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\* Probably where he expected to depart this life.

he had before. The scholars may not be absent above 40 days in one year ; unless for certain urgent reasons to be approved by the principal ; and during their absence their stipend is to be converted to the use of the college. They are to hear the Humanity and Greek Readers at C. C. C., are to submit to the statutes of Brasenose college, and may be removed if they be incorrigible." The above *composition*, as it is called by the fellow of Brasenose, who obligingly communicated it, bears date VI Junii. xxviii. Hen. VIII. 1536.

These scholars were called Claymondines, and at present Clemmondines. By the practice of the college, and probably with the consent of the president of C. C. C., they are melted down into three ; and the allowance to each of the three is two pounds per quarter.

An unprinted life of Dr. Claymond will be found in the library of C. C. C., Oxford, in manuscript by John Shepreve, or Shepery ; which begins *Tristia quisquis ades, &c.* written in long and short verse. The following is a specimen respecting his benefactions.

"Tertia quæ superest, tibi grex clarissime cessit  
Qui simili naso, nomen ab ære tenes ;  
Ut possis reliquis, aucto sex addere censu,  
Navarent operam qui sine fine libris."

Dr. Claymond died A. D. 1537, and was interred in the chapel of his college, with the following inscriptions on his tomb.

"Hic jacet tumultatum corpus venerabilis magistri Johannis Claymond primi presidis hujus collegii et precipui benefactoris ejusdem. Qui quidem Johannes obiit - - - die mensis - - anno domini millisimo quingentisimo tricesimo - - - Cujus anime et animabus Christi fidelium omnium benefactorum propitietur Deus. Amen."

*Epitaphium Johannis Claymond quod ipse  
incolumis \* \* \* \**

“Quid præstatis opes blandæ, quid ludicra pompa,  
Quid validæ vires, forma quid egregia,  
Cum vitæ extremo confregit tempore fila  
Atropos, et tenebris lumina clausa tegit.  
Spes nulla auxilii in nobis solatia nulla  
Quos ante ornastis deseritis famulos.  
Spes sola in Christo est immenso fonte bonorum  
Ex quo prorumpit præsidium miseris.  
Ergo tibi commendo animam Christe, accipe quæso,  
Atque tuis semper pascito deliciis.  
Terra tibi reddat corpus quando ante tribunal  
Cuncti apparebunt terrificante tuba.”

AUTHORITIES.

*Athene Oxonienses.*

*Gutch's Hist. of the University of Oxford.*

*Communications by Letter from Dr. Cleaver, Bp. of  
Chester, and Princ. of Brasenose; and the Rev. J. Par-  
sons, Fellow of Brasenose.*

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

*Gilpin—Triplett—Jenkins—Cockrell.*

## BERNARD GILPIN,

*Vicar of Norton, A. D. 1554—1556.*

HOUGH the history of this venerable and apostolic man belongs, with greater propriety, to the chief scene of his labours at Houghton-le-spring, yet there is a circumstance of his life highly interesting and important, as connected with his short incumbency at Norton. It appears that a little previous to the period when he was presented to the vicarage of Norton, his opinions on the great question which then agitated the christian world, respecting the reformation of religion from the errors of popery, had not been quite established. His acceptance, therefore, of the benefice from Bishop Tunstall, who was his maternal great uncle, through the importunity of his friends, had not been altogether voluntary ; at least, with true conscientious feeling, he was desirous of postponing his acceptance till his mind should be wholly settled with regard to his religious faith.

Having delivered a discourse before king Edward VI. at Greenwich, which met with great approbation, a royal



license for preaching was granted to him, as was usual to men of learning and abilities, in those days, when not many such were found in the church, and public preaching had not been customary. With this particular distinction he entered on the duties of his parish, and by this valuable talent extended his utility around his neighbourhood. In the memoir of Gilpin some curious instances are given of his exercise of this duty.

The first fluctuation of Gilpin's mind upon the subject of religion, appears to have been excited, during his residence at Oxford, by Peter Martyr, the celebrated reformer. His uneasiness at Norton seems to have arisen from this cause. "While I was busied," said he in a letter to his brother, "I was drawn by certain friends to accept a benefice very unwilling thereunto. If I have offended God in taking such a charge, before I was better learned and better resolved in religion, I cry God mercy, and I doubt not but I have found mercy in his sight." In this state of mind he consulted the bishop, who advised foreign travel (which indeed had been his own inclination) recommending him to retain his parsonage to defray his expenses. "Yea," said Gilpin, "but the devil will not be restrained by any bonds of dispensation from labouring in mine absence, the destruction of my people committed to my charge; and I fear that when God shall call me to an account of my stewardship, it will not serve my turn to make answer that I was dispensed withall, while the devil made havoc of my flock." Under this impression he soon resigned the vicarage of Norton to a person well qualified to receive the charge. He thus obtained a favourable opportunity of impartially and deliberately investigating the question of vital importance

which occupied his mind. His decision was blessed to him. "The more earnestly he sifted the matter," says one of his biographers, "the less confidence he felt in the cause he had undertaken;" and after a long period of patient and secret investigation, during which he brought every particular to the test of scripture, he decided on the necessity of separating from the church of Rome, and embraced the doctrines of the reformation with a steady and serious conviction, which he ever after maintained at the hazard of every worldly prospect, and of life itself. The zeal, the piety, the charity of Gilpin, have been just matter of applause; add to these, the true foundation on which these exalted graces were erected, and what more will be requisite to complete his character? His confirmed faith, his unremitting diligence, his deliverance from death by the providential removal of Queen Mary in the very moment of danger, his preservation from harm amidst the wilds of Northumberland and the rude manners of its border-inhabitants, mark Bernard Gilpin as one favoured of heaven, and duly appreciated in the remembrance of succeeding generations by the sanctified name of *the Northern Apostle*.

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### THOMAS TRIPLETT, D. D.,

*Prebendary of Durham, &c.*

This very learned and pious man requires notice in this local biography, on account of one of his charitable institutions, which is rendered permanent in the parish of Stockton from the possession of a farm, consisting of 42 acres; the proceeds of which are appropriated, under an original deed, bearing date 10th Jan., 1664, to the ap-

prenticing of poor children belonging to the parishes of Whitburn, Washington, and Woodhorn, in the diocese of Durham :—stating that by indenture, dated the 18th Nov. 16 Charles II., a rent-charge of £18. per annum, issuing out of lands at Ryton, had been granted to trustees, which was directed to be divided in the following proportions and for the following purposes ; namely 8*l.* yearly to the putting out boys and girls apprentices, born, or to be born, in the parish of Whitburn ; 5*l.* as before to Washington, and 5*l.* as before to Woodhorn, to such trade, or trades, as the trustees named in the deed, and such other person or persons as shall have any interest in the said yearly rent, or any four, three, or more of them shall think proper. When six of the ten trustees shall die, the four survivors shall grant and assign the said yearly rent to some two or more persons and their heirs, and that they shall grant and re-assign the same to the surviving trustees, and six other new trustees and their heirs, as the said four surviving trustees shall make choice of for the uses aforesaid. The trustees to be allowed reasonable costs, charges, and expenses. Feb. 5, 1686, the farm above mentioned being copyhold land was surrendered by Edward Cook to the trustees, on conditions therein mentioned ; and as no claim has been since made, the trustees are, in their own right, entitled to the occupation of the said farm for the above purposes. The sums to be distributed consist of the rent of the farm, after necessary deductions, lately let at £60. per ann., and the dividends of £266. 13*s.* 6*d.* late navy 5 per cents. The dividends having accumulated from local circumstances, an opinion has been taken in chancery by the trustees, whether the principal, as well as the dividends

could be appropriated to the uses of the charity. The answer was that they could not: but that the trustees would be warranted in applying the whole yearly rent of the estate, as well as the dividends, now now four per cents., for the purposes of the trust. The trustees meet twice a year to receive petitions from the several parishes, and oftner, when necessary; and to grant payments to the several petitioners.\*

Dr. Triplett was one of those valuable and deserving clergymen, who suffered severely under the oppression of those changes of the 17th century, when church and state were involved in one common ruin. But though he was a sufferer in troublous times, he survived his misfortunes, and made a good use of that prosperity which was afterwards his lot. Dr. Triplett was a native of Oxford, or its neighbourhood, and received his academical education at Christ Church. He distinguished himself particularly by his Greek learning, and his poetical talent. Wood says, several specimens of his poetry were extant in books, as well as were handed about in manuscript. He was preferred by Morton, bishop of Durham, in 1631, to the rectory of Whitburn, in the county of Durham, and to that of Washington in 1641. He then became prebend of Fenton, in the church of York; and, at the same period, held the vicarage of Woodhorn, in Northumberland. In 1645, he was collated to the prebend of Preston, in the church of Sarum; and on March 20th, 1648, to the ninth prebend of the church of Durham; but from the troubles of the times he was not installed till after the restoration.

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\* He gave £20. to the poor of the company of stationers in 1665, and £100. in 1668.—*Nichols.*

During the time of the Commonwealth all his preferments were under sequestration ; and he taught school at Dublin, where he resided when Charles I. was beheaded : on his return to England (how soon after this I know not) he taught school at Hayes in Middlesex. In 1651, he published a new edition of Lord Falkland's *Infallibility of the Church of Rome*, with an answer to it by G. Holland, and Lord Falkland's reply.\*

In May, 1656, Mr. Triplett is mentioned in Evelyn's Diary, with some little reprehension, as having neglected the proof-sheets of his first book of Lucretius, which he had promised to correct ; adding, as an aggravation, that *he was well known for his abilities* ; but, he continues in his own unassuming manner, " I received this good by it, that publishing it vainly, its ill success at the printer's, discouraged me from troubling the world with the rest."

After the restoration, he was installed at Salisbury in Sept., 1660 ; and at Durham in the following November. The next year he became Doctor in Divinity, and exchanged his prebend at Durham with Dr. Sancroft, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, for a prebend at Westminster ; and, in 1662, he resigned his stall at Sarum. Here he departed this life, and was buried in the south transept of Westminster abbey. Over his grave is placed a mural monument, with the following inscription.

" Hic requiescit vir  
Reverendus Dr. Thomas Triplett,  
ex agro Oxoniensi :  
Qui postquam ad annum ætatis septuagesimum  
pietate et cultus assiduitate Deo  
Græcæ linguæ peritia non vulgari Doctis

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\* See a letter from Dr. Triplett to Lord Falkland, in Hammond's Works, vol. II. p. 629.

largitate et continua beneficentia egenis,  
 morum innocua jucunditate omnibus,  
 carum se præbuisset  
 ab hac vita ad meliorem commigravit  
 anno Domini 1670 die Julii 18mo.\*

*MS. Deed.*

*Nichol's Illustrations of the 18th cent., vol. 3rd.*

*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*

*Wood's Athenæ Oxon.*

*Evelyn's Memoirs.*

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### MAJOR JOHN JENKINS

Was a Welchman by birth, probably of the county of Flint, and a major in Cromwell's army, as we are told by tradition. In all probability he continued at Stockton after the demolition of the castle and removal of the garrison. He resided in a brick house at the north end of the High-street, lately rebuilt, which from the spaciousness of the rooms, stair-case, &c. had evidently been the residence of a gentleman of note. I mention him as a benefactor to the poor of the parish, having bequeathed 52s. per annum, to be paid every Sabbath-day 12d. in white bread. He was buried the 23rd day of December, 1661.—[Par. Reg.]

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\* Here rests  
 The Rev. Dr. Thomas Triplett,  
 Native of the County of Oxford,  
 Who,  
 After having distinguished himself  
 Through a long life of seventy years,  
 By his devotion and piety,  
 Uncommon knowledge and attainments  
 In the Greek Language,  
 Munificence to men of learning, and charity to the poor ;  
 And having by the innocent cheerfulness  
 Of his conversation,  
 Rendered himself dear to all who knew him,  
 He departed from this life to a better  
 July 18th, 1670.

*A Copy of Major Jenkins's Will.*

"IN THE NAME OF GOD. AMEN. I, John Jenkins, of Stockton, in the county of Durham, being sick in body but of perfect mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament, in manner and forme following: Imprimis, I committ my soul into the hands of Almighty God, firmly believing that for the merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour, hee will receive it to his holy kingdom, and at the generall resurreccion joyne both body and soul together in glory. Itm. my will is that my body bee buried in the chapelry of Stockton. Itm. for my temporall estate I dispose of it in this manner that followeth. First, I give to my nephew Humphrey Jenkins of the parish of Worthemburg in the county of Flint, son of William Jenkins late deceased, All that my land lying and being in the towneppe of Stockton in the county of Durham, containing four oxgangs and one third part of an oxgang, and also all my burgages and houses situate and being in the burrough of Stockton in the said county to him and his heirs for ever; and for want of heirs by him the said Humphrey to the right heirs of the aforesaid William Jenkins and to their heirs for ever: Provided alwaies that my will is that my wife Alice Jenkins during her natural life shall have, possess, and enjoy all these parcells of ground commonly called Grange-field and Milne-eye, now in the occupation of Matthew Metcalfe of Hartburne and Ralph Eden and Anthony Coates of Stockton, with all the profits thence arising growing and encreasing as also the burgage-houses in the burrough of Stockton aforesaid to me belonging, excepting the house now in the occupation of Thomas Crosby, which I bequeath to John Mailes, son of William Mailes for ever: Likewise it is my will if my wife Alice Jenkins dy within the tearme of seaven years, that the aforesaid parcells of ground called Grange-field and Milne-eye shall continue to the use of Esther Jessop and Mary Walker for the full tearme of seaven years after my death, equally divided betwixt them, before it return to my nephew Humphrey Jenkins. Itm. I give to my good friend Ralph Eden my great watch, and my best suite of black cloaths and cloak, and my moyhaire coate lined with tabby. Itm. I give to my good friend John Eden my little watch, my sword, and my sword belt. Itm. I give and bequeath unto my nephew Humphrey Jenkins my great silver tankard, my seale, and my best trunk. Itm. I likewise bequeath and set over to my wife and her children all my goods and chattles, moveable and immovable, excepting two watches one suit and cloak, one coat of moyhaire one sword and sword belt one seale tranchet seal and trunk to the parties abovementioned. Likewise I give and bequeath to my wife and children all my debts bills and bonds whatever to me belonging. Itm. I give and bequeath to the poor of Stockton two and fifty shillings per annum for ever, out of the lands I give to my nephew Humphrey Jenkins, to be paid every sabbath-day twelve-pence in white bread, and disposed of according to the direction of Mr. William Peers\* and Mr. Ralph Edent† or their assigns with the assistance of the churchwardens. Itm. I constitute

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\* Mayor of Stockton, A. D. 1660, 1661. † Ditto, A. D. 1662.







and appoint these my good friends Mr. William Peers and Mr. Ralph Eden my true and lawful executors to order and dispose all things in this my last will and testament. IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this one and twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-one.

*Vera copia,*

Witnesses, } Jo. EDEN,  
                  } ANTHO. FLEATHAM, Jun.

¶ THO. RUDD, CURAT.\*

## COCKRELL, MASTER & MARINER.

*Mem.* "Old — Cockrell, the father of old Robert Cockrell, the schoolmaster (who had his first school in the Tollbooth, was captain of a ship, and, in a violent storm, being washed overboard by one wave and thrown upon deck again by another, in pious memory of this miraculous escape, would never after suffer his beard to be shaved, and kept the day of the week (Wednesday) on which it happened as a solemn fast."†—*Without a date.*

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

*Rudd—Rudd, Jun.—Allison—Reed.*

## THE REVEREND THOMAS RUDD,

*Curate of Stockton.*



BEFORE the division of the parish of Norton, A. D. 1712, Mr. Rudd had continued for half a century the indefatigable minister of the ancient chapel of Stockton, having become curate, May 1, 1663, as he himself observes, "under the good and learned Dr. Allen Smalwood." An autograph sketch of

\* Par. Register.

† Mr. Ritson's papers, from Mr. T. Harrison of Durham.

his own life appears in the parish register ; as well as some memoranda, which have been useful in compiling this history. He was a native of Westmorland, and son of John Rudd, of Sandforth, in the same county. The period of Mr. Rudd's ministry at Stockton was critical :—he first became resident there soon after the restoration, before the town had recovered from the devastation of those troublous times, and was only just beginning to rise either in trade or population. He was not a negligent observer of the change that was taking place ; and doubtless his judgment and discretion contributed his part towards its prosperity. It is not improbable that his representation had its weight in separating the chapelry of Stockton from the mother church. The first sermon in the new church was preached by him, March 30th, 1712, before its consecration, which took place on the 21st of August following ; and he was instituted to the rectory of Longnewton July 15th, and inducted the 21st of July the same year. The last circumstance, so immediately connected with his last act at Stockton, seems to confirm the pious and zealous part he must have taken in promoting the religious establishment at Stockton.

The period of Mr. Rudd's ministry here was also one of considerable anxiety to a large body of conscientious clergymen, who suffered under great difficulties from the acts of parliament which required a repetition of the oath of allegiance during the changes of government, from the time of the revolution to the settlement of the crown at the accession of the house of Hanover. Mr. Rudd had not experienced the same difficulties himself ; but the benevolence of his heart led him to soften their ill effects to his friends. “ The vicarage of Norton becoming vacant

by the Rev. Thomas Davison (who was vicar then) refusing to swear allegiance to King William and Queen Mary, the said Thomas Rudd was inducted into the said vicarage of Norton, July 25, 1691, yet continues at Stockton still, and allows his good master the profits of his vicarage as formerly, because he left it upon the account of his conscience.”\*

The short character on his tomb-stone, in the chancel of Long-newton church, is a deserved tribute to his memory.

“ Hic conditus est  
 THOMAS RUDD  
 hujus paræciæ per septennium  
 Rector; postquam fuisset Ecclesiæ  
 Stocktonensis 50 annos  
 Minister; vir morum simplicitate  
 et probitate antiqua;  
 Patriæ, Ecclesiæ, amicis fidelis;  
 omnibus benevolus et beneficus.  
 Obiit Julii 15, A. D. 1719,  
 Ætatis 79.”†

### THE REV. THOMAS RUDD, M. A.,

*Librarian of the Dean and Chapter's Library at  
 Durham, &c.*

The following biographical preface, from the classical pen of a respected dignitary of the cathedral church of

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\* Mr. Rudd's MS. apud par. reg.

† “ John Rudd and Thomas Rudd, of Durham, Esquires, both of them Barristers at law (the former Solicitor-General to Bishops Crew Talbot, and Chandler, ob. Jan. 14, 1732) of considerable eminence, and men of accomplished and elegant minds, formed a complete series of extracts from the Close rolls at Durham, which were communicated to Hutchinson by the late William Rudd, of Shincliffe, Esq.”—*Surtees*. Such extracts as were useful in this work, were also communicated to me by W. R., Esq. J. B. These gentlemen were descendants of the Rev. Thomas Rudd, of Stockton, and afterwards of Long-newton.

Durham, and formerly vicar of Stockton, needs no further introduction than an intimation that the subject of it was son of the Rev. Thomas Rudd, noticed in the preceding article ; the worthy son of a worthy sire. Having during his residence at Durham, as librarian of the college library, made a most beautiful catalogue of the manuscripts contained in it, it has been printed, 1825, by the Dean and Chapter, with the elegant narrative prefixed.

### PRÆFATIO.

QUÆRAS fortasse, lector benevole, quis fuerit hinc Thomas Rud, qui Catalogum nostrum MSS. tam diligenti cura exaravit. Non multa profecto sunt quæ de illo colligere licet, neque ea quidem admodum notatu digna ; quæ tamen enotuerint, vel ab aliis audiverimus, paucis accipe.

Filius erat natus secundus Thomæ Rud, Ecclesiæ de Longnewton in agro Dunelmensi Rectoris, antea vero, ut a lapide ejus sepulchrali monemur, “quingenta annis Ecclesiæ Stocktonensis Ministri.”

Natus est igitur Stocktoniæ super Teisam anno 1667. Quo ludo literario prima doctrinæ rudimenta hauserit, non patet ; hoc tantum pro comperto habemus, illum Collegii S.S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses fuisse aliquando alumnum.

Quicquid bonarum literarum in Academia juvenis perceperat, id nimirum haud longa mora interposita Reipublicæ reddidit ; anno enim 1697 Scholæ Grammatices Dunelmensis Archididascalus constitutus est. Post duos annos, in Novocastrum profectus, simili officio in Regia Schola istius oppidi fungebatur. Deinde, undecim annis exactis, Dunelmiam reversus, ipsi ibidem Scholæ cui antea præerat iterum præpositus est.

1707. Interea, libellum, quem titulo tantum cognovisse nobis contigit, Cantabrigiæ ediderat—“Syntaxis Anglice & Latine & Prosodia. Editio altera. Adjicitur de Figuris Grammaticis et Rhetoricis Libellus in usum Scholæ Novocastrensis.”

Insequenti anno, cum jam sacerdotium inivisset, et gradu A. M. fuisset insignitus, ad Vicariam Sancti Oswaldi et Decano et Capitulo Dunelmensi vocatus est.

Circa hoc tempus, Bibliothecæ Decani et Canonicorum in Collegio Dunelmensi fit Prefectus—nec lævo, ut videtur, omine; quippe qui multa potuit in lucem proferre, quæ diu inculta jacuerant, forsitan et in posterum latuissent, nisi forte oculis ejus fidelibus fuissent subjecta. Quo studio ad hoc munus obeundum se contulerit, testis est Catalogus ipse MSS. duplici serie, classica nempe, et alphabetica, dispositus; insigne, procul dubio, industriæ simul ac sagacitatis exemplum. Satis erit fortasse si de hoc Catalogo, jam tandem typis mandato, dixerimus, autorem ejus non solum trecentos codices Patrum, Commentatorum, Philosophorum, Jurisconsultorum, &c. ab ævo Ælfridi Regis usque ad suum seculum, in ordines reduxisse, titulos et argumenta notasse, prima plerumque et postrema verba excerptasse; verum etiam, ubi plures in eodem codice tractatus compingerent, singulos quosque indefesso labore descripsisse: Doctissimæ insuper de ætate MSS. adjiciuntur conjecturæ; quin et aliquando Scriptorum, vel Scribarum ipsorum, notitiæ asperguntur, quæ, qualicunque dudum fonte derivatæ, his saltem temporibus haud parvi faciendæ sunt.

Neque leviter sane ille de MSS. prædicare consuetus est, sed literarum formationem, (sive rotundæ sive magis acuminatæ) atramenti colorem, membrana, picturas, orthographiam, cunctæ hæc animo perpendens, judicia protulit—eo scilicet prosequens amore, ea brevi sed exquisita partium enumeratione codicillum depingens, quo florem Linnæus demonstrare solet. Ne vero silentio prætereamus quod jure debitum videatur huic Ultimo Scribarum (si modo hoc nomine Nostrum indicare liceat) totum hunc Catalogum pulcherrime perscriptum esse, suapte manu, et pene sine litura.

Finem huic operi dedit Allertonæ, quo, iisdem usus patronis, anno 1725 se receperat.

Anno 1728 inter Prebendarios Riponienses numeratus est.

1732. Washingtoniæ demum in Rectoriam evectus, ibi mortem obiit sexaginta et quinque annos natus.

Eodem anno quo mortuus est, prodiit Simeonis Monachi Dunelmensis Libellus de exordio et procursu istius Ecclesiæ, quem e codice MS. perantiquo in Bibliotheca publica Episcoporum Dunelmensium descripsit ediditque Thomas Bedford. Huic operi præmittebatur nostri Thomæ Rud Disquisitio, in qua probatur, contra objectiones cl. Johannis Seldeni, non Turgotum, sed Symeonem, fuisse verum hujus Libelli autorem. Hanc fuse laudibus effert T. Bradford, "cui" ut ipsis

Editoris verbis utar, "hoc opusculum ornamentum suum præcipuum  
"refert acceptum."

Ingeniosa sane nobis videtur hæc disquisitio, et quæ litem de re tali  
dirimere \*valeat, non autem concinna oratione profluens. Condonabit  
tamen, lector, *Philobiblio*, veteris ævi monumenta de die in diem per-  
volventi, si quidem Stylus ejus monachos potius et glossatores sapiat  
quam Ciceronem. Hoc certe negari potest, dicendi genus, materiæ  
quam illustrare statuerat, parum idoneum esse, tum in dissertatione de  
aqua loquimur, tum in nostro Catalogo.

Pauca hæc te commonere, lector, volumus, de homine, famæ prorsus  
Musisque ignoto, antiquitatis tamen studiosissimo, accurato, patienti,  
atque, in explicandis reconditoris cujusdam doctrinæ difficultatibus,  
præ aliis felici.

*DUNELMIÆ, IN COLLEGIO,*

*A. D. 1825.*

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## MR. CHRISTOPHER ALLISON,

*Master Mariner.*

The intrepidity of man in every department of life,  
when founded on true principles of honour, virtue, and  
integrity, is met with warm feelings, and is constantly at-  
tended with reciprocal applause. The British seaman is  
one of this description ; and no wonder that, in this "sea-  
girt isle," this character should be popular ; for as our  
security in war and our prosperity in peace, under the  
direction of that happy providence which placed us here,  
depend in a great measure on those who navigate and de-  
fend our coasts, the national expectation from honest and  
open-hearted sailors never is disappointed. I am happy  
to introduce one to my readers, who, through a long life,  
supported the character of his profession in the merchant-

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\* Abstulit omnem de veritate hypothesis Rudianæ controversiam,  
Reginaldi testimonium de hac re nuperrime indagatum.

service ; and by an act of great personal courage and presence of mind, stands recorded in "the History of the late War," which occurred about the middle of the last century. The words of that author may be adopted.\*

1758. "The year was introduced by the capture of the Machault privateer, of 14 nine pounders and 182 men, in Dungeness-road, on the first day of January, by the Adventure armed ship, commanded by Captain Bray for the king, and by Christopher Allison (a native of Stockton) for the owners in contract with government. Captain Bray, in his correspondence with the admiralty, (dated the 2nd of Jan.) informs them, that *while he laid at anchor on the first of January, he saw a snow reach in for the Ness, which, at first, he took for a man for war, but that he cleared ship and veered away to the splice on the windlass : that about two, cut the splice, and made sail large : that in a few minutes after, they began to fire at each other, when judging that the enemy intended to rake the Adventure, HE ordered the helm to be put hard a port ; which had the desired effect of laying her athwart hawse, her bowsprit coming in between his main-sail and mizen-masts. That WE (he says) passed the end of the mizen-top-sail sheet through his bobstay, and made it fast ; but fearing to lose such a good opportunity, and that they would get clear, got a hawser, and passed it three times round her bowsprit and the capston on the quarter-deck ; so that the action greatly depended on the small arms, which was very smart about an hour. That she then struck her colours ; that she began to fire again, when boarded ; but was soon silenced ; having 40 men killed and wounded ;*

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\* Entick's Hist. of the late War, vol. 3, p. 404.



*whereas the Adventure had but one man killed and two wounded.*

“This was such a gallant action, that the lords of the admiralty rewarded the captain (who assumes all the merit to himself in this representation) with the command of the Princess Amelia, an 80 gun ship. Captain Bray’s merit, to be sure, was worthy of the reward. But his generosity, his humanity, his justice would have appeared with greater lustre had he, according to the example of other great men, both in our fleets and armies, given due praise to him or them, who prompted so happy and successful a measure ; who worked the ship to bring it to bear ; and who put the first and chief hand in the execution ; which appears to be rather an act originally suggested, and most likely to be managed by a dextrous well-experienced navigator, than by the officer engaged in the fighting of a ship. Accordingly we have an account before us, which confirms this supposition, and claims the greatest share in the glory of this action for Mr. Christopher Allison, master of the Adventure for the owners, who is still alive and prosperous ; though he has been totally neglected, both in the representation of the fact, and in the distribution of public rewards.”

These remarks are illustrated by Mr. Allison’s letter to Mr. Joseph Reed, rope-maker, near Sun-tavern Fields, London.

Spithead, January 29, 1758.

“Mr. Reed,

Your favour of the 18th I received on the 20th, wherein I find you want to know the particulars of our action. The following is the truth, to the best of my knowledge ; which is, I believe, better than any in the ship can give. On the first of January, Dungeness-light east by north from us four miles : about twelve at noon, saw a snow stand in for Dungeness ; which some took for one of

our cruisers. Dinner being ready, Captain Bray gave orders for all the hammocks up, and clearing the ship, which was done in the time we were at dinner. Monsieurs, smelling our beef, roast-pork, and plum-pudding, came down in order to deprive us of it; we dined on our beef and pork before they came: the pudding we fought for.

Being informed by the officer upon deck, that she was bearing down with an English jack flying, we went up, and soon saw what she was. Our captain's order was to heave in the cable: I told him we had not time; it would be better to bear away to the splice and cut; in the mean time, loosed our top-sails and fore-sail cut and bore away large; had not time to get our top-sails hoisted, being then within gun-shot, we fired. He immediately down English and up French colours, but did not fire at us. I told Captain Bray his intent was to rake us, and desired to port our helm; which he gave orders for. Finding our ship to lay in the same position, I ran to the wheel, and found the helm a starboard, put it a port, as fast as I could, ship wearing very fast, and he sheering towards us, with full sail, could not prevent boarding us: seeing in what position she was coming, I told Captain Bray, she was our own; only make her fast, she would not be able to make a gun to bear on us. From that I ran to cut the pikes down, expecting they had their men ready to board us, which they had; but receiving such a continual fire they could not stand it. I called out to the pilot several times, with anger, who had hold of the bob-stay with his hand, to make her fast; I laid down my musquet, ran forward for a tow line, sent some of the main deck idlers to hand the end up, ran aft with the end, reeved it through his bob-stay, brought it to the capston, and took a round turn with the other part. In the mean time Captain Bray, and the pilot, had got the mizen-top-sail sheet passed, and made it fast to a cleet on the mizen-mast, which came off. That being done, I returned to the musquet, on which the action chiefly depended: about this time they made an attempt to rally their men, and to man their fore-castle; and dropt their foresail that we might not see them. One of the four pounders, in the round-house, cleared a way for us, by firing part of their fore-sail; renewing our musketry, with more vigour, from the quarter-deck and round-house, they fled, to a man, for shelter: and I perceived their colours to be struck, which I called out accordingly, and fired my musquet in the air: four of us jumped upon their fore-castle, barricading for boarding them, amongst whom was

our pilot ; but, unexpected, they gave us a volley of small arms ; on which we returned, without any damage. The firing, on both sides, continued about ten minutes longer, with three or four great guns, and so the action ended.

My mate, Mr. Headlam, who signalized himself equal to any, received a shot in his wrist, and one of our marines a slight wound by a splinter : these two were wounded after their colours were struck. One of our marines was killed the first of the action. I am

Yours,

CHRIST. ALLISON."

I have only to add, that Mr. Allison, who, in the language of the above narrative, *was then alive and prosperous*, confirmed to me the whole of this account : and assured me, that he ushered in every new year with *plum pudding*, in remembrance of the first of January, 1758. In the enemy's ship, he said, there were 28 killed and 14 wounded : and that Captain B. and the pilot, during the greatest part of the engagement, were in the round-house, which was *musquet-proof*. It is but justice to add, that Captain B. defended his conduct in a periodical publication of the day ; but Mr. A. said, that the ship's crew, if called upon, would all have borne testimony to what he asserted.

Mr. Allison died at Stockton on the 11th of July, 1808, aged 87 years.

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### MR. JOSEPH REED,

*Dramatist.*

Mr. Reed, mentioned in the preceding article, was born at Stockton, A. D. 1722 ; and demands a *niche* in this little temple of parochial biography, as having united literary attainments with an employment apparently of a very different nature. By profession he was a rope-maker ;

an occupation he exercised first at Stockton, but soon removed his business to Sun-tavern Fields, London, where he resided the remainder of his life. Mr. Reed is principally known as a dramatic writer, and though not perhaps of the first eminence, yet his works shew him to have been a man of talent and ingenuity. His first production appeared in 1758, entitled "Madrigal and Trulletta. A mock tragedy; acted under the direction of Mr. Cibber, at the Theatre-royal, Covent-Garden; with notes by the author, *Dr. Humbug, critic and censor-general*. By J. Reed." It is impossible, says a reviewer of this piece, to peruse his comic scenes, without sharing in the diversion which this facetious performance must have afforded its merry author in the writing. In 1761, he brought out "The Register Office, a farce;" which still keeps its rank upon the stage, and is considered as the foundation of the author's dramatic reputation. This piece consists chiefly of an exhibition of provincial and national characters. The most original is that of Margery Moor-poot, a Cleveland girl. This Mr. Reed drew from the life; as Ayton, the supposed residence of the girl, is in the neighbourhood of Stockton. The provincial dialect is extremely well preserved, though perhaps it may be too obscure for the meridian of a London audience. Her native place she thus describes—"Canny Yatton under Roseberry, the he'est mountain in o' Yorkshire, aboon a mile and a ho'f high, and as co'd as ice a to'p on't t'et-test summer day." The character of Mrs. Snarewell in the same piece produced a warm dispute between Mr. Foote and Mr. Reed; the latter having put this farce into the hands of the former in the year 1758, he stole from it this character, which Mr. Foote exhibited to the

public under the character of Mrs. Cole, in his comedy of "The Minor." Though this character be well drawn in both pieces, it is *altogether improper* for the public eye. It is detestable to behold such a representation of vice. Dr. Donne, in one of his satires, says, "Aretine's pictures have made no man chaste." Still higher authority observes—*Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away.*—Prov. 4, 15.

In 1766, the tragedy of Dido was acted, but never printed. Davies speaks of it and its author in the following terms: "Dido, a tragedy, written by Mr. Reed, a rope-maker, was acted for the benefit of Mr. Holland. It was thought an unusual favour to give the first night of a play to an actor; nor does the public know why Dido was not played more than three nights. If the managers pleaded, that the season was too far advanced to act it successively, as was usual in other new pieces, it might have been resumed the next winter; and that it merited such favour, if it really was a favour, may be presumed from the applause bestowed upon it. The author is certainly a man of genius: his farce of the Register Office contains a variety of characters aptly drawn, and it has accordingly met with great and deserved approbation."\*

The last piece which Mr. Reed produced was "Tom Jones, a comic opera," performed at Covent Garden Theatre, 1769. It was well received; though it experienced the hazard of a comparison with Fielding's original and celebrated novel. "Mr. Reed, however, says a contemporary critic, has considerably deviated from the novel, both with respect to incidents and character: he

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\* Davies' Life of Garrick, vol. 2, p. 131.

has very judiciously *stripped Jones of his libertinism, and legitimated him; he has therefore produced a stronger interest and a more perfect catastrophe*; he has transferred the character of Supple from a parson to a country 'squire, that he might not reflect disgrace upon the cloth; he has divested *Western* and *Honour* of their provincial dialect, that the attention of the performers might not be drawn off from more important objects; he has also very happily preserved *Western's* humour, without his indelicacy and his Jacobitism; *it is the honour of the present time that his indelicacy would give offence, and it is its happiness that Jacobitism no longer subsists.*"\*

Mr. Joseph Reed died at his house, Sun-tavern Fields, London, August 15, 1787, in the 65th year of the age.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

*Bradley—Crosby—Ritson—Jer. Moore.*

RALPH BRADLEY, ESQ.,  
*Barrister at Law,*



AS born at Greatham, in the county of Durham, September 22, 1717, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school in Durham. After pursuing the studies usual to the profession of the law, he was called to the bar, and soon after settled at Stockton as a chamber-counsellor, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his

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\* Monthly Review, vol. 40, p. 65.

life ; and attained great celebrity, on account of his legal knowledge and the accuracy of his opinions. His judgment was strong ; and the acuteness of his observations remarkable. Although the manner of his life was retired, and he seldom, in his latter years at least, mixed with society, yet he had studied with no small degree of attention the characters of men. He possessed a peculiar penetration in reading the thoughts of those who consulted him. So tenacious was his memory that, during his long practice, he never kept a memorandum-book of fees, &c. that were due to him, but at different distances of time, would set apart a few hours to recount in his mind the several circumstances he wished to remember.\* He was principally eminent in that branch of the law which is called CONVEYANCING. On subjects of this nature, his opinion was always considered as important, and his practice was as extensive, as his merits were deserving. Mr. Bradley inherited but small paternal property ; his success in his profession, however, was so great that he left behind him at his death about 40,000*l*. To the poor, during his life, he was very liberal ; and though the charities directed by his will were diverted, by a decree of chancery, into another channel, the benevolence of his intention was conspicuous.

The proposed distribution of his ample fortune is the cause of this memoir. It was not a sudden fit of piety on the eve of dissolution, which produced the plan of charity which he adopted, but a settled purpose for many previous years of his life. It appears that he corresponded with a former bishop of London, on the subject of distributing religious books to the poor. After other

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\* The editor, as one of his executors, knew this to be the fact.

legacies, &c. he left his property to "George Brown, of Stockton, in the county of Durham, Esquire, Rowland Webster, of the same place, Esquire, and the Reverend John Brewster, of the same place, IN TRUST to raise and apply the yearly sum of five hundred pounds for the term of twenty years, to commence and be computed from the end of three years next after his decease, and from that period of twenty years the yearly sum of one thousand pounds until the sixth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to and for the purposes hereinafter expressed; AND IN TRUST to invest from time to time the residue of the said dividends or yearly income of all the said stocks, annuities, and monies in the public funds, to arise before the said 6th day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which shall remain after payment of the said yearly and other sums of money, debts, and legacies hereinbefore directed to be paid thereout in the purchase of three per cent. consol. bank ann. and also from time to time to invest the accumulating dividends or yearly income arising, resulting, or to be produced from all the stocks or annuities to be from time to time purchased under the directions, or in pursuance of his will in the purchase of stocks or annuities, &c. of the same nature. AND he directs that as well the said two yearly sums of five hundred pounds and one thousand pounds during the continuance thereof respectively, as the interest or yearly dividends to arise from and after the said sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty, as well from all the said stocks or annuities to be purchased and accumulated\* under the directions, or in

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\* The celebrated Dr. Franklin, by a will dated July 17, 1788, left



pursuance of his will, as from such stocks, annuities, and monies in the public funds as he should be possessed of in his own right at the time of his disease, shall subject, and without prejudice to the trusts aforesaid, be from time to time for ever applied in the purchasing of such books, as by a proper disposition of them under the following direction, may have a tendency to promote the interests of virtue and religion, and the happiness of mankind ; the same to be disposed of either in Great Britain or in any other parts of the British dominions ; this charitable design to be executed by or under the direction or superintendency of such persons and under such rules and regulations as by any degree or orders of the High Court of Chancery shall from time to time be directed in that behalf.”—“ And it is my express mind and intention, that the trusts of this my will shall be carried into execution under the directions of the High Court of Chancery, and that a proper suit shall be instituted for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease.”

Mr. Bradley died December 28, 1788 ; and was buried in the parish church at Greatham, where a handsome monument was erected by his executors to his memory.

An amicable suit in Chancery was instituted, according to the directions of his will ; in consequence of which,

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a large part of his fortune to public uses, under the same idea of accumulated interest. The will of the late Mr. Thellusson is too well known to require a reference in this place. Both these wills were established. Mr. Bradley's will and Mr. Thellusson's were made by the same person, or at least he was concerned with them, the late William Walker, Esq., of Gray's Inn, who had been Mr. Bradley's pupil, and to whom he bequeathed his papers ; and amongst these, the MSS. of Edmund Bunting, Esq. which had been communicated to the editor for the purposes of this history.

by a decree of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, the charitable intention was set aside in favour of the next of kin : and accordingly the remainder of his fortune devolved on Joseph Yeal, of Greatham, his two sisters, viz. Margaret Parkin, of the same place, widow, and Sarah Yeal, of London ; and Mary, wife of John Sutton, of Stockton, Esq., and daughter of Edmund Bunting, of the same place, Esq., his first cousins.

That there was nothing chimerical or absurd in the intention, is evident from that well established and truly useful society, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which appears to have been Mr. Bradley's model on this occasion. In all probability the magnitude of the charity, and the difficulty of the execution, might be the great impediments against carrying it into effect. But surely it would not have been difficult to have appointed agents in different quarters, as well in the West or East Indies as in Great Britain, to have distributed such books as would have been first approved of by a committee at home. Many a conscientious minister would be glad to have an opportunity of putting good books into the hands of the labouring poor ; and every one must know the avidity with which persons of that description seek after books to perfect themselves in knowledge. The expense of books is the heaviest which the founders of Sunday schools experience. To give books of instruction to prisoners, especially to such as are in solitary confinement, is surely to *promote the interests of virtue and religion* ; and, in consequence, not only to increase, if not create **THEIR** happiness, but the happiness of mankind at large. Shall I add, how great a blessing the distribution of religious tracts, well chosen, would be to the poor uninstruc-

ed Negro? Too true it is, that after all, there might have been a misapplication of the charity: but charities of all kinds are liable to the same objections.

I shall conclude this account with a quotation from a modern author, who appears in some respects to have adopted the same idea with Mr. Bradley, and almost to have used his words:—"In addition to the several societies for promoting particular branches of knowledge, I could wish to see one instituted for diffusing KNOWLEDGE in general, one that should employ itself in encouraging modest merit, in searching after the village NEWTON, in rescuing from obscurity the genius of the cottage, and in calling forth the song of the MILTON who would otherwise have been mute and inglorious: a society that should cause books to be composed for the particular purpose of instructing the unlearned, and that should print and circulate in different regions such performances as had a tendency to awaken the love of letters, and promote the improvement of human minds."\*

I am happy in having my opinion of the practicable nature of Mr. Bradley's scheme, supported by a plan now carrying into execution under the protection of Henry Thornton, Esq., M. P., treasurer to the institution, the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, &c. It was first introduced to the public in March, 1795, by printed proposals of "a plan for establishing a repository of cheap publications on religious and moral subjects."—"The object of this institution is the circulation of religious and useful knowledge, as an antidote to the poison continually flowing through the channel of vulgar and

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\* Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical, and Moral; vol. 1, p. 218. Nichol, 1789. [By T. Christie.] Monthly Review, May, 1792.

licentious publications.”—“Those who reflect what vast numbers have now learnt to read by means of Sunday schools, will agree, that it furnishes an additional motive for supplying the poor with *profitable* reading.” [Advertisement.] Such a fortune as Mr. Bradley’s would have been an inexhaustible inheritance for the poor.\*

Thirty years have elapsed since the preceding paragraphs were written :—and how great a change has taken place in public opinion, on subjects connected with this legacy ! I suffer the observations to remain that the contrast may be conspicuous. A general diffusion of knowledge, often, I trust, of the best kind, has suddenly and magnificently burst upon the world. The circumstances attending the revolution in France, gave the first impulse to the conviction, that an investigation into the great truths of religion was more than ever necessary to counteract the baneful influence of those bad principles which produced it. Good and valuable men stepped forward in the sacred cause. Large funds were supplied by the opulent ; and even the humble cottager presented his mite. Beneficial plans were every day conceived, and every day matured. It is impossible to enumerate

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\* “It is evident, says the excellent Bishop of London, [Porteus] that nothing can contribute more to excite and keep alive a due sense of religion in the minds of the common people, than supplying them constantly with a variety of well composed and well chosen religious treatises, each of them judiciously adapted to their respective necessities.” —“The adversaries of our religion consider small tracts of infidelity, as the best and most effectual method of disseminating irreligion among their hearers and admirers.—Let us, then, endeavour to foil our enemies at their own weapons, which will surely prove more powerful and more successful in the hands of truth than in those of error.”

them. Men, of almost every religious creed, joined in the holy work. Sunday-schools, societies for Bettering the condition of the poor, with many associates, were anxiously supported. The Madras system of education, under the direction, and, possibly, the invention of Dr. Bell, in our national schools, completed a revolution in public instruction, and a new population of literary aspirants, required the careful attention and judicious selection of moral and religious information. Our venerable societies for Promoting christian knowledge, and Propagating the gospel in foreign parts, under new auspices, carry tidings of salvation into the remotest regions. The British and Foreign Bible Society diffuses a sacred treasure, not only in our native tongue, but in languages never before hallowed by the word of God. Missionary societies, of various kinds, have multiplied ; and societies for the distribution of religious tracts are numerous. Highly as I may be inclined to laud such institutions as these, I must be understood to speak *generally* :—but every word that I have written, impresses more strongly the conviction on my mind, that the *then* chancellor's decision on Mr. Bradley's will, was *too strong* a measure. Time has passed away, and all the personal discussion, which it occasioned, along with it. May I not add, the very *object of contention* (what was intended to constitute the funds) has vanished also ?—To extinguish a charity like this, was, in another language, like *putting out one of the eyes of Britain*. But the purpose of Divine Providence is never obstructed by partial interruptions. The wave will roll on, and accomplish that for which it was sent.

## BRASS CROSBY, ESQ.,

*Lord Mayor of London.*

This patriotic civic magistrate was born at Stockton, May 8th, 1725 ; and is noticed in this history on account of the manly stand he made against the measures of the ministry of that period, which were considered by him as unconstitutional and tyrannical. He was the eldest son of Hercules Crosby, a respectable burgess of Stockton, and of Mary, the daughter and co-heiress of John Brass, of Black-halls, in the parish of Hesilden, and grandson of John Crosby, by his wife, Mary Charlton.

He received a good education in early life, and was removed from Stockton to the office of an attorney at Sunderland ; from hence he was transferred to London, where he practised in his profession, first in the Little Minories, and afterwards in Seething-lane. The foundation of his ample fortune was laid by his assiduity in his profession, aided certainly by a succession of lucrative marriages.\*

In 1758, Mr. Crosby was elected one of the common council for tower-ward ; in 1760, he purchased the office of city remembrancer, which, in the following year, he was permitted to sell. In 1764, he served the office of

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\* In the History of Durham, by R. Surtees, Esq. vol. 8, p. 196, it is said that *Brass was born to be rich*—but he was undoubtedly the architect of his own fortune by his talents and industry. His two first wives, Mrs. Walraven and Mrs. Combe, brought him a considerable accession of wealth : by the first he had a daughter who died young. His third wife was Mrs. Tattersal, the daughter of Mr. James Mead, a wealthy merchant of London, and widow of the Rev. James Tattersal, rector of Gatton, in Surrey—with this lady he had the manor of Chelsfield Court in Kent. She survived her husband many years.—C. S.

sheriff; in the next year he was chosen alderman of Bread-street-ward; and in 1770, became Lord Mayor of London.

In the parliament which met in 1765, he was elected a member for the borough of Honiton; he was afterwards on two occasions proposed a candidate for the city of London, but he was not anxious to sit again in parliament, and took no pains to insure his return.

When he was elected Lord Mayor, he did not compromise those principles of liberty which he had espoused, but in his address of thanks, laying his hand on his heart, he assured his fellow citizens that *at the risque of his life, he would protect them in their just privileges and liberties*. The strong political feeling which prevailed at this period, particularly in the city of London, rendered it not improbable that some circumstance would occur to call those principles into action. The court and city were already at variance on the subject of press warrants; and it was not long before the Lord Mayor was called upon to support the principles which he had declared. The Speaker of the House of Commons had issued his warrant against certain printers and publishers of newspapers for misrepresenting speeches in parliament, and reflecting upon members of the House. The Speaker's warrant not being backed by a magistrate, the Lord Mayor thought himself justified in discharging one of the printers brought before him, and signed a warrant of commitment for the messenger of the House of Commons for an assault on the printer, and false imprisonment. The messenger was bailed by the serjeant-at-arms; and soon after the Lord Mayor was called upon to answer for his conduct before the House. The effect was, the committal of the Lord

Mayor to the tower, which was carried, in the House, March 27, 1771, by a majority of 202 against 89. It was the intention of the House only to have placed him in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms, on account of his ill state of health ; but this intended favour the Lord Mayor disclaimed, and observed that, *his health had amended with his struggle for his country* :—that *he longed to join his noble brother in office in the tower* ; Mr. Sheriff Oliver having been committed there two days before for the same offence. This mode of conduct made the Lord Mayor very popular. In returning from the House, on this occasion, the populace took the horses from his coach, and drew it to Temple-bar, though it was then midnight ; and having conceived some suspicion of the Deputy Serjeant-at-arms who attended him, when they got there they shut the gates, and informed his Lordship that his company had been drawn to the utmost extent of their boundaries, and that they must now immediately get out of the coach. The chief magistrate comprehended the full extent of the danger they were in, and pledged his honour that the gentlemen with him were his particular friends, who were to accompany him home : upon which they proceeded to the mansion-house with loud huzzas. He slept there that night, and in the morning went privately to the tower.

The Lord Mayor continued in confinement till the end of the session of parliament, the eighth day of May, when he was consequently discharged. On his return from the tower, he was conducted to the mansion-house in the state-coach, with all the city honours ; the aldermen and common council being summoned to attend. Fifty-three carriages followed in the train ; and the honourable members of the artillery company accompanied the procession in their uniform.



The Lord Mayor, during his imprisonment, was honoured with the freedom of the city of Worcester, and the town of Bedford ; and with addresses from the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan ; from the towns of Newcastle, Stratford, and Honiton ; from the common council of every ward in the city of London, and from many patriotic clubs. At the conclusion of his mayoralty, he received the thanks of the corporation of London, and a silver cup of two hundred pounds in value, which still remains in the family.

Mr. Crosby died at his house in Chatham-place, without issue, February the 14th, 1793, and was interred in a splendid manner on the 21st, in Chelsfield church, in his 68th year.

It is a proof of the integrity of Mr. Crosby's public life, that he presided over several charitable institutions in the city of London ; from whence we may infer, that he was a man of an active as well as of a benevolent mind. He was president of the royal hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem ; governor of the Irish Society ; vice-president of the London workhouse ; and chairman of the four principal committees ; namely, 1. Of the city and bridge-house estates. 2. The Thames navigation. 3. The controul over the corn and coal meters. 4. General purposes. He was trustee also (as one of the senior aldermen) of Greenwich hospital, Wilson's charity, &c.

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### JOSEPH RITSON, ESQ.

*Barrister at Law.*

It is not my intention to give a detailed memoir of this acute critic, as this has been ably done by Mr. Surtees,

in his history of the county of Durham, as well as by others ; but the local biography of this work would be incomplete without a due notice of this ingenious native of the place. Indeed the writer is called upon to acknowledge, with every proper regard, the obliging communication which he made of his *Collections*, towards the first edition of this history ; having once had it in contemplation to have given some account of his native town, and for that purpose had made considerable research in public libraries and public offices.

Mr. Ritson was the son of Joseph Ritson, of Stockton, who was in the employment of Leonard Robinson, Esq., an eminent merchant there. He was born Oct. 2nd, 1751 ; and was indentured to John Stapylton Raisbeck, Esq., a very worthy and eminent solicitor of Stockton, and son-in-law of Mr. Robinson. From this situation he was transferred to the office of Ralph Bradley, Esq., barrister at law, whose name appears in a preceding article, in which he remained till his removal to the metropolis. During this period he gave considerable proof of ability, and had a good prospect of success in his profession. His first and only schoolmaster, the Rev. John Thompson, then of Stockton, now vicar of Warden, in Northumberland (1825) recently acquainted the writer of this narrative that Ritson was one of the earliest and best scholars that he had. He recounted indeed some instances of his equally early excentricities of thinking and acting, giving earnest of the singularity of his future life.

Ritson was entered at Gray's Inn, May 6th, 1784, and was called to the bar by that society, May 20, 1789. That he was ingenious and clever, every man must allow ; and even those who condemn the severity of his pen, will

acknowledge his indefatigable research and persevering industry. He can hardly be said to have done himself justice in that learned profession of which he was a member. Polite literature, and antiquarian investigation, were his chief characteristics; and these he advocated with such alacrity of mind, such critical acumen, and pertinacity of manner, as to absorb almost all other studies. I am unwilling to unveil what his friends looked upon with concern: but I adopt most heartily, and receive most acceptably, an intimation in Haslewood's memoir:—"Of the wavering notions of Ritson," he says, "upon the subject of the Christian religion, although he, at one period, entertained and expressed himself thereon too freely, let it suffice that a letter of his own was written to a surviving correspondent, declaring his poignant regret, *even to tearfulness*, that it had been his misfortune to live an unbeliever."

As I enter not into any critical account of Ritson, and his labours, I have only to remark that he died at Hoxton, in the vicinity of London, in the house of Sir Jonathan Miles, under a fatal attack of his mental faculties, September 23rd, 1803, in the 52nd year of his age.\*†

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\* "The Life of King Arthur, by Joseph Ritson," has been recently published by his nephew, Joseph Frank, Esq., of Stockton.

† The following extract from "An Essay on abstinence from animal food as a moral duty, by Joseph Ritson, 1802," will afford some idea both of the *manner* and principles of Ritson.

"Mr. Richard Phillips, the publisher of this compilation, a lusty, healthy, active, and wellooking man, has desisted from animal food for 20 years: and the compiler himself, induc'd to serious reflection, by the perusal of Mandeville's Fable of the Bees, in the year 1772, being the 19th of his age, has ever since to the reviseal of this sheet, firmly adhere'd to a milk and vegitable diet, haveing, at least, never tasted,

## JEREMIAH MOORE, ESQ.,

*Mariner.*

I am unable to discover from whence the subject of this article sprung, or what were his connections. After an eventful life, it appears that he settled at Norton, where he died July 20th, 1753, aged 57 years. "He was the last of his family; and had, in the former part of his life, suffered extreme hardships, through the cruelty of his elder brother; by whose means he was carried into Turkish slavery; and at the time of his brother's death was a common seaman in the navy, having been pressed in the Mediterranean, after having made his escape from the Turks. When he came to his estate, he converted it into money, and settled in the north, exercising acts of goodness to all his poor neighbours, to whom he left largely. Having no relations, he bequeathed to six gentlemen, who were kind to him in his adversity, £1500 a piece; and to his housekeeper, Mrs. Ann Kendal, his executrix and residuary legatee £3000, in trust for her son.

"All the legatees were enjoined to receive their legacies at his house in Norton, over a large bowl of punch,

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during the whole course of those 30 years, a morsel of fish, flesh, or fowl, or any thing, to his knowledge, prepar'd in or with those substances, or any extract thereof, unless, on one occasion, when tempted by wet, cold, and hunger, in the south of Scotland, he venture'd to eat a few potatoes, dress'd under the roast: nothing less repugnant to his feelings, being to be had; or except by ignorance, or imposition; unless it may be in eating eggs, which, however, deprives no animal of life, though it may prevent some from coming into the world to be murder'd and devour'd by others."—P. 201.

on the first of March next after his death ; and they were required yearly to commemorate that day as long as they lived, it being the day he escaped from slavery.”—*Hutchinson.*

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

*Middleton—Moor—Fowler—Christopher—Brunton.*

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### CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER MIDDLETON, *Navigator to the Arctic Regions.*

HIS intrepid commander of an expedition to the polar regions was born near Stockton, supposed Newton Bewley, near Billingham, about the beginning of the last century ; and claims both our attention and protection to remove an obloquy which had been attached to his character, in consequence of the misinterpretation or misconception of those who employed him, on his dangerous voyage. Middleton appears to have been engaged in the sea-faring line from his youth ; and generally, if not always, on board of one of the vessels in the service of the Hudson's Bay company. The object of these voyages is to collect furs. As the Hudson's Bay fur trade was considered an exclusive trade, a sort of mysterious jealousy appears to have been preserved respecting it.

About the year 1707, a gentleman of science and fortune, of the name of Dobbs, from the observations of former navigators respecting the tides and whales observed in the Welcome, the copper-mine river, from which there was so easy a communication with the sea, and from the chart made by the natives, was impressed with a conviction that a passage might be found into the great western ocean, by an opening not far distant from the course taken by the company's ships. He prevailed with the company to send out two small vessels on this service. It does not appear that they returned with any intelligence of importance, having reached only  $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. Lat. but confirmed former reports respecting the tides. This gave no satisfaction to Mr. Dobbs, but drew from him severe reprehension of the Hudson's Bay company.

He prevailed on the Lords of the Admiralty to appropriate a ship of the navy to the purposes of discovery, and to give the command of her to Captain Middleton. The Furnace bomb, and the Discovery pink, were accordingly put under his orders, the latter being commanded by Mr. William Moor. They sailed, 1741, wintered in Churchill river, lat.  $58^{\circ} 36'$ , where he, as Barrow says, *unaccountably* remained till July 1st, 1742. As soon as the ice allowed he began to sail up the Welcome, and his attention was attracted by an inlet or river, 6 or 8 miles in breadth. The entrance of this river, called the *Wager*, lies in lat.  $65^{\circ} 20'$ . They expected here to have found a passage, but they constantly found the tide of flood coming from the eastward, or *in* at the mouth of the *Wager*. This put an end to all expectations here. In lat.  $65^{\circ} 38'$  they came to another opening, 13 leagues in width; here they came to a cape, or headland, and

the trending of the land gave the greatest joy, all believing that this cape would prove the north-east point of America ; and Middleton therefore gave it the name of *Cape Hope*.

When the fog cleared away the next day, they experienced a sad reverse ; for they found the land to extend westward of north, making a deep bay ; and standing on towards the bottom of the bay, they plainly saw that they could not proceed above six or eight miles farther. Under these inauspicious circumstances, he gave it the name of *Repulse Bay*. He now endeavoured to find an outlet on the eastern side, and having walked 12 or 15 miles, and ascended a very high mountain, he obtained a full view of a strait, 18 or 20 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth, extending south-east towards *Cape Comfort*, and on the eastern coast of Southampton island. The strait thus connected Repulse-bay, with the main body of the bay, and it appeared to Middleton that the strong tide which came through it was merely that which entered by Hudson's straits ; and which, being brought by this circuitous channel into the Welcome, appeared there as a different, and even contrary tide, to that which came up, although both had the same origin. This strait was completely *frozen* from side to side ; and, on calling a council, it was agreed to *make the best of their way out of this dangerous strait*.

In the narrative given by Barrow of this voyage, he says, " Here Middleton talks very unintelligibly of a *frozen strait* to the eastward of them."

This was the account given by Middleton on his return, which was either disbelieved, or misapprehended, by his employers. Insidious and anonymous letters (afterwards

discovered to have been written by the surgeon and captain's clerk) stating that the *frozen strait was all a chimera, as was every thing that Middleton had written concerning that part of the voyage*, cast strong suspicion on the character of Middleton. Dobbs intemperately declared him *a traitor* bribed by the company to stifle the discovery. When Dobbs urged that there might be a passage further north, Middleton replied—"If there was, it must be impossible from the ice, and from the narrowness of any such outlet in 67° or 68° of latitude it can be clear of ice only one week in the year, and many years, I apprehend, not clear at all."—Much acrimonious language seems to have escaped from both parties in the controversy; which tended, perhaps, more than any thing else, to Middleton's disadvantage. Middleton strenuously, and I doubt not, honestly, denied the bribe. He was finally called before the lords of the admiralty to answer to these charges, but it does not appear that they were satisfied with his explanation, or, at least, that they approved of his conduct, though he asked them for that approbation. An unfavourable impression remained with regard to him, both with government and the public.

Honesty and integrity, however, like the bread of charity cast upon the waters, will return after many days. This has been the case with Middleton, though he never could be sensible of his merited acquittal. The gallant Parry (2nd. Voyage) has fully ascertained that Middleton was, on this occasion, most grossly injured. By later navigators, and by Parry, all the features of the coast which he explored were found to have been most accurately described by him; and though his conclusions with regard to the origin of the tide in the Welcome, and



the impossibility of penetrating further, proved to have been hastily made, they were supported by very strong presumption.

Some variation of observations appears to have occurred between those made by Middleton and Parry, which the latter ingenuously acknowledges, in justice to the memory of the former, to have been occasioned by the imperfect nautical instruments of his day, and the unavoidable inaccuracy of observation made by the horizon of the sea, when incumbered with much ice. Middleton set down the variation in *Repulse Bay*, as  $50^{\circ}$  west, and at *Cape Frigid*  $45^{\circ}$ , making a difference of  $5^{\circ}$  in a distance of 11 or 12 leagues. This also the candid Parry attributes to a change in the Furnace's course, and considers it creditable to Middleton to have recorded a fact, of which at that time no explanation could be given. "From a place of observation on shore," he says, "we had a distinct view of *Cape Hope*, which is high and bluff, as well as of the land to the eastward of it making towards *Beach point*, which becomes lower as described by Captain Middleton. Indeed the whole account he has given of this bay, with the exception of its geographical position, is in general very accurate, particularly the nature and depth of the soundings. There can be little doubt but that the account Middleton has given of the Frozen Strait, is, in the main, a faithful one. Above all, the accuracy of Captain Middleton is manifested upon the point most strenuously argued against him by Mr. Dobbs; for our subsequent experience has not left the smallest doubt of *Repulse Bay*, and the northern part of the *Welcome* being filled by a rapid tide flowing into it from the eastward of the Frozen Strait."

Capt. Lyon's remark too, does credit to his heart;

and assists in establishing that point, which only perhaps the petulance of Middleton and the obstinacy of his opponents could deprive of belief. "Thus," says he, in his private Journal, p. 55, "our examination of this much doubted place terminated; and the veracity of *poor Middleton*, as far as regards the bay at least, (Repulse-Bay) was now at length established; and in looking down the strait we had passed, he was fully justified in calling it a *frozen strait*."\*

After this relation, we cannot be surprised that neither emolument nor honour graced the latter end of Middleton. Dejected probably in spirits, he retired from public employment; and having married his servant, he had a large family, and, it is said, died poor. The writer remembers to have seen at Hartlepool, where Middleton once resided, a painting of Captain Middleton with his wife and family in one piece. After much inquiry it cannot be recovered. His latter years were spent at Norton, where he died. The following is the entry of his burial. 1770. "Feb. 15, Christ'. Middleton, master and commander in the Royal Navy." The parish clerk of Norton says, that he once had some of the Captain's papers and journals in his possession, which he gave to a young sailor of the name of Robinson, who was shipwrecked, and lost his life on the coast of Jutland. Of the history of Middleton's Life, which the parish clerk says was published in London, there is reason to doubt: probably

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\* Having communicated this statement to Thomas Vincent, Esq., very recently governor at Hudson's Bay, I am authorized to say that he has seen the correspondence of Middleton, &c. on this subject in MS., and that, from his personal knowledge, it is correct.

he referred to "Middleton's Narrative, or some other of the pamphlets published on the subject of his discoveries."

#### AUTHORITIES.

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*Lyon's Private Journal.*

*Barrow's Voyages to the Polar Regions.*

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*Account of the Countries adjoining Hudson's Bay, by Arthur Dobbs, Esq.*

*Middleton's Narrative.*

*Remarks on Capt. Middleton's Defence, wherein his Conduct during his late Voyage for discovering a Passage from Hudson's Bay to the South Sea is impartially considered. Lon. 1744, 8vo., by Arthur Dobbs, Esq.*

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### CAPTAIN WILLIAM MOOR,

*Navigator to the Arctic Regions.*

The general opinion respecting the possibility of a northwest passage to the pacific ocean was not shaken by the failure of Middleton. A considerable reward was offered for the discovery, and a new expedition, under the direction of private persons, with Mr. Dobbs's assistance, was fitted out for the purpose. Capt. William Moor, who had been Middleton's associate, was appointed to the command. He had been brought up as a seaman in the service of the Hudson's Bay company, came from the same neighbourhood with Middleton, being born at Billingham, and seems to have been his early friend and messmate. After all the circumstances which attended Middleton's voyage, and having been second in command on that occasion, it seems rather extraordinary that this appointment should have taken place. It does

not indeed appear that he was one of Middleton's officers, who is represented to have taken part against him. He does not seem to have been a very prominent character, and, probably, in point of literary abilities might not have been so ; as he was accompanied by Mr. Henry Ellis, engaged by the committee of management, to write a narrative of the voyage.

Moor was appointed to the command of the *Dobbs galley*, of 180 tons, and Capt. Francis Smith, of the *California*, of 140 tons. The vessels sailed on the 20th of May, 1746. On the 21st of August they made the land on the west side of the Welcome, 64° N. L.. On the 26th the Dobbs grounded about 7 miles from York-fort. After some disputes with the governor of the fort, who does not appear to have promoted their designs, they sailed up Hays's river and moored in a creek about two miles above York-fort, where they wintered. They resumed the research of the following year on the 24th day of June, and proceeded as far as 65° 5' N. L. in the Welcome. The direction of the tide, and their nearness to *Wager strait*, an object of dispute between Middleton and Dobbs, determined them to examine it. They penetrated many miles up this strait, but were disappointed in not finding a passage. It was then proposed that they should examine another strait opening to the northward, which appears to have been Captain Middleton's *Frozen strait*, or entrance into *Repulse-bay*. They had here great encouragement to proceed. A difference of opinion, however, prevailed between the commanders and among the officers, as to the propriety of proceeding to the examination of the bay, *consistent with their instructions*; the greater part were evidently indisposed towards any further re-

search, urging the advanced season of the year, though it was only the seventh of August. After this, nothing was done, or attempted. After a council—surely an inglorious council—they determined to *bear up for England*. On the 29th they reached the westward entrance of Hudson's Strait, *with very fine weather, which continued till the 3rd of September*; and after stopping some time at the Orkneys, arrived in Yarmouth-roads, on the 14th of October, 1747, after an absence of one year, four months, and seventeen days. "Thus ended this voyage," says Ellis, "without success, but not without effect; *as it clearly shewed that such a passage there may be.*"

This great discovery remains still in expectation; but the improvement of nautical science, the encouragement of an enlightened government, the adventurous spirit of the age, supported by the intrepidity of such men as Parry, Lyon, Franklin, and their associates, tend to the developement of this interesting secret; and doubtless the present impulse will not subside till the whole question be set at rest.

Capt William Moor soon retired from the service; prudently cast anchor in his own neighbourhood at Great-ham, where he married Mary, sister of Ralph Bradley, Esq., of Stockton, in 1757; where he continued to reside, and died at that place in 1765.

#### AUTHORITIES.

*Barrow's Voyages to the Polar Regions.*  
*Ellis's Voyage to Hudson's Bay.*

**CAPT. WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER AND  
CAPT. JONATHAN FOWLER,***Commanders of Hudson's Bay Ships.*

Another name connected with this history, and with the attempted discovery of a north-west passage, requires our attention. Capt. William Christopher, native of Norton, commander of one of the ships belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, was sent out by the governors of that company (who were actuated by views very different from the narrow prejudices of their predecessors, and to make amends for the obstructions thrown in the way of Capt. Middleton, and of the commanders of the Dobbs and California) to pursue such plans as might tend to facilitate this important discovery. The editors of Captain Cook's last voyage observe, that "in the year 1761, Capt. Christopher sailed from Fort Churchill, in the sloop Churchill; and his voyage was not quite fruitless; for he sailed up Chesterfield's Inlet, through which a passage had, by Mr. Ellis's account of it, been so generally expected. But when the water turned brackish, which marked that he was not in a strait, but in a river, he returned."

"To leave no room for a variety of opinion, however, he was ordered to repeat the voyage the ensuing summer (1762) in the same sloop, and Mr. Norton, in a cutter, was appointed to attend him. By the favour of the governor and committee of the company, the journals of Captain Christopher, and of Mr. Norton, and Captain Christopher's chart of the Inlet, have been readily communicated. From these authentic documents it appears that the search and examination of Chesterfield's Inlet

was now completed. It was found to end in a fresh water lake, at the distance of about one hundred and seventy miles from the sea. This lake was found also to be about twenty-one leagues long, and from five to ten broad, and to be completely closed up on every side, except to the west, where there was a little rivulet, to survey the state of which, Mr. Norton and the crew of the cutter having landed, and marched up the country, saw that it soon terminated in three Falls, one above another, and not water for a small boat over them ; and ridges, mostly dry from side to side, for five or six miles higher."

"In the other part of the coast, from lat. 62°, to the south point of main, hopes were entertained of a passage to be found, particularly at *Pistol-bay* : but on the authority of Captain Christopher, there is no inlet of any consequence in all that part of the coast. Capt. Christopher in an open boat sailed round the bottom of what is called *Pistol-bay*, and instead of a passage to a western sea, found it does not run above three or four miles inward."

An achievement of a gallant nature was accomplished at Hudson's Bay, by Captain Christopher and Capt. Jonathan Fowler, a native of Stockton, in the month of August, 1783, in two of the Company's ships. The Company's settlements were attacked by a small French fleet, consisting of a line of battle ship and two large frigates, under the command of the celebrated, but unfortunate, navigator, *Mons. de la Perouse*, who, after the defeat of the French fleet by our gallant admiral Rodney, at the termination of the American war, burnt and destroyed the *nominal* forts belonging to the Company. Perouse's object was the capture of the Company's annual ships with their rich cargoes of oil, furs, &c. but here he was

disappointed by the skill and intrepidity of the commanders. The ship which was bound to *Churchill*, the *Sea-horse*, was commanded by Capt. Christopher; and the French admiral fell in with her at sea just previous to her arrival at that place. A frigate was immediately dispatched in pursuit; but the night drawing on apace, Capt. Christopher resolved upon a bold manœuvre, which he accordingly carried into execution with great success. Perceiving that the Frenchman was ignorant of the coast, and by his following the English ship, that he was determined to govern his own vessel by her motions—hoping thus to avoid danger and secure his prize—Capt *Christopher* sent his men aloft, and furled his sails, pretending to come to an anchor. The enemy immediately conjectured that it would be dangerous for him to proceed farther; therefore he directly brought his frigate to an anchor in reality. Capt. Christopher rejoiced that his deception so far succeeded to his wishes; and he made sail to sea with the greatest despatch. Night coming on, and the *Frenchman* being a long time in getting up his anchor, the *Englishman* was soon out of sight, and escaped in safety to the northward. Fired with this disappointment, *Perouse* burnt the factory, and proceeded to York, to secure the other ship, the *King George*, then lying at that place, under the command of Capt. *Fowler*. As there was not depth of water sufficient for his ships to enter *York*, he anchored in *Nelson river*, and made every disposition for an attack upon the ship and factory by the dawn of the next day; but, to his utter mortification, he found in the morning that the bird had taken wing:—for Capt. Fowler had perceived three large ships at anchor in *Nelson river* the evening before, and wisely



conjecturing that they could have no good intentions towards him, put to sea during the night. *Perouse* despatched a fast-sailing frigate in search of him, which soon had sight of the runaway ; but Capt. Fowler finding the *Frenchman* to have much superiority in point of speed, tacked about, and stood in for the land to the south of *York*, hoping thereby to entice the *Frenchman* into shallow water : the enemy, however, discovering his design, and fearing lest, in further pursuit, he might incur the risk of shipwreck, put off to sea ; and Capt. *Fowler* pursued his voyage to *England* in safety. *Perouse*, no doubt, must have been extremely mortified at having *been thus foiled by a pair of English sailors*.

These two gallant men, after having left the service of the Hudson's Bay company, with considerable fortune, settled with their families in Stockton. Capt. Fowler died at Stockton, the 7th day of June, 1790, aged 57 years, and was interred at Egglescliff. Capt. Christopher died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he had gone for medical advice, 1793, *Æt.* 68, and was interred at Norton.

*Lieut. Edward Chappel's Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's bay. 1814. Edited by Dr. E. D. Clarke, 1817. Annual Register, 1783.*

*Preface to the Last Voyage of Capt. James Cook.*

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## VICE-ADMIRAL NATHAN BRUNTON.

To the following memoir, the writer is unwilling to make any addition : it is a communication from the noble family which duly appreciated the merit of Vice-Admiral Brunton, and assisted in promoting that success, which his early integrity and intrepidity had brought within their

notice: it is the testimony of those who estimated his value, and whose distinguished friendship conferred honour upon him. A friend\* was present when Constantine John Lord Mulgrave said to him, "Brunton! I love to walk with you, as well as sail with you, and that is saying something."

He first entered into the navy in the year 1771, and on the 19th of September, 1777, was promoted to be a Lieutenant; on the 21st March, 1782, to be a Commander; on the 6th of August, 1783, to be a Post Captain; on the 9th of November, 1805, was made a Rear-admiral of the Blue; on the 3rd of July, 1810, promoted to be a Vice-admiral of the Blue; and on the 4th of June, 1814, to be a Vice-admiral of the White.

By his professional merit and irreproachable conduct in the early period of his service, he was peculiarly fortunate in attracting the notice, and subsequently in acquiring the esteem, of his captain, the Right Honourable Constantine John Lord Mulgrave. By the patronage of this noble family Admiral Brunton was presented with the appointment of Deputy Paymaster to the Forces at New Brunswick; and to the present Earl of Mulgrave he was indebted for the furtherance of his promotion in the different gradations of rank which he enjoyed.

For this kind and extended friendship he felt most grateful, and warmly appreciated it by the repeated acknowledgments he was accustomed to make to those who had the pleasure of being familiarly acquainted with his amiable, and gentlemanly, manners. He was born at

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\* Rev. Thomas Watson, Whitby.

Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, 1744, and died there, regretted by all his friends, on the 19th of November, 1814, aged 70 years.\*

In the parish church of Stockton a plain marble tablet records the following faithful inscription.

To the Memory of  
Nathan Brunton, Esq. Vice-admiral of the White Squadron  
of His Majesty's Fleet,  
who departed this life on the 19th of November, 1814,  
in the 71st year of his age.  
Raised by Professional Merit,  
to the exalted Rank he held in the  
British Navy.  
He possessed, in a very eminent degree,  
the esteem of all  
with whom He served,  
whilst his conduct in Private life  
procured Him  
Universal Respect.

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\* Vice-admiral Brunton served first on board the Marlborough, as an able seaman: master's mate on board the same ship; lieutenant in the Europe and Courageux; commander of the Flirt; successively Captain of the Courageux, Assistance, Meleager, Leviathan, and Dictator. The infirmity of deafness, having greatly increased, was the reason why he could not be employed in the latter period of his life in more active service. The writer can bear testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his private friends, and the loss which society sustained by his death. His gallantry, and intrepidity in command, were well known; and he sustained the honest character of a *British Sailor* in the most honourable manner.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

*Harvey—Wallis—Henderson—Baker—Sutton—  
Sleigh—Bertie.*

EDMUND HARVEY,  
*Pewterer.*



HE introduction of this name upon this list, is intended to give a little posthumous fame, to a respectable though obscure tradesman of Stockton ; who, through a long life, continued with unceasing, but fruitless, application, to impress upon the opulent inhabitants of the town the expediency of opening the *Cut*, or channel, the execution of which, has of late years, proved so advantageous. His memorials upon this subject (dated 1769) were repeated with all the earnestness which he imagined, and which, indeed, they really deserved. Perhaps they were not unheeded, but the spirit of improvement was then in abeyance in Stockton ; and during his life, no one step appears to have been taken to promote the plan. I cannot suppose that, however well conceived, any scientific knowledge of the subject formed the foundation of his proposals, as the illustration of his scheme was of the most simple nature. He made two plates of copper of the exact shape of the curve of the river which was to be cut off, and of the neck

which formed the peninsula ; one of these plates was of smaller dimensions than the other, and when laid upon it shewed the course of the stream as it then was, and of the canal as it was intended to be. These plates are yet in existence.

When the writer knew Edmund Harvey, he used to attend the morning prayer at the parish church, with half a dozen boys, whom it was his pleasure to instruct ; and so united was his love of education with his plan for the improvement of the river, that a reserve out of the emoluments of the scheme was always made for the establishment of education for his scholars, and particularly for adding six girls to his six boys, with a little pension for himself, as his means of living were far from independent. The last addition of scholars he was enabled to make by the bounty of his friends, and he hired a young female to instruct them in sewing. Mr. Henry Mellanby, late of Messrs. Clarke and Bayley's office, was one of his pupils, and wrote an elegy on his death ; and who lately composed part of an address delivered at the opening of the Mechanics' Institution. When the writer first came to Stockton, near half a century ago, as curate and lecturer of the parish, Edmund Harvey used to lay scraps of paper, with admonitory texts of scripture on the vestry-table to attract his attention ; which were always as well taken as they were well intended. He was one of the last instances of the pious and simple manners of departing times.

By some means which cannot now be known, this conscientious, but eccentric, man had received a few sheets of copper, on which the government duty had not been paid ; for several years he felt very great uneasiness of

mind, at the idea of having defrauded the revenue ; but at last he resolved to ease his conscience by paying the duty. He attended at the Custom-house often for that purpose ; the officers always refused to receive it, and laughed at his scruples. He was, however, determined, and threw down the money before them, telling them they might give it to the poor, if they could not carry it to a right account ; *as for me*, he said, *I consider it my duty to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's.\**

There was another respectable, retired tradesman of Stockton, Mr. Thomas Thirsby, who also, at the same period, brought his own little train with him to morning service. Let no one call that *custom*, which such men as these considered an important *duty*.

“ Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey  
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay ;  
'Tis yours to judge, how wide the limits stand  
Between a splendid and a happy land.

*Goldsmith.*

Edmund Harvey died at Stockton, 1781, aged 83 years.

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### JOHN WALLIS, M. A.,

*Curate of Billingham.*

This pious but humble-minded man claims our notice and respect, not only from his professional character and labours, which terminated at Billingham, after a long life (as that life did at Norton) but as a man of distinguished literary abilities, and of considerable merit in the sciences of antiquity and natural history. Mr. John Wallis was born in South Tindale, in the parish of Kirkhaugh, at the

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\* Communicated by Mr. Tho. Richmond.

south west extremity of Northumberland, in the year 1714. He was a graduate of Queen's College, Oxford ; and, after taking orders, he settled for a short period near Portsmouth, where he married a lady of congenial feelings, who survived him after an union of fifty-six years. In the early part of his life, probably whilst resident at Oxford, where he might take private pupils, though he never was Fellow, he published a volume of " Letters to a pupil on entering into holy orders."

Soon after this he removed to the curacy of Simonburn, in Northumberland ; then a most extensive charge, extending for many miles along the Scottish borders, now divided into five rectories. He long resided in this village, which is situated in the vicinity of the celebrated Picts' or Roman wall, amidst Roman remains of great interest and value ; where their altars and inscriptive stones, monumental and military, have been found in great abundance. Amidst such antiquarian riches as these, we may reasonably suppose that an impulse would be given to an ardent and classical mind : and indeed Wallis himself says, in the preface to his history, " Northumberland being Roman ground, and receiving my first breath in one of their *Castra* (Alione,\* or Whitley castle) I was led by a sort of enthusiasm to an inquiry and search after their towns, their cities, their temples, their baths, their altars, their *tumuli*, their military ways, and other remains of their splendour and magnificence ; which will admit of a thousand views and reviews, and still give pleasure to such as have a gust for any thing

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\* Recent inquiries refute this opinion, but it was a considerable Roman station.—*Hodgson's Northumberland*.

*Roman*; every year presenting new discoveries of the wisdom, contrivance, ingenuity, and elegance of that respectable people.”

Botany, as a sister science, offered itself also to his notice, by a residence in a mountainous and botanical country. These elegant and appropriate amusements, therefore, produced corresponding fruits. In 1769 Mr. Wallis published “The Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland, and so much of the county of Durham as lies between the rivers Tyne and Tweed, commonly called North Bishoprick,” in two volumes, quarto. The first volume contains the natural history of the county, which has, from its first publication, been esteemed a valuable work; the second consists of the antiquities of the county, and if less valuable than the other, it must be remembered that it was the first on the subject which was published.

But whatever fame these volumes produced, they did not increase his fortunes. An unfortunate misunderstanding with his rector, the once celebrated Anti-Sejanus, of political memory (the Rev. James Scott, L. L. D.) occasioned him to leave his retreat, when, alas! he had no other place to go to. But he was received into the family of a humane and benevolent clergyman, who had been his college friend.\* In 1775, he became temporary curate at Haughton-le-Skerne; and, in the same year, removed to the curacy of Billingham. Here he continued till Midsummer, 1793, when increasing age and infirmity obliged him to retire; which he did to the village of

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\* The Rev. Edward Wilson, successively vicar of Haltwhistle, rector of Washington, and vicar of Stockton; to whom the author is obliged for part of this information.



Norton, under the protection of the late worthy vicar of that place and his very benevolent lady. But not many weeks remained for his enjoyment of this retirement. Removed, I trust, to a better, here he calmly died, July 23rd, 1793, in the 79th year of his age.

The pleasing state of this good man's mind will be seen to advantage by another short extract from the preface to his History. "It is now," he says, "upwards of twenty years since I first turned my thoughts to the study of Natural History, rather than for amusement than from any design of casting my observations under an historical form for public view ; rocks and dales, woods, heaths, hills, and mountains, the shores of rivulets and the ocean being my company in the hours of leisure and relaxation, after leaving that august and venerable, and truly charming and delightful seat of learning, the university of Oxford, wherein upwards of seven years of my earliest days were spent."

About two years before his death, a very small property fell to him by the decease of a brother ; and the benevolent Bishop of the diocese had proposed to allow him a pension after the resignation of his curacy. This unexpected offer made such an impression of gratitude on Mr. Wallis's mind, that almost the last act of his life was to pack up an ancient statue of Apollo, found on a Roman station (Carvarran, near Glenwelt, in the parish of Haltwhistle, near his former place of residence) which he intended as a present to the Hon. Daines Barrington, brother of the bishop.

In the last period of Mr. Wallis's life, while he was curate at Billingham, his taste for flowers, and his judgment in their selection, formed a considerable delight and

comfort to his old age. He made there a curious collection of the *flowers of the fields*; the prototypes, in many instances, of the flowers of the garden. The writer was once shewn the garden by himself; and not long since in the same garden, might have been seen scattered specimens of his wild flowers. Goldsmith's lines have been often quoted, but were never more literally applied than on the present occasion.

“Near yonder copse, where once the garden smil'd,  
And still where many a garden flower grows wild;  
There where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,  
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.”

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ROBERT HENDERSON,  
*Of Stockton, gentleman.*

“This person, after the death of his father, Jeremiah Henderson, of Stockton, was well known all along the coasts of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, from Whitby to the Fern islands, by the name of *the sailing quaker*. He was humane, and in many instances, judiciously charitable, but his generosity was indiscriminate, and carried frequently to an extreme profusion; for which, and for the obstinacy he shewed in neglecting the remonstrances of his friends on account of the risques he ran at sea, he was *disowned by them*. In other respects there are few men whose character will bear so strict a scrutiny as Robert Henderson's. On the 2nd day of January, 1791, in the afternoon, he and one of his men in attempting to make the harbour of Alemouth (in his sailing boat) were drowned in sight of the whole town. He had sailed from Newbiggin in his coble, contrary to the remon-

strances of all the fishermen ; nay, the prospect was such, that one of his men would not accompany him, but travelled to Alemouth by land, just in time to see his master and fellow servant perish.

“ Anecdote. Robert Henderson, grandfather of the young man so unfortunately eccentric, was a clock and watch maker at Scarborough, well known to the visitors who frequented that place, and greatly respected by all ranks of people. Colley Cibber, poet-laureate to King George 2nd, whom Pope satyrizes on account of the meanness of his birth-day odes, &c. as

————— “ the man who brings  
The Smithfield muses to the ears of kings :”—

being at Scarborough one spaw season, took it into his head to dress himself as a plain quaker, and visit R. H., whom he thus addressed :—“ I have a message from the Lord to thee, Robert Henderson.” Robert recognizing Colley under his disguise, thus replied :—“ What thou hast to say pray deliver in prose, for when thou meddles with verse thou makest poor work of it.”—*See Richard Lindley's Manuscript.\**

## THOMAS BAKER,

*Farmer and Quaker Preacher.*

“ Dr. Samuel Johnson observes, I think justly, that *the person who makes a blade of grass grow where none ever grew before, deserves well of his country* ; then certainly the man who introduced so useful a root as the

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Communicated by the late John Chipchase of Stockton.

potato into the county of Durham, by planting it at Norton (a soil favourable to its growth) deserves to have his name recorded in the history of his native country. Thomas Baker after his marriage with Mary Jekyl settled at Norton, and planted potatoes in his ground there; the sets, I believe, he brought out of Lancashire. Desirous of making them, to himself and family exclusively, an article of trade, he, and his two sons, James and Thomas, kept their baskets with the potatoes, when they first planted them, concealed under their great coats, which they wore on the occasion. Thomas, the father, never learnt to read, but possessing a good natural understanding, with a particular taste for gardening, he profited so much by the observations he made in his travels (to which, *he was fully persuaded in his own mind*, he was frequently called) on a religious account, that he raised in his garden at Norton, finer fruit, and a greater variety of agreeable and useful vegetables, than could be found in any other spot in the county.

“ Having observed that he was totally illiterate, it will be understood that it was not in his power to command the pomp of eloquence to arrest the attention and awake the religious feelings of a polished auditory, but though his allusions were sometimes homely, they were strongly expressive. He told the Friends (assembled in their meeting-house at Norton) he was afraid some of them were like the potatoes of that year, which *under a fair outside, concealed a rotten heart*.

“ He certainly could not, in many respects, be compared to the accomplished Sir Walter Raleigh, who first introduced potatoes (from America) into Ireland, yet it is no less remarkable than true, that in one particular in-

stance they acted in like manner in similar circumstances. Sir Walter paying his court to Queen Elizabeth, obtained her favour by throwing a fine velvet cloak over a miry place which she hesitated to pass.\*—Long had Thomas Baker followed in vain Mary Jekyl, as a lover ; she, being considerably older and much richer than himself, was afraid that he courted her to obtain the mammon of this world, till walking together in Stockton street, in dirty weather, they came to a kennel, over which Mary was afraid to pass ; Thomas, upon this, gallantly set his foot in the middle of it, which Mary stepping upon, got clearly over ; and looking upon the courtly action as an unquestionable proof of real affection, soon after consented to marry him."

The Holm-house on the road between Norton and Portrack, belonged to Thomas Baker ; his sons resided there. It was, at the above date, the property of Sarah Applegarth (wife of John A., near Staindrop, farmer) daughter of James Baker, and lineal descendant of *Old Thomas Baker*, who is still remembered, in the tradition of the country, by the name of *Potato Tom*.†

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\* This incident is elegantly introduced into the celebrated Romance of Kenilworth.

† One of the Pelham family, says Dr. J. E. Clarke [Trav. v. 4, p. 567] lost his seat in parliament in consequence of the benefit he conferred on the County of Sussex by the introduction of this important addition to the means of subsistence, which was strongly resisted by the poor of that county. The Pelham interest he says was fairly sung down by the following distich—

" No *potato Pelham* !  
     No potato pies !  
 No small beer butler !  
     And no Excise."

The late John Chipchase, the writer of the foregoing, imagined, from family circumstances, that potatoes were thus introduced at Norton, about the year 1736.

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### MRS. GRACE SUTTON.

This excellent lady demands a particular remembrance in this portion of local biography, as her example was long permitted by divine providence to illuminate that place which is the object of this history. Nor was her pious and benevolent example without effect. She was the foundress of Charities, supported, both before and after her discease, by many of her valuable friends, particularly of a school of industry for girls, which still retains its celebrity, and of a benefit-society for females ; both of which under a new and amiable patroness are flourishing and prosperous. Education, this pious woman justly esteemed necessary to perfect the christian, as well as the moral character, and in the pursuit of this object she was indefatigable and successful. Her personal exertions were as ready as her means to accomplish her benevolent purposes. That self-denying principle of preferring labour to ease, and utility to negligence, was peculiarly her own; and presented a faithful proof of her pure religious life which will blossom into eternity.

Mrs. Sutton was the third daughter of William Horsfall, Esq., of Storthes-Hall, in the west riding of the county of York, and in 1780 married George Sutton, of Stockton-upon-Tees, and of Elton, in the county of Durham, Esq., who survived her. The following picture from the pen of a relative and valued friend, it is impos-

sible to omit.\*—“ If a life passed in the exercise of every virtue that can endear the character of our nature, be entitled to live in the recollection of surviving friends, then will the memory of this incomparable woman afford a long and mournful theme to those who now deplore a loss that can never be repaired. In her attendance on the first of all our duties, she was constant and fervent, and her heart felt what her tongue uttered ; whilst the unbounded acts of her benevolence gave a convincing testimony that she well understood, and as well obeyed, that second great commandment, “ Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.” She was unremitting in her attendance to this divine injunction, and followed it so completely, without ostentation, that it might be most truly said “ the right hand knew not what the left hand did.” She looked for her reward to that Being alone who can recompence virtue, and we may surely hope she has not looked in vain. In her intercourse with the world her manners were peculiarly mild and affable ; she thought herself, perhaps, not free from imperfection, and therefore made allowance for the failings of others ; to ill-natured censure and detraction she was an entire stranger ; and she was never known to utter herself, or to encourage in another, the slightest word that could give pain or offence. To have spoken irreverently of Religion would have provoked her resentment ; but so well was her disposition known that none ventured to distress her by treating that subject lightly, which was ever the leading one in her thoughts, and the guide of all her actions. If she had a failing, it leaned to the side of virtue ; for there is too

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\* The late Lieut.-Colonel Sleigh.

much reason to believe that, deaf to the admonition of her sincerest friends, she injured her health by an incautious perseverance in personal attendance on the needy sick. The last days of her existence were spent in unison with all the former, in relieving the indigent ; and, on the Wednesday preceding her death, she was assiduously employed in the cares of a school which she had instituted and supported. Soon after this, alas ! too soon, she fell a victim to fever, either brought on by the extreme inclemency of the season, acting on a constitution already weakened, or caught from contagion in some one of the many scenes of distress, which she was in the habit of visiting at all times, and in all places. From the first hour of the attack she thought the event would be fatal ; but being ready at the call, she obeyed without repining, and finding, from her debilitated state, her day of life to be closing, she expressed an earnest desire to attest her belief in another world by receiving the Bread of life, from the hands of a greatly and truly respected friend ; nor was this comfort denied her ; for, in the full possession of her faculties, she was enabled, almost in her last moments, to seal her conviction in the merits and mercies of a crucified Redeemer. Then, with gratitude for the ample means which had been placed at her disposal, and a conscientious belief that the talent had not been misapplied, she resigned an unspotted life without a murmur, and happily, without a pang. Thus was this inestimable woman removed from all her charitable cares and anxieties. Nor was there the distance of many days between her being very easy in this world, and, we trust, very happy in another. Her sorrowing relations will long



bear in mind her many perfections, and endeavour to embalm her memory by imitating her example.”\*

Mrs. Sutton's remains were interred in the family vault at Elton. A monument was erected to her memory in the parish church of Stockton, the mournful tribute of her many female friends at that place, bearing the following inscription.

“Sacred to the Memory of  
GRACE SUTTON,

(Wife of George Sutton, of this place, Esq.) who resigned a life passed in the exercise of every Christian virtue, on the 17th January, 1814, in the 57th year of her age. She was fervent in her devotion, unbounded in her benevolence, PERSONALLY administering to the wants and consoling the sufferings of the afflicted; Thus endeavouring to fulfil her duty to God, and to her neighbour. To perpetuate the memory of this inestimable woman, her female friends of this place have united to erect this tablet as a recording homage of esteem and veneration to private worth from PUBLIC AFFECTION.”

### LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM SLEIGH.

This highly respected native of Stockton, so lately removed from a circle which he adorned by his rank, fortune, and abilities, justly claims our attention. He was the son of Charles Sleigh, Esq., by Mary Sutton, daughter of William Sutton, Esq., and sister of George Sutton, of Stockton and Elton, Esq.; and grandson of William Sleigh, Esq., who married Mary Bathurst, sister and co-heir of Charles Bathurst, Esq., of Clintz and Skutter-shelf,† in the North-riding of the county of York, from whom Lieut. Col. Sleigh inherited one third part of the

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\* Gen. Mag. Feb. 1814. † Now Leven-grove.

lead-mines in Arkingarth-dale—the late Sir Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, Baronet, and Charles Forster, of Northumberland, Esq., descendants of the other co-heiresses, inheriting the other two third parts.

“In very early life, Lieut. Col. Sleigh entered the army ; in August, 1775, he went into the 19th regiment of foot ; was made Lieutenant, 1778, and Captain in 1780. His regiment was ordered to North America during the war with the colonies, which he accompanied ; and soon after was engaged in two actions with the enemy, one of which was at Ewtaws, in North Carolina, in 1781. After his return to England in 1785, he married Ann, the only child and heiress of John Ward, Esq., of Billingham, who survives him without issue.

“In 1790, he became Captain of the 23rd regiment, and in 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 83rd. He afterwards (having retired from the army) accepted the commission of Major in the Durham regiment of Militia ; and subsequently, was appointed inspecting colonel of Volunteer corps in the several districts of the West-riding of Yorkshire, at Manchester, and in Wales. His last service was Commander of the Volunteer Cavalry in his native district : and in all these services he acquitted himself as an experienced and judicious officer.

“In his youth, L. C. Sleigh, after being removed from a private school, finished his education under the superintendence of the Rev. Hugh Moises, the distinguished master of the Grammar-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; under whom, (though at an earlier period) the late Lord High Chancellor Eldon, and his learned brother, Lord Stowell, were educated. Here L. C. Sleigh imbibed a taste for classical learning, which he cultivated to the end of

his life. His health had rather given way a little previous to his last attack of paralysis, which brought on a gradual decline, and terminated in his death. L. C. Sleigh was distinguished both in public and in private life, by the urbanity of his manners, and his disinterested feelings. He was sound in his moral and political principles, and attached to the established church, of which he was a respected member, and always ready to adopt such a line of conduct, as might be generally beneficial in all these respects. In particular he was an useful and upright magistrate in his native town, the interest and prosperity of which he was always desirous to promote, and in which he was held in deserved estimation. He was an amiable friend, a polite scholar, and an accomplished gentleman."

He died at Stockton, where his remains were interred, and where an elegant monument was erected in the church, by his respected widow, with the following inscription :

In Memory of  
WILLIAM SLEIGH, ESQ.,  
Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army ;  
one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace  
for the County of Durham,  
And for the North Riding  
of the County of York ;  
Who,  
After a faithful discharge  
Of the appropriate duties  
of his profession, and station in life,  
Died Feb. 13, 1825,  
Aged 66 years.

## SIR THOMAS BERTIE, K. S.

## ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

This very deserving naval officer was the sixth child and fourth son of George Hoar, Esq., of London, deputy master of the Jewel-office in the tower, and of Stockton-upon-Tees, by Frances, daughter of William Sleigh, Esq., of Stockton, grandfather of the late Lieut. Col. Sleigh. He was born at Stockton, July 3rd, 1758. After being instructed in the theoretical branches of his profession, under Mr. Harris at Christ's Hospital, he entered on actual service in October, 1773, on board H. M. S. "Seahorse," commanded by Capt. Farmer, and sailed soon afterwards for the East Indies. In this vessel, he first met with, and became the mesmate of, the immortal *Nelson*, and the gallant *Troubridge*, and an intimate friendship commenced with them, which continued uninterrupted through life. In 1777, Mr. Hoar was removed to the *Salisbury*, bearing the broad pendent of Sir Edward Hughes, with whom he returned to England, in 1778. In May, the same year, he was made Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Monarch*, Capt. Rowley; and accompanied him to, and remained with him in, the West Indies nearly four years. While belonging to this ship, Lieut. Hoar introduced the life-buoy into the service. On the 27th July, the same year, the *Monarch* led the van division in the action between *Képpel* and *D'Orvilliers*. In December, he removed into the *Suffolk* with Capt. Rowley, and sailed with a squadron to re-inforce Adm. Byron in the West Indies, joining that officer at St. Lucia, March, 1779. He was in the action of Gre-

nada, when the Suffolk received considerable damage ; and in December, two vessels, close to the shore of Martinique, were destroyed under his command.

In March 1780, Lieut. Hoar accompanied Admiral Rowley from the Suffolk into the Conqueror, which formed part of Admiral Rodney's fleet in the action with De Guichen, April 17, and May 15 and 18. In 1782 he was made Commander into the Duc d'Estisac sloop, in which he served until the end of the American war, and returned to England in 1783.

On the 20th of May, 1788, Capt Hoar married Catharine Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Peregrine Bertie, of Low Layton, Essex, Esq., of the family of the Duke of Ancaster, whose name he assumed ; and has since borne *alone*, agreeably to the will of that gentleman.

Nov. 2, 1790, Capt. Bertie was advanced to post rank in the Leda. Upon the breaking out of the war with France, he offered his services to government, and was appointed, Sept. 1795, to the Hindostan, and was employed in active service, and in various ships, without intermission, until April, 1808 ; namely, the Braakel, 54 guns, the Ardent, 64, &c. While in the Ardent, the board of ordinance adopted an improvement suggested by Capt. Bertie, on the 42 pounder carronades. He was employed in the Ardent, under Lord Duncan, in the blockade of the Texel fleet, until the expedition to Holland in 1799. He was then placed under Vice-Admiral Mitchell ; and when the enemy surrendered, Capt. Bertie was ordered to take possession of the Admiral De Ruyter, of 68 guns, and afterwards to escort the whole of the prizes to the Nore, where he arrived on the 10th of Sept.

In the following month Capt. Bertie assisted at the eva-

cuation of the Texel; for which, in common with other officers of the fleet, he received the thanks of parliament.

In the Ardent, at the battle of Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson, he particularly distinguished himself by compelling four of the Danish flotilla to surrender. Capt. Bertie again received the thanks of parliament, as well as of his heroic chief, who visited the Ardent for that purpose, the morning after the battle.

On the eighth of the same month, he was appointed by the commander in chief, Sir Hyde Parker, to the Bellona, of 74 guns. He continued in the Baltic station till the following July, when he returned with the squadron under Sir Thomas Greaves; he then proceeded off Cadiz and remained employed in the blockade of the Spanish fleet till the termination of the war. The Bellona was ordered to the West Indies, and Capt. Bertie returned to England in 1802.

On the re-commencement of hostilities Capt. Bertie was appointed to the Corageaux, of 74 guns, in which soon after Rear Admiral Dacres hoisted his flag. In Jan. 1804, they sailed to the West Indies, with 170 sail of merchantmen in convoy, which were all dispersed, and the Corageaux, reduced to a wreck, was compelled, with the remnant of her scattered charge, to bear up for Plymouth, where she arrived on the 7th of February.

Capt. Bertie resigned the command of the Corageaux, when she was nearly ready for sea. In December, 1805, he obtained the command of the St. George, attached to the Channel fleet, and on the 28th of April, 1808, then off Brest in the same ship, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron: in which capacity he proceeded to a command in the Baltic, under Sir James Saumarez, in the Rosamond

sloop. He hoisted his flag off Helsingburg, in the *Orion*, 74, then in the *Vanguard*, 74, and afterwards in the *Dictator*, 64. In Jan., 1809, he returned to Yarmouth, having been driven from his station in the Sound by the ice.

He resumed his station of blockading the Island of Zealand, in the *Stately*, 64, March 20th. The heavy gales of December again obliged him to quit his anchorage off Hoganis, nearly at the entrance of the Sound, and proceeded to Gottenburg, where he received orders from Adm. Dickson to return to England.

On the 10th of February, 1810, ill health and an impaired constitution compelled Rear Adm. Bertie reluctantly to strike his flag. He has since passed through the progressive ranks of Rear Admiral of the White and Red Squadrons, and of Vice Admiral of the Blue, White, and Red Flags. In the promotion of the 28th of May, 1825, he had the gratification to attain the high honour of "Admiral."—Short-lived has been that honour! He died at Twyford Lodge, Hants, the residence of his brother, George Hoar, Esq. June 14th, 1825, in the 67th year of his age.

During the period between 1773 and 1810, this gallant and skillful officer was (to use a seaman's phrase) 25 years afloat. Of that time upwards of 20 were spent in the service of war: in the course of which he was engaged in between 20 and 30 actions, general or partial, with the enemy, and in each engagement his conduct was rewarded with the approbation of his commanding officers.

In Nov. 1809, R. Adm. Bertie was created by the king of Sweden, a commander of the military Order of the Sword.

I may add, from the first authority, Adm. Bertie was as amiable, and mild, and generous in private life, as in public life he was brave and undaunted. He died as he lived,

esteemed by all who knew him, and beloved by his family and friends.\*

As a mark of the kind-heartedness of Adm. Bertie, the following extract from his will will be thought interesting:—"And if my old nurse, Ann Thompson, of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, widow, shall happen to be living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath to her the sum of fifty pounds sterling. But in case she shall not then be living, I do hereby give and direct the same to be distributed amongst the poor of the town of Stockton aforesaid (that being the place of my birth.) And it is my will and desire that such distribution shall be made under the sole direction and discretion of the mayor of the same town, for the time being, into whose hands I direct my executors hereinafter-named to pay the same." Ann Thompson died in his life-time. On the 11th of Oct., 1825, his executors and brothers, William and Ralph Hoar, paid the full legacy into the hands of William Skinner, Jun., Esq., then mayor of Stockton, for distribution.

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\* Communicated by his brother, William Hoar, (now Harland) Esq.) Naval Chronicle. Gen. Mag.



**Part the Ninth.**

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**LOCAL POETRY.**

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**CHAPTER XXXVIII.**

*A Cleveland Prospect—Stockton's Commendation—New  
Stockton's Commendation—A new Song, 1764—Verses  
supposed to have been written by Thomas Hutchinson  
—The Humble Petition of the Remains of Stockton-  
Castle—Epitaph on John Chipchase.*

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**A CLEVELAND PROSPECT.**

*By I. S. Hall, Esq. of Skelton-Castle, addressed to the Gentlemen  
of the Neighbourhood.*

I am the first that with advent'rous hand  
In Grecian\* colours draw my native land,  
Hold the fair landscape to the public view,  
And point out beauties known to none but you.  
See! haughty Lofthouse there with alum stor'd  
Lofthouse still weeping for her hapless lord†  
Kilton's deep vales, white rill, and sylvan gloom,  
Freebro's huge mount, immortal Arthur's tomb,  
And Hunly scowling o'er the distant main,  
With cloudy head involved in murky rain;

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\* The poem was originally written in Greek Hexameters, and translated by the author. A copy of the Greek original was once in possession of the editor. It was lent, but never returned.

† Zachary Moore, Esq. of eccentric memory.

*Skelton*\* beneath, the jocund Muses bower,  
 Smiles on the bard, an ancient humble tower,  
 Where feeling *Tristram*† dwelt in days of Yore,  
 And joyful *Panty*‡ makes the table roar.  
 Behold *Upleatham* slop'd with graceful ease  
 Hanging enraptur'd o'er the winding *Tees*,  
 Whole provinces extended at her feet,  
 And crouded ships that seem one endless fleet;  
 No savage beauties here with awe surprise,  
 Sweet heart-felt charms, like Lady *Charlotte's* eyes;§  
 Mark *Tockets*,|| nurse and cradle of the loves,  
 Where *Venus*¶ keeps her children and her doves.  
 Through yon tremendous arch, like Heav'n's vast bow,  
 See! like *Palmyra*, *Guisbrough* great in woe;  
 Those tow'ring rocks, green hills, and spacious plains,  
 Circled with woods, are *Chaloner's* domains,  
 A generous race, from *Cambro-griffin* trac'd,  
 Fam'd for fair maids, and matrons wise and chaste.  
 Observe, nor let those stately piles below,  
 Nor *Turner's* princely realms unnotic'd go;††  
 Forc'd like *Rome's* consul, with reluctant brow,  
 To leave his oxen, cabbages, and plough;  
 His all that coast, and his that wave-wash'd seat,  
*Coatham*, where *Cleveland* nymphs and naids meet,  
 Next fishy *Redcar*; view *Marsh's* sunny lands,  
 And sands beyond *Pactolus'* golden sands,  
 Till shelvy *Saltburne*, clothed with sea-weed green,  
 And giant *Huntcliffe* close the pleasing scene.

\* The seat of John Stephenson Hall, Esq.; where the wits of that age used frequently to meet.

† Sterne.

‡ Rev. Robert Lascelles, M. A., Rector of Gilling; called thus from *Pantagruel* in the French Romance of Rabelais. Ob. 1802, Æt. 84.

§ Lady Charlotte Dundas.

|| The Plantation; then the seat of General Hale. ¶ Mrs. Hale.

†† Kirkleatham, the Seat of the late Sir Charles Turner, Bart.

“I took particular delight in hearing the songs and fables that are come from father to son, and are most in vogue among the common people :—for it is impossible that any thing should be universally tasted and approved by a multitude, which hath not in it some peculiar aptness to please and gratify the mind of man. Human nature is the same in all reasonable creatures ; and whatever falls in with it, will meet with admirers among readers of all qualities and conditions.—*Addison, Spect., No. 70.* Though I cannot appropriate Addison’s elegant observation to the local poetry which follows, I trust it may be admitted and *pardoned as local poetry.*

### STOCKTON’S COMMENDATION.

(Edited by Ritson, in the Bishopric Garland, &c.)

TUNE—“*Sir John Fenwick’s the flower among them.*”

Come, brave spirits that love canary,  
And good company are keeping,  
From our friends let’s never vary,  
Let your muse awake from sleeping ;  
Bring forth mirth and wise Apollo,  
Mark your eyes on a true relation ;  
Virgil with his pen shall follow  
In ancient Stockton’s commendation.

Upon the stately river Tees  
A goodly castle there was placed,  
Nigh joining to the ocean seas,  
Whereby our country was much graced ;  
Affording rich commodities,  
With corn and lead unto our nation ;  
Which makes me sing with chearful voice,  
Of ancient Stockton’s commendation.

\* \* \* \* \*

**THE NEW WAY OF  
STOCKTON'S COMMENDATION.**

TO THE OLD TUNE.

*By Benjamin Pye, L. L. D., Archdeacon of Durham.*

[Edited by Ritson]

" Upon the stately river Tees,  
" A noble castle there was placed,  
" Nigh unto the ocean seas,  
" Whereby our country was much graced ;  
" Affording rich commodities,  
" Of corn and lead unto the nation ;  
" Which makes me sing in cheerful wise,  
" Of ancient Stockton's commendation."

But now I'll tell you news prodigious,  
My honest friends, be sure remark it,  
Our ferries are transformed to bridges,  
And Cleveland trips to Stockton market.  
Our causeways rough, and miry roads,  
Shall sink into a navigation,  
And Johnny Carr shall sing fine odes,  
In modern Stockton's commendation.

O what a scene for joy and laughter,  
To see, as light as cork or feather,  
Our ponderous lead and bulky rafter,  
Sail down the smooth canal together !  
While coal and lime, and cheese and butter,  
Shall grace our famous navigation ;  
And we will make a wond'rous clutter,  
In modern Stockton's commendation,

Our fairs I next will celebrate,  
With scores of graziers, hinds, and jockeys,  
And bumpkins yok'd with Nell and Kate,  
Who stare like any pig that stuck is ;

Fat horned beasts, now line our streets,  
 Which Aldermen were wont to pace on ;  
 And oxen low, and lambkins bleat,  
 And all for Stockton's commendation.

Our races too deserve a tune,  
 The northern sportsmen all prefer 'em,  
 For Dainty Davy here did run,  
 Much better than at York or Durham.  
 O 'twould take up a swinging volume,  
 To sing at large our reputation :  
 Our bridge, our shambles, cross, and column,  
 All speak fair Stockton's commendation.

Fill then your jovial bumpers round,  
 Join chorus all in Stockton's glory ;  
 Let us but love our native town,  
 A fig for patriot, whig, or tory :  
 Whate'er they say, whate'er they do,  
 Their aim is but to fleece the nation ;  
 Let us continue firm and true  
 To honest Stockton's commendation.

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## A NEW SONG FOR THE YEAR 1764.

*By Mr. William Sutton.*

[Edited by Ritson.]

On the banks of the Tees, at Stockton of old,  
 A castle there was, of great fame we are told,  
 Where the bishops of Durham were wont to retreat,  
 And spend all their summers at that gallant seat.  
Derry down, &c.

'Twas once on a time that King John being there,  
 The chiefs of Newcastle did thither repair,  
 Humbly pray'd that his Highness would deign for to grant  
 Them a charter, of which they were then in great want.

The King highly pleased with the bishop's grand treat,  
 Abounding in liquors and all sorts of meat,  
 Their prayer comply'd with, the charter did sign,  
 Owing then, as 'twas said, to the bishop's good wine.

Old Noll, in his day, out of pious concern,  
 This castle demolished, sold all but the barn ;  
 When Nelthorpe and Hollis, with two or three more,  
 Divided the spoils as they'd oft done before.

The town still improving, became the delight,  
 Of strangers and others, so charming its sight,  
 That a bridge cross the river being lately proposed,  
 The cash was subscribed, and the bargain soon clos'd.

The King, Lords, and Commons, approving the scheme,  
 The bridge was begun, and now's building between  
 Two counties, when finish'd, no doubt will produce  
 Fairs, markets for cattle, and all things for use.

Let us drink then a bumper to Stockton's success,  
 May its commerce increasing, ne'er meet with distress ;  
 May the people's endeavours procure them much wealth,  
 And enjoy all their days the great blessing of health.

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## VERSES

*Supposed to be written by Thomas Hutchinson, of Stockton, who was driven out to sea, from the river Tees, in an open boat, by a gale of wind, Jan. 20th, 1796 ; and was taken up on the evening of the following day by the Argo, of Sunderland, which had been driven out of Whitby roads by the same gale : Holy Island (a distance of about one hundred miles) being the nearest land, though not within sight.*

The foaming billows loudly raging,  
 Swell before the rising storm ;  
 Destruction all my thoughts engaging—  
 Good Heav'n preserve my boat from harm !

Ah! my anchor small and tender,  
Slides before the mounting breeze;  
Save, O save me, life's defender!  
See, we leave the friendly Tees.

Tremendous rolls the mighty ocean,  
Waves on waves still higher rise;  
Scarce my vessel bears the motion,  
Lo! she strikes the frowning skies—  
Now, from this wat'ry ridge she's ready  
To launch into the vast profound;  
My heart and hand no longer steady,  
Feel her beat the hollow ground.

With fainting voice I call assistance,  
Call—but there is none to hear—  
Every help is at a distance,  
My drooping soul's appalled with fear:  
All around my eye-balls flashing,  
Seek some distant mountain's brow;  
Nought I hear but torrents dashing,  
Nought but Heav'n can save me now.

See! my boat with water filling,  
Soon must sink beneath the wave!  
The dreadful thought my fancy chilling,  
Lends my arm the power to *lave*:  
A little lighten'd by my labour,  
Hope revives within my breast,  
Hope, a kind and friendly neighbour,  
Sooths the mourning soul to rest.

But with horror, day declining,  
Leaves me here in darkness bound,  
Now adieu to grief and pining,  
Here a wat'ry grave I've found:

O thou sun! I cry—and starting,  
Anxious gaze upon the skies—  
I see thy friendly beams departing,  
But who, alas! will see thee rise?

Night comes on—but darkness never  
Eclipses all the genial light;  
The white surf aids my fond endeavour,  
And joyful cheers my aching sight:  
Once more Hope, with angel feature,  
Sinks into my tortur'd breast;  
Heav'n preserve thy humbled creature,  
And lead him to a port of rest!

All hail the sign!—the beaming morning  
Glances o'er the rolling wave,  
Its rays, the silver surge adorning,  
Give earnest of the power to save;  
My little skiff still braves the motion,  
Still she drives before the gale;  
My eyes I dart along the ocean,  
In hopes to spy a passing sail.

Dreadful still is all around me,  
No glimpse of cheerful shore is nigh;  
Death in hideous form surrounds me—  
Hear! O hear! my frantic cry:  
Alone, deserted, tempest-driven,  
Here my labours all must end;  
Protect my wife, all-righteous Heaven,  
And be to my poor babes a friend.

Deep sighs within my bosom heaving,  
Although no tears bedew my cheek,  
Tell the sharpen'd pang at leaving  
All I love their lot to seek:—



Ah! while I gaze, my eye-balls straining—  
 Is it a sail that glads my sight?  
 It is—and Heav'n has heard my 'plaining  
 Before another dreadful night.

Words I want to speak my feeling,  
 See! they cast the friendly rope—  
 Here, in water humbly kneeling—  
 Thanks!—for this is more than hope.  
 Now on board the ship arriving,  
 How my flutt'ring thoughts rejoice!  
 Joy and fear together striving:—  
 And do I hear a human voice?

And can I see without emotion,  
 While on the safer deck I tread,  
 My little boat sink in the ocean,  
 Through various perils hither led?  
 'Tis gone\*—and ye who hear my story,  
 Join in praise to Heav'n above,  
 To Him alone be power and glory,  
 To us benevolence and love.

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## THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE LAST REMAINS OF STOCKTON CASTLE.

Pity the sorrows of these ancient walls  
 Now tott'ring hopeless o'er their time-worn base,  
 One stern command, and all their grandeur falls,  
 The last sad relics of a noble race.

Ah! who can tell the changes of his fate,  
 Or trace through rolling years the various tides?  
 Who can disclose the ever-altering state,  
 Or mark the streamlet less'ning as it glides?

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\* The boat sunk within two minutes after the man had left it.

In rude magnificence, a massy pile  
 Triumphant here its Norman banners wav'd ;  
 A bulwark bold, array'd in ancient style,  
 Whilst gentle Tees its strong foundations lav'd.

No harbour this for rapine's dreadful sway,  
 No haughty Baron rul'd indignant here,  
 No trembling peasants lawless lords obey,  
 Or wipe in silence the neglected tear.

Here other morals find more ample room,  
 Though damped, alas ! by Superstition's dream,  
 The Gospel penetrates the deadly gloom,  
 And sheds abroad a more instructive gleam.

Where this small ruin lifts its humble head,  
 And tells the tale of desolating time,  
 Their lives a race of holy prelates led,\*  
 Whose smiles dispell'd the rigour of the clime.

Bosom'd in trees the Gothic mansion stood,  
 Which grateful shed a sacred gloom around ;  
 Its battlements reflected from the flood—  
 Its deep-trench'd moat a sure defence was found.

Yet not for war alone these tow'rs were rais'd,  
 Fair peace and loyalty more joys afford—  
 Through the broad hall a thousand torches blaz'd,  
 The royal banquet smok'd upon the board.†

Nor yet loud revelry, nor base mis-rule,  
 Unseemly sights ! this hallow'd pile confest,  
 From pomp and power, ambition's dang'rous school,  
 Good *Farnham*‡ sought it as a place of rest.

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\* Stockton-Castle was a place of ancient residence to the Bishops of Durham.

† King John was entertained at Stockton-castle, A. D. 1214.

‡ Bishop Farnham resigned his See, and *betoke himself to contemplacon at Stockton castle.* A. D. 1249.

Quick rolls the torrent down the mountain's side  
 When angry clouds the alter'd year deform—  
 Quick, ages roll, destructive as the tide,  
 And sweep the scatter'd remnants of the storm.

Though far retir'd, though sunk in hoary years,  
 And slowly tending to a mild decay,  
 A cruel spoiler\* all its glory tears—  
 Where will not civil discord find its way?

Now strewn around by many an impious hand,  
 Forlorn, deserted, my sad ruins lie,  
 Scarce mark the spot of honour's late command,  
 Scarce tell the pitying stranger *where* to sigh.

Yet midst the wrecks and ravages of time  
 Benevolence a sacred trophy rears—†  
 Not propt on bases, sculptur'd stones sublime,  
 But wet with orphan's sympathetic tears.

Soft verdure crowns the undulating ground,  
 The shepherd's riches deck the rural shed,  
 Nature's first beverage sweetly streams around,  
 The infant's suckled, and the hungry fed.

Pity the sorrows of these ancient walls  
 Now tottering hopeless o'er their time-worn base,  
 One stern command, and all their grandeur falls,  
 The last sad relic's of a noble race.

\* Stockton-castle demolished by Oliver Cromwell, A. D. 1652.

† The late benevolent bishop of Durham [Bishop Barrington] appropriated the site of Stockton-castle, with other parts of his demesne lands there, as a milk-farm for the use of the poor. The relic alluded to above and then about to be demolished was altered into a *castellated* cow-house, A. D. 1800.

EPITAPH<sup>y</sup>

## IN MEMORY OF JOHN CHIPCHASE,

*An eminent Teacher of Mathematics, at Stockton-upon-Tees ; who died*

*March the 13th, 1816.*

YES!—honest *friend* !\*—the line shall freely flow  
 To meet thy wish, and friendship's meed bestow ;†  
 But not with words unsound, or flatt'ry's breath,  
 Profane the hallowed bounds of sacred death ;  
 Plain truths alone their various sweets disclose  
 O'er the soft hillock where thy bones repose.  
 Nurs'd in that sect whose plainness can't offend,  
 Thou first didst feel the blessing of a friend.  
 A planter thou !—the human mind thy field,  
 Which, to thy care, did plenteous harvests yield :  
 The soul's best food thy ample stores supplied,  
 And latent worth in infant-hearts descried ;  
 And when maturer years their powers display  
 Through science' intricate, but pleasing way,  
 'Twas thine to plan the chart, the billows brave—  
 Thy sage instruction navigates the wave.  
 But bounds to time the Almighty will has giv'n,  
 And call'd his servant to rejoice in heav'n.  
 Farewell !——Farewell !——  
 Go, youthful pupil ! cull the flowers that bloom  
 With purer rays beside your master's tomb ;  
 Revolve his precepts—cultivate thy days—  
 Seek the sequester'd spot, and muse his praise.

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\* One of the people called Quakers.

† In the last interview which the Author of these lines had with

## LOCAL POETRY.

the subject of them, (in consequence of a previous circumstance) John Chipchase said, "*I should like thee to write my epitaph :*"—the reply was, "*If I survive, I will.*"

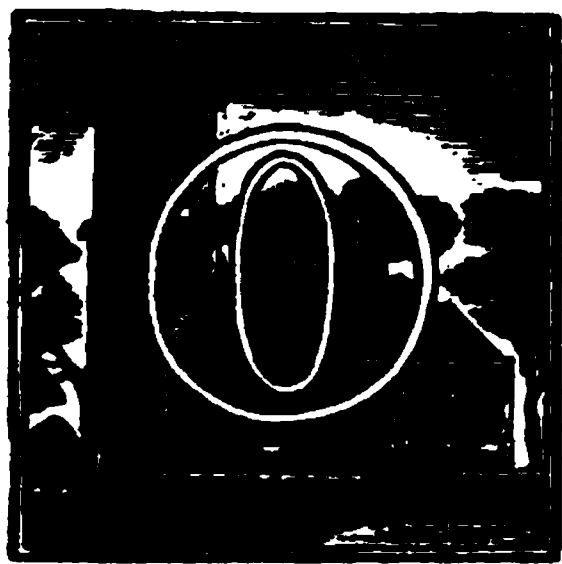
## **Part the Tenth.**

### **MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.**

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#### **CHAPTER XXXIX.**

##### *Discovery of Coins and Miscellaneous Observations*



**N** “August 8th, 1792, as some workmen were pulling down an old house in the High-street, next door to the Black Lion, belonging to Mr. James Crowe, they discovered a bag concealed in the wall, near a fire place, which was found to contain a great quantity of silver coins.

“Many of these coins were in high preservation. There were many coins from Edward VI. to James II., but none either of the Commonwealth or of Cromwell. Those of Philip and Mary are very scarce and valuable, according to Folkes in his History of English Coins. They were coined, as he says, in 1554, out of treasure brought over by King Philip, and by him sent with great solemnity to the mint. They have on one side the pro-

file heads of the King and Queen looking at each other, with a crown between them above, and their style; **PHILIP ET MAR. D. G. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP.** round about. The reverse presents an oval shield crowned and garnished, upon which the Spanish arms are impaled on the right side, with the English on the left; and they are inscribed with the legend **POSVIMVS. DEVM. ADIVTOREM**; on the side of the crown are the numerical figures **XII**, denoting the value. There are also several half crowns of Charles the First, representing, on one side, the King on horseback, with arms and weapons—the Welsh feathers in the area behind him, and with his usual style; on the reverse this motto, **EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI.** in a circle near the edge; and **RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR.** in two lines across the middle of the area, alluding to what his Majesty had declared at the breaking out of the war, that ‘his intention was to preserve the Protestant Religion, laws, and liberties of his subjects, and privileges of parliament.’ There are cogent reasons to believe these pieces were coined at Oxford in 1642, 1643, and 1644, which dates they bear, as his Majesty, after having fought on Sunday, the 23rd of October, 1642, the battle of Edgehill, in Warwickshire, came, on the 28th of the same month, to Oxford, when the several colleges presented him with all that remained of their plate, to which place he soon after removed the officers and workmen of his mint from Aberistwith; and about the end of the year 1642, they began to coin in the New Inn Hall, under the direction of Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, Esq.’\*

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\* Folkes on English Coins.

It is probable that these coins were concealed at the time of the Revolution, probably by an adherent to the House of Stuart, as there were none of later date than James II., and those coined during the English Republic were wholly omitted. They were claimed as Treasure Trove, and 840 of them, weighing 9lb. 4oz. delivered to the Bishop of Durham, as Lord of the Manor.

In the possession of the late Joseph Ritson, Esq., of Gray's Inn, was a very small brass tradesman's token; on one side the words, "GOD SAVE YE KING," surrounding a profile head of Charles II; on the other, "JOHN WELS;" and around, "IN STOKTON. 1666." Another of the same person, is in the possession of George William Sutton, Esq. The inscription also surrounding the same head, "GOD SAVE THE KING;" on the reverse, around, "JOHN WELLS 1666." in the centre, "IN STOKTON."

Another brass token similar to this was found, some time since, in a ploughed field, near Stockton, and was in the possession of the late Mr. James Crowe.

The Roman coin, also in the possession of Mr. Sutton, has the following inscription around the head, NERO-CLAVDCAESARAVGGERPMTRPIMPP; that is Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus Pontifex Maximus TRibunitia Potestate IMperator Pater Patriæ. Reverse, VICTORIA AVGVSTI. S. C. surrounding a winged figure of Victory in a flowing vest, and bearing in each hand a palm branch and a laurel crown.\*

The old seal belonging to the corporation of Stockton, has this inscription—SIG : CORP : DE : STOCKTON : IN : COM : PAL : DUNELM.

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\* See Addison on Medals, Series 1, 18.



In the course of the late Mr. William Sutton's inquiries he found near the Boat-house, a silver coin of David King of Scots, who was taken prisoner near Durham, at the battle of Neville's Cross, 1346.

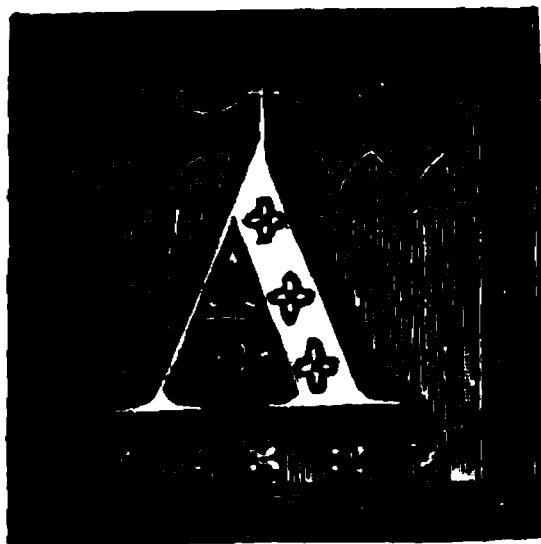
A copper coin, or rather tradesman's token, was found a few years ago in the river near Stockton, and formed part of a collection in the possession of the late Mr. John Ayers, of the Custom-house, Stockton. Marks were used by merchants and others not entitled to bear arms.—“Nothing can be more fanciful than their form, composed of lines joined together in shapeless figure which defies description, but in which the distorted initial letters of the merchant's name who used them may be distinguished.\*”

“In digging the foundation of a house (hodie “Brunswick Hotel”) in a grass field now covered with new buildings, at the depth of two or three feet beneath the surface, a medal or ornament of brass, weighing  $2\frac{1}{4}$  oz. was discovered. It is oval, and represents the profiles of two heads one within the other; the nearer, from the heavy eyebrow, snub nose, and thick lips, is evidently African; the other, handsome and perfectly Grecian. The reverse is smooth. The medal is perforated at the top, as if intended to be worn as an ornament or badge.” It is in the possession of John Hickson, Esq., solicitor, Stockton.

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\* Dalloway's Heraldry.

## CHAPTER XL.

*Local Occurrences, &c. since 1700, 12 Anne*

N act for making the chapelry of Stockton a distinct parish passed.

June 5, 1710. The foundation stone of the parish church was laid.—*See the History.*

March 30, 1712. The first sermon was preached in the new church by the Rev. Thomas Rudd.

Aug. 21. The new church was consecrated by the Right Reverend Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham: the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. John Smith, D. D., Prebendary of Durham.

1713. Rev. George Gibson, M. A. appointed the first vicar of Stockton,

1714. 1 Geo. I. An act for explaining the first act.

1716. A lease granted by the vicar and vestrymen of the waste ground for 1000 years, on which Silver-street, Bishop-street, &c. now stand.

1717. First order of the corporation for paving the streets.

1721. The charity school founded.—*See before.*

1724. July 24. Ann Wilson, widow, standing between the front and back door of a house belonging to Mr. John Burdon, parish clerk of Stockton, was killed by lightning. This house stood immediately behind the church; it was a thatched cottage, and the last of that description in Stockton. It was rebuilt in 1788.

1739, 40. The winter of this year was noted for its extreme severity. Gay, in his "Trivia: or the Art of walking the streets of London," says of it,

—————"Recall that wondrous year  
When Winter reign'd in bleak Britannia's air;  
When hoary *Thames*, with frosted osiers crown'd,  
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound."

Its "pretty handmaid Tees" (see page 159) experienced the same rough treatment; and unhappily felt its effects. The price of grain rose considerably, and a great scarcity was apprehended. The consequence was a very serious and long continued riot at Stockton, and other northern ports where there was an exportation of corn. Mr. William Baker, a considerable corn merchant at Stockton, gives the following account in his private letters.

"May 20th, 1740. We have now a great mob, and the riot will suffer no more corn to be shipt, that at present we are in the utmost confusion.—May 23. The ship is not laden, the chief reason is, the mob continuing in a most outrageous manner, and have broke my windows, and will not suffer any wheat to be shipt by any, and how they will end God knows, for I dread the consequence, though the sheriff is coming with assistance; all the town is in the utmost fear.—May 25. Our mob seeing no corn offered to be shipt, are pretty quiet; and as we have sent express to the Duke of Newcastle for soldiers, expect them here in a few days; and then we hope to do what we please, and once more enjoy liberty and property, neither of which we have at present: we have had a dreadful week.—May 30. Our mob still continue in a riotous manner, and strole about the streets night and

day, but as we have not a sufficient force we keep all quiet till the soldiers come, which I hope will be this evening. June 1. I cannot ship till the soldiers come, but as we sent express on yesterday sen'net to the Duke of Newcastle, they sure will be here tomorrow."—This delay in procuring a proper force is explained by a letter from Andrew Stone, secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, to Messrs. Hedworth and Vane, members for the county, dated Whitehall, May 29; in which he informs them, that his Grace had laid the affidavit relating to the riot before the Lords Justices,\* who had given directions for a company of foot to march from York, but upon inquiry, it appeared that there were no troops at York, and therefore orders were sent for a company of the regiment quartered at Berwick, there being none of his Majesty's forces at any place nearer to Stockton.—June 8. We have now a company of soldiers just come to town. Last Friday I had a shocking day; for the mob seized my boat with 7 lasts of wheat, on which I went on board and was glad to get on shore again, being stopped by them at landing, and twice thrown down within a yard of the river, and I had certainly been put into the river had not two lusty fellows of the heads assisted me, and many of the women turned on my side, so that to save my life I had a majority; but all were against my property. They carried my boat to the quay, landed the wheat, and are still in possession. They put a broom to the mast head, and put her up for sale, declaring her a legal prize, before Admiral Haddock, their commander. The ingratitude of our people is intolerable, for the

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\* The Regency; the king being at that time in Hanover.

buyers lodged 1000 bushels to be sold to the poor at 4s. per bushel, which is full as much as they can all consume before harvest.—June 10. We took six of the principal yesterday, who were all rescued before night. They are so resolute that they do not fear a musket, being encouraged by several telling them that they dare not fire. Though I had two justices, and eighty soldiers in arms, I could not carry off my wheat they had seized. The justices sent a warrant to the High Sheriff, ordering him and the Posse Com. to attend, so expect him with Messrs. Hedworth and Bowes this day, to carry them to gaol, I have a most terrible time of it, for I dare not lay in my own house ; hundreds threaten to murder me, and God knows what will be my fate.—June 13th. This day we have had the Sheriff and above 2000 horse, and a number of foot, and have got six rioters sent to gaol ; all is now quiet and hope will continue so.—June 15. The tumultuous spirit here is not to be expressed, and if the government do not suppress it, the insurrection will be general, for they are hourly afraid of their rising at Newcastle and Sunderland, and God knows where it will end. As the prisoners were carrying to gaol, the Durham mob rescued them all, and beat two bailiffs and the under-sheriff miserably ; however, after two hours fight, they were all re-taken but one, who was the principal ; and I am told the mob committed great outrages in Durham market yesterday, and all the ringleaders still disappear.—Nov. 30. A turbulent spirit is in every town in those parts, and some disturbances have been at Darlington and Barnard castle, and a little here.” Some of the rioters mentioned in this account were punished by transportation for seven years to America.

1745,6. Stockton, as well as other towns in the north of England, partook in the general consternation occasioned by the expected irruption of the Pretender (as he was then called) into this country, and was filled with German troops. But other inconveniences, besides rebellion, seem to have been felt. Domestic comfort appears to have been invaded by friends, as well as enemies. Private letters say—"Stockton, Jan. 2, 1745,6. We are all here in confusion, with having so many Dutch quartered among us. *We* had three at the first, but have now got happily rid of their nauseous company." Jan. 30, 1745,6. "The people you mentioned are Dutch, and not the Royal Hunters, and though they are the very outcasts, yet have they found a way to make themselves agreeable both to young and married ladies in this place. They had an assembly last Monday night, to which was invited several married ladies, unmarried, and widows, but with strict injunction that no Englishman should come in — — they placed a centinel at every door — — but the soldiers have now got an order to hold themselves in readiness to march, and Sunday is said to be the appointed day." "I—— and R—— were at Darlington on Monday last to meet the Prince,\* but he, going by Piercebridge, disappointed them. There reigns here a great sickness among the soldiers—several have been buried lately."

When all fears were removed by the battle and victory of Culloden, the rejoicings were in proportion to the apprehensions which had, very unnecessarily as it appears, possessed the minds of the country. At this place, among other more usual expressions of joy, a raft laden with combustibles on fire, floated majestically past

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\* The Duke of Cumberland going into Scotland.

the town by night, affording a dangerous but magnificent spectacle to the beholders.

1762. An act was obtained to build a bridge across the Tees at Stockton. The foundation stone was laid 1764, the last arch was finished Sept. 2nd, 1768, and the bridge finished 1771. [*See the History.*]

1768. A flax warehouse in Smithfield, occupied by the late Mr. John Allison, was burnt down in Oct. or Nov.

1771. "In the night between the 16th and 17th days of November, happened the greatest land-flood ever remembered in the north of England, which indeed was principally confined to, and did incredible damage on, the three rivers of Tyne, Wear, and Tees. By the incessant, but not heavy rain, which fell from Friday morning till Saturday night, the river Tees swelled to such a degree, as to rise 20 feet perpendicular higher than the oldest man living could remember."\* As the quantity of water which filled the three rivers appeared so much more than the apparent quantity of rain which fell, many conjectured that a water-spout must have broke near the sources of these rivers, which lie at a very small distance from each other. Of this, however, no evidence can be given. Stockton, from its situation on the elevated side of the river, did not receive so much injury as most of the other towns situated on the Tees. The Carrs, on the Yorkshire side, being so much lower, an immense body of water was diffused over the neighbouring country. At Yarm, the damage was great indeed. At all times liable to be overflowed, it was almost completely sunk under

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\* Annual Reg. 1771.

water : many houses were covered almost to the rafters, and many inhabitants taken in boats from the roofs. Much assistance was of course afforded by the inhabitants of Stockton to their distressed neighbours. Carts with bread and other provisions were sent speedily to them, and great bodily exertions were made by several gentlemen to rescue them from their alarming situation. Many lives were lost at different places. The inundation began to subside about eight o'clock A. M. on Sunday, Nov. 17. It is still remembered by the name of *The Flood*.

1777. "St. James's, Feb. 14. The address of the mayor, burgesses, and principal inhabitants of the town of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham (congratulating his Majesty on the rapid progress of his arms in America) having been transmitted to the Earl of Suffolk, one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, has been by him presented to his Majesty ; which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously."—*London Gazette*. Signed by 189 persons.

1778. A small corps of volunteers was raised for the protection of the town ; as a similar corps (called Prussians) had been raised at the time of the rebellion, 1745.

1779. The *Bellona*, a fine frigate, was built here for government, Francis Tinsley, commander, Lieut. Hancock. Soon after she was launched she was ordered to Hull, and in her first voyage from thence was unfortunately wrecked in the Texel.

1780. Earl Fauconberg's regiment of Yorkshire North-riding volunteers (commonly called the White Coats) was mustered and trained at Stockton. May 12th, after morning parade, their colours were presented to them ;



they attended divine service in the church, where an occasional discourse was delivered on Joshua, 1, 10, by the Rev. John Brewster, curate and lecturer.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here and in the neighbourhood, Dec. 9th, a quarter before 5 o'clock, P. M.

1783. On the evening of the 21st of March, the sky being perfectly serene and clear, and the stars sparkling with uncommon lustre, about 8 o'clock an Aurora Borealis stretched from the western edge of the horizon, across the hemisphere, a little to the south of the zenith, quite to the eastern edge, forming a most beautiful luminous arch: it shone with a constant steady light (being quite free from that tremulous motion which usually attends the Aurora Borealis) for above three quarters of an hour, and then began to decrease gradually, and almost equally in every part, till it totally vanished a little before 9 o'clock: the eastern parts were visible rather longer than the rest of the immense arch of light.

This year was remarkable for many phenomena in different quarters of the globe. It is not my business, in this place, to recount them; but it is proper to observe that the mist, which for a great part of the summer obscured the sun over a great part of Europe, was visible here. There were many severe storms of thunder and lightning. At Stockton on Saturday, Aug. 2, about half after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a storm of this nature was accompanied by a shower of hail of an uncommon size. The hailstones were, in fact, irregular pieces of ice, each of them having a sort of eye, or place from whence another seemed to have been broken off, near the centre. I measured several, and found them from 3 to 5 inches in circumference. The shower was confined to a narrow

track. It came from the west, and did incredible damage to the windows which fronted it.\* Both before and after the storm the air was uncommonly sultry. A farmer near Portrack, happening to have a loaded gun in the house at the time, fitted one of these hailstones to his piece, and fired it through an inch deal.†

On Monday, August 18, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the extraordinary meteor was seen here, which was visible in other parts of the kingdom and on the continent. The light which it afforded was so strong that I could see to read a shop-board across the street at Stockton. For a particular description of this phenomenon, as it appeared in this neighbourhood, I refer the reader to an account in the Philosophical Transactions, 1784, by the Rev. William Cooper, D. D. Archdeacon of York, (dated Hartlepool, near Stockton) who was at that time on a journey to this place.

1784. The Tees was frozen over, and a sheep roasted on it.

1788. Nov. 5. The Centennary of the revolution of 1688, was celebrated here by the usual modes of public rejoicing. The only peculiar expressions of joy were the lighting of bon-fires on conspicuous parts of the range

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\* The damage done to the windows in Stockton was estimated at 150*l*.

† A similar storm happened on the 17th of July, 1792, about 11 A. M. At Sedgefield and the neighbourhood the storm was accompanied by an uncommon shower of hail; several of the hail-stones measuring 5 inches in circumference, and some, I am informed, much more. Incredible injury was done to the corn. The loss to the poor farmers was estimated at 4749*l* 15*s*. 10*d*. besides what was suffered by gentlemen whose lands were in their own hands.

of the Cleveland Hills, by the neighbouring gentlemen ; and in particular one was placed on the cone of Roseberry Toppin. Owing to the height and distance, the effect of these *feus de joie* was not so great as was expected.

1789. Jan. 30. An address of thanks was voted to the Hon. William Pitt, from the mayor, aldermen, merchants, and principal inhabitants of the town of Stockton, for "his public conduct during the course of his administration, and more particularly for his watchful care over the just rights of parliament and constitution of this kingdom ;" alluding to his loyal and patriotic exertions during the unhappy indisposition of the king. Mr. Pitt, in his answer, addressed to J. S. Raisbeck, Esq., mayor of Stockton, says, "It afforded him peculiar satisfaction that his endeavours to discharge the duties of his situation had, in any degree, recommended him to their good opinion, and particularly that the measures pursued at that important crisis met with their concurrence." The address was signed by 90 persons.

April 23. Perhaps no day in the annals of English History was ever more celebrated with greater demonstrations of universal joy, than this, appointed as a day of general thanksgiving for Geo. III's recovery. The Divine service of the day was attended by the mayor and corporation in a body, and all the friendly clubs ; each club walking in procession with a flag flying before it. In the evening the town was illuminated, and several transparencies displayed.

Soon after this, an address was presented to his Majesty, by John Tempest, Esq., member for the city of Durham, from the mayor, &c. of Stockton, expressive of "sincere congratulations on the happy restoration of his

Majesty's health ; and praying that it might please Heaven to preserve, for many years to come, a Sovereign justly esteemed as an example of piety and virtue to his subjects, of justice and liberality to neighbouring kings."

*London Gazette*, May 2.

1792, Feb. 10. A petition was signed by 181 of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Stockton-upon-Tees, and presented to the House of Commons, by Rowland Burdon, Esq., member of parliament for the county of Durham, for the abolition of the slave trade.

In August an address of thanks was presented to his Majesty, from the mayor and burgesses of Stockton, for his proclamation for the suppression of seditious writings, &c.

1793. The very critical situation of the times required the peculiar exertions of every loyal subject. Stockton followed the example of almost every corporate body in the kingdom : and the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, at a numerous meeting holden at the Townhouse, January 10, (George Sutton, Esq., mayor, in the chair) unanimously agreed to a **GENERAL DECLARATION** in support of the constitution of Great Britain. A copy of this declaration may now be considered as a matter of history. Many of a similar nature were thought necessary at that alarming period.

*A Declaration in Support of the Constitution of  
Great Britain.*

" We, the mayor, aldermen, gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, and its neighbourhood, whose names are hereunto subscribed, feel it a duty we owe to our country, to ourselves, and to our posterity, at this particular crisis, to join our fellow-subjects in declaring our zealous affection to **HIS MAJESTY**, and our sincere and firm attachment to the Con-

stitution of these kingdoms, wisely formed for the diffusion of happiness and true liberty; and which also possesses the distinguished powers of reforming its own abuses.

“We consider ourselves still farther called upon to use our best endeavours to impress on the minds of those connected with us, a due submission to the laws that have hitherto protected the property, and increased the enjoyments of a free and prosperous people; and although we have not any reason to believe that there exists in this town, or neighbourhood, a disposition hostile to public tranquillity, yet we think it incumbent upon us at the present period to express this our determined resolution, in case such a disposition should hereafter appear.

“Resolved unanimously—That we will exert every means in our power, to support the civil magistrates in the execution of their duty, for the suppression of tumult and disorder, and for detecting and bringing to justice any person who may be concerned in such seditious practices, as tend to inflame the minds and alienate the affections of his Majesty’s most faithful subjects.”

Happily no local circumstance occurred to interrupt the peace of the town of Stockton, at that momentous period when the contagion of anarchy and republicanism was spreading from the borders of France to the remotest regions; but to shew that this Declaration, with respect to Stockton, was not *verba et præterea nihil*, a subscription was opened at the beginning of this year to give a bounty to seamen entering the British Navy, and one hundred pounds was paid into the hands of proper persons, in November, of the same year, for the purpose of providing warm clothing for the British troops then serving in Flanders.

1795. The Tees at Stockton frozen over for five weeks. On the breaking up of the ice in the river, Feb. 11; the water was raised to a greater height than was ever remembered, being 7 or 8 inches higher than the great flood in 1771. Much damage was sustained in the ware-houses; and the blocks of ice, left upon the carrs, presented the appearance of a frozen sea.

Jan. 23. In consequence of a violent storm of wind.

from the S. W. Thomas Hutchinson, of Stockton, was driven to sea in the afternoon, in a small open boat, which was taking in white sand from the bed of the river Tees, near Clement's Beacon. The waves running very high, he soon lost sight of land, and never recovered it again in his boat. He continued alone in this perilous situation all the succeeding night, and the whole of the next day. He never experienced darkness during the night; the white surf, in a state of constant agitation, affording him sufficient light to lave the water from his boat. His mind was not particularly depressed; as this severe labour, the probable means of his immediate preservation, was the constant and sole object of his attention. On the evening of the 24th, he was taken up at sea, Holy Island being the nearest land, by the *Argo*, of Sunderland, which had been driven out of Whitby Roads by the same gale. He never saw the vessel which preserved him till she had almost run him down. What renders this providential escape more wonderful is, that the boat sunk within ten minutes after he had left her.

At the same time, another sand-boat, *with decks*, was driven to sea, with an old man and his wife only on board. The next day the vessel was found floating near Whitby, the poor old couple having perished through cold and fatigue; they were found lashed to each other, and to the mast.

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\* See Local Poetry.

## CHAPTER XLI.

*Local Occurrences.*

1798.

IN consequence of the alarming circumstances of the times, an armed association took place in Stockton, consisting of three companies (about 170 men) Rowland Webster, Esq., major-commandant. They were denominated the Loyal Stockton

Volunteers, and their services were confined to the protection of the town. Arms and ammunition were supplied by government. An enrollment was made in the different townships, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, of persons willing to be employed in the following offices, in case of actual invasion; namely pioneers, drivers of carts, guides, drivers of cattle, also a return of men above 15 and under 60 years of age, old women and children, and also numbers of carts.

In Stockton, this year, upwards of £850 were subscribed in aid of government, for prosecuting the war with France.

1799. In the spring of this year, the plan of the armed association was changed. Their services in case of actual invasion were to be extended to the limits of the northern military district; and they were to receive pay from government for exercising one day in every week. The numbers were reduced, and John Allison, Esq. succeeded as major commandant.

This year was distinguished by its unusual severity, with an almost continued succession of rain. There was a dreadful gale, attended with a very heavy snow, on the 5th of April. Upwards of 100 sail of ships took shelter in the Tees. Capt. John Foulstone's ship, with himself and all his crew, was wrecked, and totally lost near Seaham. "On Friday night, Ap. 5, wind N. E. some hundreds of birds of passage, viz. Royston crows, lapwings, grey plovers, woodcocks, &c. were cast on shore on the Holderness coast. They seemed to have been starved in crossing the sea, as the bills of many were placed under their wings." Newcastle Courant, April 15th, 1799.

"On Tuesday, Nov. 12th, 1799, several meteors or balls of fire were seen here, and in every part of this neighbourhood. They were first observed between 5 and 6 o'clock, A. M., in an eastern direction, and continued falling in succession, and together, till day-break. The atmosphere was very clear, and the moon, which was at full, shone with uncommon brilliancy. The meteors at first appeared like what are vulgarly called shooting or falling stars, which soon became stationary; they then, as it were, burst, but without any perceptible report, and passed to the northward, leaving behind them beautiful trains of floating fire in various shapes, some pointed, some irradiated, some in sparks, and others in a large column. The fire balls continued falling for two hours, and were succeeded till near eight o'clock by slight flashes of lightning." *From a memorandum taken by myself the same day.\**

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\* Cumana, South America. "The night of the 11th of Nov., 1799, was cool and extremely beautiful. Toward the morning, from half after



1800. June 3. An address from the mayor, &c. to his Majesty on his late providential preservation from an atrocious attempt upon his life [by Hatfield, an insane person] at the theatre, was presented by Rowland Burdon, Esq., M. P.

1802. March 18. A petition was transmitted to the House of Commons by the mayor and inhabitants of the borough of Stockton, on the high prices of grain.

May 13. The Loyal Stockton Volunteers being assembled on their grand parade for the purpose of being disembodied, Capt. Raisbeck read to them a letter of thanks from the mayor, &c. expressive of "the great advantages which had arisen from such salutary institutions at a pe-

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two, the most extraordinary luminous meteors were seen towards the east. Thousands of bolides and falling stars succeeded each other during four hours. Their direction was regularly from N. to S. They filled a space in the sky extending from the true East 80° towards the N. and S. There was not a space in the firmament equal in extent to three diameters of the moon that was not filled at every instant with bolides and falling stars. The light of these meteors was white and not reddish, which must be attributed, no doubt, to the absence of vapours, and the extreme transparency of the air." Humboldt's personal Narrative, vol. 3, p. 381. "I was powerfully struck at the immense height which these bolides must have attained, to have been visible at the same time at Cumana, and on the frontiers of Brazil, in a line of 230 leagues in length. But what was my astonishment, when at my return to Europe, I learnt that the same phenomenon had been perceived on an extent of the globe of 64° of lat. and 91 of long. at the equator in South America, at Labrador and in Germany."—*Id.* "Distance from Weimer to the Rio Negro 1800 leagues, from Rio Negro to Herrenhut in Greenland 1900 leagues, admitting that the same fiery meteors were seen at points so distant from each other, we must also admit, that their height was at least 411 leagues."—*Id.* The writer has reason to believe that they were seen in the Orkneys and in Norway.

period of serious alarm, and in particular that the good conduct and discipline of the Stockton Volunteers, have a claim to the thanks of their countrymen; equal to that of any other association in the kingdom." The letter was accompanied with a present of 10 guineas to the privates. Soon after, the non-commissioned officers and privates, who had prepared a very elegant sword, mounted in gold, and two silver goblets; the major, who was attended by his chaplain, the Rev. John Starkey, in his clerical dress, and an orderly serjeant, approached the line which advanced towards him and received him with presented arms, the band playing the national anthem. The major standing uncovered was addressed by Mr. Watson, one of the privates, in a very appropriate speech, presenting the sword and goblets "as a small token of the esteem and attachment which they collectively and individually entertained for their honoured and beloved commander." The major received the sword, and replied in a very energetic manner, reciting the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and of the mayor and corporation of Stockton, thanking his brother officers for their steady support, and the chaplain for his services: he passed a high encomium upon their discipline and good conduct as soldiers:—"and now" he concluded "as the sword is about to be sheathed and we retire, let me, my friends, entreat you to show the same good disposition towards being good masters, servants, husbands, fathers, sons, as you have been good soldiers."

The major then marched the corps to the place of deposit for their arms, where they found an elegant entertainment prepared at his expense.

1809. This year renewed the troubles and miseries of

war. The Loyal Stockton Volunteers were re-embodied under the following arrangement. Lieutenant-colonel, John Allison; major, Leonard Raisbeck; captains, Edward Brown, John Russell Rowntree.

Actual invasion being expected, another enrollment, under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, took place. Public orders were delivered and every local arrangement made for the removal of persons to a supposed place of security. The order for Stockton is dated October 5.—“To lessen as much possible the confusion which must necessarily take place in consequence of an enemy landing on this coast—the following plan for removing the women, children, aged, and infirm, is adopted for the township of Stockton. Five stations for carts and waggon are appointed; and drivers named. Rout, 1st & 2nd divisions up the old Darlington lane, &c. to Bishop-Auckland, the general place of rendezvous; 3rd & 4th divisions by Ox-bridge lane; 5th from Hartburn and Preston, to the same point. The signal for assembling will be a *minute gun* from the cupola of the Town-Hall; and as this will not be done without a *real necessity* for quitting the town, it is particularly requested that the signal may be attended to, and the carts drawn up at their respective stations, with the utmost expedition.”

James Crowe, superintendant.

|                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Richardson Ferrand | } Deputy<br>Superintendants.” |
| James Walker       |                               |
| Richard Jackson    |                               |
| George Snowdon     |                               |
| Thomas Jennett     |                               |

1804. Feb. 14. The impressive ceremony of the consecration and presentation of the colours of the new-embodied corps of the Stockton Volunteers took place this

day. A procession was formed to church, of the clergy, local authorities, and ladies ; John Carr, Esq., mayor, bearing the king's colour, George Sutton, Esq., bearing the colours of the town, which had been given to the corps by the ladies of Stockton, and its vicinity. In the church, the colours were arranged, unfurled ; the king's colour on the north, the town's colour on the south side of the pulpit. After the delivery of a sermon by the Rev. Joseph Dawson, chaplain of the corps, on Psalm 20, v. 5, the colours were placed across the communion-table, and the prayer of consecration read by the chaplain. After divine service the procession was resumed to the centre of the high street, in the front of the line. Here the colours were presented to Lieut. Col. Allison by Mrs. Carr, the mayor's lady, with a neat appropriate speech ; concluding with—" I present you with these colours in full confidence that you, and the brave men under your command, will defend them with honour to yourselves, your king, and country." The lieut. col. replied, assuring the ladies " of the gratitude of himself, and the whole corps, for the distinguished honour that day conferred, and their determination to stand true to the trust reposed in them." The lieut. col., with suitable charges, placed the colours in the hands of the ensigns. The band played the national hymn ; and a general salute followed. The ground was kept by the Darlington Cavalry, Lieut Col. Wettenhall. The day concluded with a grand ball, and an elegant supper.

1807. April 23. The mayor and corporation of Stockton, and the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, addressed his Majesty against further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

1809. Oct. 25. The day of the Jubilee, commemorating the great, amiable, and good King George III entering into the 50th year of his reign was observed with the most heart-felt rejoicing.

1814. An illumination, and great rejoicings on account of the peace of Paris.

1819. Sept. 24. A most flagrant outrage was committed at Stockton bridge. It had been generally expected that the tolls of the bridge would have ceased in the month of August, but from some expenses not calculated upon, it was found necessary, by the trustees, to continue the tolls a short time longer. But the populace took the law into their own hands, and completely demolished the gates; two of them were thrown over the bridge into the river; the other was borne in triumph round the town, and afterwards burnt in the market-place amidst great acclamations. Some of the ring-leaders were taken and committed to York Castle, where they were tried and punished. N. B. The bridge was opened free of toll the following year.

Sept. 28. " William Sadler, the celebrated æronaut, accompanied by another gentleman, ascended in a balloon at Liverpool, at a quarter past two, P. M. The wind blowing from the S. W., the balloon took a N. E. direction. They passed over the wolds in Yorkshire, and had a distant view of the Humber. They descended near Norton, about two miles from Stockton, at five minutes past five, having gone 120 miles in two hours and fifty minutes. Mr. Sadler was in good health, but Mr. Livingston, the other gentleman, received a hurt by the car, having been dragged on the ground at the time of descending; the anchor or grappling iron not laying hold of any

thing to stop their progress." *Newcastle Courant*, Oct. 2. On seeing the sea at Seaton they descended, lest they should have to contend with the waves of the ocean.

Dec. 13. A corps of cavalry having been proposed to be raised in Stockton and its vicinity, the command was offered to, and accepted by, Lieut. Col. Sleigh.

1820. Feb. 2nd. This day at 12 o'clock, the mayor of Stockton, attended by the aldermen, and magistrates of the county, proceeded, in their formalities, from the town-hall to the market cross, and proclaimed that "in consequence of the demise of our late most gracious sovereign, Lord King George the third, of blessed memory, the high and mighty Prince, George, Prince of Wales, is the only lawful and rightful liege lord George the fourth, by the grace of God, king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

1822. May 23rd. The first rail of the Stockton and Darlington rail-way was laid by Thomas Meynell, Esq., of the Friarage, Yarm, chairman of the committee, near St. John's well, Stockton (where the depôt for coals is now erected) with public ceremonies and rejoicing.

1823. Oct. 31. A parhelion, or the phenomenon of three suns appeared at Calvert's farm, near Greatham, at 12 o'clock at noon.

1824. Jan. 9. The Mayor, Aldermen, and other Members of the Corporation of Stockton, including several Gentlemen, assembled at the Town-hall to present Leonard Raisbeck, Esq. with a Piece of Plate in the shape of an Epergne, value upwards of 100*l.*, as a mark of their esteem for his various services.

At two o'clock the doors of the spacious Court-room were thrown open for the admission of Ladies generally,

and the non-resident Gentlemen, friends of the parties concerned, and also those who had tickets for the dinner. The Epergne was mounted upon a stand, tastefully covered with crimson velvet, and conspicuously exhibited upon a table at the upper end of the room, round which seats were arranged for the Members of the Corporation. The Court-room was crowded to excess with elegantly-dressed Ladies and Gentlemen. Soon after, the Mayor, John Wilkinson, Esq. with Leonard Raisbeck, Esq. on his right, entered the Court-room, and was followed by the Magistrates, and by the Aldermen and Burgesses in procession, who proceeded to occupy the seats round the table.

The Mayor then rose, and, after a neat and most impressive speech, explaining the motives of the donors, and detailing, circumstantially and eloquently, the numerous and various occasions on which the conduct of Mr. Raisbeck had evinced his zeal and anxiety for the public good, and of the Port and Town of Stockton, concluded by presenting the Epergne, entreating him to accept the same, not from any intrinsic value of its own, but as a small token of the gratitude and esteem of himself and Fellow-members of the Corporation, whose names were inscribed thereon.

The excellent band of Thomas Meynell, Esq., who kindly attended, was stationed in the lobby, and struck up "Rule Britannia;" after which the music ceased.

Mr. Raisbeck proceeded to express in warm and energetic terms the high gratification he felt from the testimony of their kindness and approbation, and a due sense of his being unworthy of the high and distinguished honour conferred upon him in so flattering a manner.

He paid some handsome and well-merited compliments to the gentlemen engaged in the commerce of the port, for their judicious, enterprising, and superior intelligence, and strict honour and integrity, to which alone the improvement and increasing prosperity of the Port were to be attributed, declared his deep interest in their welfare, and that he was not only ready, but that it was his peculiar pleasure at every opportunity to promote, to the utmost of his power, the advantage and improvement of the port and town of Stockton, the respected place of his nativity, the residence of his ancestors, both in the paternal and maternal line, for several generations, and where he had spent the happiest years of his life.

“God save the king” was then performed by the band, and the company separated, highly delighted with the proceedings, and the occasion which had called them together.

At 4 o'clock, about fifty gentlemen celebrated the day by dining together at the Town-hall; the Mayor was in the chair, supported on his right by Leonard Raisbeck, Esq., and the Rev. J. Brewster, and on his left by B. Flounders, Esq., and J. D. Nesham, Esq.; the Vice-chair was filled by the senior alderman present, W. Braithwaite, Esq. The Dinner provided by Mr. Foxton was excellent, and every thing was in the very best taste. After the cloth was removed several constitutional and appropriate toasts were drunk in succession. During the dinner, and the remainder of the evening, the band performed select pieces of music; and the conviviality of the evening was heightened by some excellent songs. Throughout the day the bells of the church rang, and the flags of the vessels in the river, and of the different public bodies, were displayed on the occasion.



The Epergne was universally admired for the elegance of its design and the beauty of its workmanship. Around the base of the pedestal are the arms of the Corporation, and on one side those of Mr. Raisbeck most tastefully executed in chased, frosted, and polished silver. The opposite side bears the following inscription :—

“ Presented to Leonard Raisbeck, Esq., by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Stockton, whose names are inscribed, as a testimony of the high esteem they entertain for his independent attendance on all occasions of public business ; for the zeal and exertions he has displayed in promoting the general interests of the Town and Port, the frank and gentlemanly demeanor invariably manifested in his public capacity, as well as towards private individuals—January 9, 1824.”

Sept. 28. The new market-house for butchers was opened for public use ; and the same day the first horse fair was held in Stockton, and a public cattle shew very numerously attended, and rewards distributed.

1825. Sept. 27. The Stockton and Darlington railway was opened with a procession from the permanent steam engine, near Brusselton tower, to the town of Stockton, (visiting Darlington in its passage) consisting of a long train of coal waggons, put in motion and preceded by a loco-motive engine, worked by steam, attended with splendid flags and appropriate inscriptions and a band of music. The part of the procession which entered Stockton arrived about 4 o'clock P. M., comprising six waggons loaded with coals, one of flour, the Company's coach, containing 16 or 18 gentlemen, proprietors, &c. 20 waggons containing strangers and workmen, 2 with Mr. Meynell's band of music drawn by the loco-motive machine, and followed by other coal waggons, drawn by horses, and filled with persons. The machine, and its

appendages moved, on a descent, at the rate of 15 or 16 miles an hour. It was ascertained that there were 700 persons in and upon the waggons, attached to the steam-engine when it entered Stockton ; the weight about 80 tons. The distance from Brusselton tower to Stockton is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; the entire length of the line from Witton-park colliery is 25 miles, being the largest railroad in the kingdom. A splendid dinner at the Town-hall was attended by 102 gentlemen, Thomas Meynell, Esq. of the Friarage, Yarm, in the chair.

1826. March 30. Between the hours of 8 and 10 P.M. a sublime and unusual electrical phenomenon was observed, consisting of a broad zone of white light, forming an exact arch across the sky. It appeared arising from the west as a streaming light, which passed between the two stars in Orion's shoulder, and, sweeping through the zenith, it proceeded through the tail of Ursa Major, and a little to the north of Corona Borealis, apparently perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. It rather decreased in magnitude near the zenith. Its greatest breadth appeared to be 4 or 5 degrees. The light was steady and regular, resembling the tail of a comet ; but when seen through a telescope was scarcely visible.

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*The Duke of Wellington's Visit to Stockton,*

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1837.

The town of Stockton, at an early hour on Monday, exhibited a scene of unusual bustle. Innumerable equestrians and pedestrians arrived in rapid succession. At the entrance to the High-street, from Yarm, a lofty triumphal arch was erected, formed of evergreens, among which the laurel was predominant. Over the arch were the words "Welcome to the Hero of Waterloo," surmounted by seven flags. On

the tower of the Church, cupola of the Town-Hall, the Custom-house, and Post-office, flags were also exhibited, as well as on the fronts of many private houses.

In the evening, about 5 o'clock, upwards of an hundred of the tenantry of the Marquis of Londonderry proceeded through Stockton, on horseback, two and two, decked with rosettes, to meet the hero of Waterloo: these were followed by two waggons, containing a numerous band of music; after which came an open carriage drawn by six horses, and containing the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Emily Hardinge, Lady Sophia Gresley, Lord Seaham, and Col. Sir Henry Browne. A close carriage and pair followed, and after it the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Beresford, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Roger Gresley, on horseback.

The procession moved on to Yarm Bridge, near to which the tenantry drew up in single line, on each side of the road, and the carriages passed between them to meet the Duke, who having already reached Yarm, immediately entered Lady Londonderry's carriage, and the procession set out in the same order on its return to Stockton. The firing of a cannon, in the environs of Stockton, announced the approach of the renowned Warrior, and the horses were almost immediately taken from the carriage in which he rode, and he was drawn by a number of men wearing blue ribbons, inscribed "Wellington for ever," through the triumphal arch to the Town Hall, a salute of 19 guns, (24 pounders) being fired as he advanced. On the arrival of the illustrious stranger near to the Town Hall, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of Stockton, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of Hartlepool, in their robes, approached the carriage, to present an address from each of these corporate bodies; and Col. Grey, accompanied by several other gentlemen, also advanced with an address from the inhabitants of Stockton and its neighbourhood. These addresses having been presented, and the Duke having replied to each, the Corporation of Stockton retired within the door of the Town Hall, to receive their distinguished visitors, when his Grace alighted from the carriage and handed the Marchioness of Londonderry out of it;—both then proceeded to the Assembly Room, followed by the other exalted personages above named, the members of the two Corporations, &c., the band stationed within the Town Hall, playing, as they advanced, "See the conquering Hero comes."

The Assembly Room, in which the refreshments were served up, was most elegantly decorated. At the higher end of it was a magnificent canopy of crimson and yellow cloth, raised on a platform. A regal crown adorned the top, in the centre, having the coronet of a Duke on the right, and of a Marquis on the left of it. At the back part of the canopy was the Duke's motto, "*Virtutis Fortuna Comes*," in letters of gold, and through an opening of the drapery was seen an allegorical transparency, representing Britannia in a car drawn by sea-horses, with a figure of Fame, and the motto "*Britannia rules the Waves*," on a scroll above. At the table on the platform, and under the canopy, sat the mayor of Stockton, (Wm. Skinner, Jun., Esq.) having on his right hand the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Sir Roger Gresley, Sir Henry Harding, and the Marquis of Londonderry; and on his left, Lady Sophia Gresley, Lord Beresford, Lady Emily Hardinge, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Sir Henry Browne. Three tables were placed down the room, and joining that on the platform. At the head of the centre table sat the members of the Corporation of Stockton; Colonel Grey, who presented the Town's Address, occupied the head of the table on the right, and the Mayor and Aldermen of Hartlepool that on the left. Several of the principal inhabitants of Stockton and its neighbourhood, unconnected with the Corporation, filled the remaining seats, and nearly 100 persons partook of the entertainment. At the lower end, and immediately facing the canopy, was a transparency of the Royal Arms, surmounted with the words "*God save the King*." This was placed in the centre of the large window, the two sides of which were occupied with other transparencies, representing two Corinthian columns, having a Ducal coronet on their summit, and the arms of Stockton on their base. Each pillar was entwined with a scroll, on one of which appeared the words *Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos*; and on the other *Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Pyrenees, Toulouse, Waterloo*. Over the arched top of the window was the word *WELLINGTON*, in variegated lamps. The other windows in the room were ornamented with laurels, sprigs of which, and a variety of flowers were also interspersed among the dishes on the tables. The collation consisted of a great variety of cold viands, abundance of game, pastry, fruits, and confectionary very tastefully

displayed—the names of the gallant duke's victories appearing over many of the dishes. Champagne, Hock (vintage 1786) Claret, Sauterne, Frontignac, Hermitage, Madeira, Sherry, and Buçellas, were the wines introduced.

The health of the King was proposed by the Mayor, and drank by the company standing.

The Mayor again rose, and begged to request the attention of the company more immediately to the object which had called them together this day. Had it devolved upon me, he said, to express how highly we appreciate the honour which his Grace the Duke of Wellington has conferred upon us, by condescending to visit this town, I should have called forth my utmost powers; but I am happy I can appeal to the intense interest which this town and neighbourhood have evinced, that the illustrious personage on my right, should, so far as our means admit, have a reception equal to his rank and high deserts, as the best proof of their admiration of his pre-eminent skill and heroism, and our grateful feelings for his important services. If we bring to our recollection the painful anxiety which the ravages and temporary success of a merciless despot occasioned, we shall seize with enthusiasm the opportunity afforded us of drinking to the health and prosperity of the greatest Captain of the age, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, by whose persevering efforts, unrivalled skill, and transcendent valour, the independence of Europe has been preserved.

The Duke of Wellington rose and observed, that he had already expressed, in reply to the addresses which had been presented to him in the street, the gratitude he felt for the very kind and cordial reception he had met with in the town of Stockton, on his way to pay a visit of a few days to his noble friend, at his residence in this neighbourhood; but from the very handsome manner in which the Mayor had introduced, and the company had drank, the toast to his health, he felt bound to again tender his acknowledgments. The Mayor had been pleased to allude to the services which he had had it in his power to perform for the country. In the performance of those services, he had been greatly assisted by some of the friends he now saw around him, and by none more than his Noble Friend, the gallant Marquis (Londonderry); and he was glad to learn, that the peace which resulted from those services had been attended with beneficial consequences to.

the commerce of this port. He begged to propose the health of the Mayor and prosperity to the town of Stockton.

The Mayor returned thanks, and assured the Noble Duke, that he should remember with feelings of pleasure to the latest day of his existence the honour which had been conferred upon himself and the town this day, by the visit his Grace had been pleased to pay them.

The Mayor then proposed the healths of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, to whom the town was indebted for the opportunity that had been afforded it of receiving a visit from the illustrious Duke.

The Marquis of Londonderry returned thanks on behalf of the Marchioness and himself, and begged to assure the inhabitants of Stockton, that he felt not only gratified, but grateful, for the kind and enthusiastic reception they had given to his noble and illustrious guest on his entrance into their town this day.

The Mayor then gave the health of a gallant officer who sat on his left—Lord Beresford. His Lordship briefly returned thanks.

The Duke of Wellington observed, that one of the addresses which were presented to him previous to his entering the room, was delivered into his hands by the Mayor of Hartlepool, and he should therefore, with permission, propose the health of the Mayor and prosperity to the town of Hartlepool.

General Seddon, Mayor of Hartlepool, returned thanks in appropriate terms.

The Duke of Wellington having intimated to the Mayor of Stockton, that a party was engaged to meet him at dinner at Wynyard, and that he must therefore of necessity proceed towards that place, his Grace and the other distinguished visitors simultaneously rose, and, bowing to the company, took leave, amidst the most deafening cheers and plaudits.

Several toasts were drank after his Grace and friends had quitted the room—among others, Col. Grey proposed the health of Mr. Raisbeck, who, as Recorder, had so ably read the Address to the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Raisbeck returned thanks.—“The Marquis of Cleveland, a great benefactor to the Port of Stockton,” by Col. Grey, with three times three.—“The Aldermen of Stockton, who have so ably supported the Mayor in the entertainment and reception given to

the Duke of Wellington," by Major Rudd. Mr. Jennett, senior Alderman, returned thanks.—"The health of the Mayor" was proposed a second time, after some complimentary observations by Col. Grey, and was drank with enthusiasm.—"The Heir of Wynyard" (Lord Seaham) by Mr. Appleby, of Roseville—"The Bishop of Durham, Lord of the Manor of Stockton." Mr. Faber returned thanks in behalf of the Bishop.—"The Magistracy of the County." The Rev. John Brewster returned thanks, and proposed "the Magistrates of Cleveland." Major Rudd returned thanks—"Lord Castlereagh," by Mr. Skinner.—"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy," by Dr. Keenlyside. The party separated about eight o'clock.

The Duke and his friends were received with cheers on their return to the street, and they proceeded, escorted as before, by the tenantry of the Noble Marquis, towards Wynyard Park, under a salute of cannon and the ringing of the church bells, which, by the bye, were rung very frequently during the day.

On the arrival of the procession at Wynyard, the distinguished party alighted. The tenantry filed off, and after securing their horses, entered booths erected for their accommodation, and partook of refreshment provided for them. A fat ox, divided into halves, was roasted for the occasion,

The party assembled by invitation of the Marquis of Londonderry, to meet the Duke of Wellington at dinner, were the Earl and Countess Bathurst, Earl Grey, Marquis of Douro, the Bishop of Durham and his Lady, Lords Beresford, Ravensworth, and Castlereagh, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Hon. Thomas Liddell, Sir John and Lady Anne Beckett, Sir Roger and Lady Sophia Gresley, Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hardinge, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Browne, Sir C. Sharp, Generals Aylmer and Seddon, Matthew Bell, Esq. M. P., Rev. Dr. Phillpotts, R. Burdon, Esq., Col. Freemantle, Dr Forbes, and Mr. Stapleton.

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The following are copies of the Addresses presented to the Duke of Wellington at Stockton:—

*"To Field-Marshal the Most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Marquis and Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley in the County of Somerset, Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c."*

**"We, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Stockton, in the County Palatine of Durham, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Grace with the offer of our cordial congratulations on your arrival in this county, and to express the high sense we entertain of the peculiar honour conferred upon this town by your presence. We shall ever contemplate, with unbounded admiration, the pre-eminent military skill, and mighty valour, which achieved your Grace's numerous and brilliant victories in the Peninsula, and were ultimately crowned with your unrivalled and most glorious triumph on the Field of Waterloo; and whilst we recall to mind the perils which, at the commencement of your campaigns, beset every nation in Europe, and the serious gloom which they every where excited, we are impressed with the deepest gratitude for those signal services, which, under providence, have stayed the scourge of war, and obtained for your country the happy repose of an honourable peace.**

**"To this humble tribute of our applause, respect, and gratitude, we presume to add an earnest prayer, that your Grace may be blessed with health and length of days to enjoy the distinguished and well-merited honours and rewards bestowed upon you by our gracious Sovereign, and your grateful and admiring country."**

***"To Field-Marshal the Most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c."***

**"May it please your Grace,—We, the Clergy, and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Stockton-upon-Tees, and its neighbourhood, having been long deeply impressed with your Grace's exalted talents and high military achievements, are much gratified by the present opportunity, which your Grace's first Visit to the County Palatine of Durham affords, of expressing the great estimation which we, in common with all classes of his Majesty's subjects, entertain for that firmness of character, and unbending integrity, which your Grace has evinced throughout the whole of your brilliant career, and which, under Divine Providence, have so often led our armies to victory and glory.**

**"We most earnestly pray, that the Almighty Power, which has made you the instrument of so much good, may long preserve your Grace, to enjoy the honours you have so well deserved; and, with the blessings of peace around us, may you still continue to give your country the benefit of your transcendent abilities."**

***"To Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c."***

**We, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Ancient and Royal Borough of Hartlepool, which your Grace has deigned to honour with your acceptance of its freedom, beg leave to approach your Excellency with sentiments of the most profound respect for, and admiration of, your Grace's unexampled achievements,**



unrivalled talents, unparalleled skill and heroism, by which this country has been rescued from the utmost peril, and placed on the very highest pinnacle of glory. We, therefore, avail ourselves of this opportunity of testifying our unbounded homage and grateful remembrances of the many eminent services your Grace has rendered this now happy land: and we most devoutly pray, that your Grace may long enjoy an uninterrupted life of health and happiness, and for ever remain the pride and boast of a grateful nation, and the envy, dread, and admiration of all the world."

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## VIEWS IN THE VICINITY.

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### *PRESTON-UPON-TEES.*

At Preston, a township in the parish of Stockton, at the distance of two miles, south, is the seat of Marshall Fowler, Esq.; to whom the estate and manor of Preston have been lately bequeathed by his maternal great uncle, David Burton Fowler, of Yarm, Esq., who died Jan. 30, 1828, aged 92 years; whose name, by royal letters patent, he has assumed. Preston-house was erected by D. B. Fowler, Esq., in the year 1825, for his great nephew; and has been inhabited by him since that period.

The mansion stands beautifully on the northern bank of the river Tees, and commands the view of a fine bend of the river, enclosing a plain of considerable extent, terminated by the woods of Thornaby and Stainsby, with the picturesque range of the Cleveland hills in the distance.

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### *ELTON,*

The seat of George William Sutton, Esq., is situated in the parish of Elton, three miles west of Stockton. Mr.







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Sutton became possessed of the house and estate at Elton, by the will of George Sutton, of Stockton, Esq., his maternal great uncle, whose name he took under his uncle's will. The house is a modern mansion, lately improved, but the situation and grounds are beautiful. The latter were originally designed and planted by the late Mr. Sutton, who for many years took great pleasure in the decoration of his villa. Indeed several ornamental plantations, designed by him, have given a better description to the surrounding country. Elton received also great improvements from the taste of the late Lieut.-Col. Sleigh, of Stockton, Mr. Sutton's nephew, who built an elegant green-house, and occupied the place for a few years previous to his decease.

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### GREATHAM HOSPITAL.

The Hospital of God at Greatham was founded in the year 1272, by Robert de Stichel, Bishop of Durham, out of the forfeited lands of Peter de Montfort, for the maintenance of a master, chaplains, thirteen brethren, &c. It was re-founded by K. James I., 1610. The building, having gone much to decay, was rebuilt by John William Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater (then master) A. D. 1804; who, in 1819, enlarged it, and restored the full number of brethren; a diminution having taken place at some former period. The present structure was designed by Mr. J. Wyat. It is a beautiful and commodious building, of white Hartlepool stone; and consists of one large hall, or common room, for the brethren, with neat apartments surrounding it, according to the number of the

brethren, upon a square platform. Under the clock-tower is an open arcade. The hospital is situated on a piece of ornamented ground, with plantations, leading to the Master's Lodge. Present master, the Hon. Augustus Barrington, L. L. D. Present chaplain, the reverend John Brewster, M. A., vicar of Greatham.

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*Inscription on the Clock Tower of the  
Hospital.*

IN FRATRVM HVJVS HOSPITII VSVM  
NON SINE GRATA PATRIS SVI  
NVPER EPISCOPI DVNELMENSIS  
MEMORIA  
IMPENSIS IOANNIS GVLIELMI EGERTON  
COMITIS DE BRIDGEWATER  
MAGISTRI  
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCIV  
REPARARVM ORNATVM AMPLIFICATVM.

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*Over the North Door.*

FVND. MCCLXXII. RE-FVND. MDCX  
RE-ÆDIFICATVM: MDCCCXIX.

*Greenham Hospital*





# APPENDIX I.

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## No. 1.

*Abstract of the Award, upon the division of the Township of Stockton, as decreed in the Court of Chancery at Durham, 1662.*

IN the Court of Chancery at Durham, 8 Sept. in the year of the reign of Charles 2nd, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, &c. the 14th, 1662, betwixt John Jesson, John Jenkins, Thomas Watson, Mark Wapps, Thomas Harperley, infant, per Mark Wapps, guardian or tutor, also John Harperley, Alice Burdon, and James Burdon, Wilting Fewler, Roger Fewler, John Bunting, Leonard Calvert, John Atkinson, Eliz. Burdon, Robert Bainbridge, Thomas Goldsbrough, John Welford, John Harperley, John Swainston, and John Osburne, complainants; and the right Rev. Father in God the Lord Bishop of Durham, James Cooke, Robert Wright, and Anthony Swainston, defendants. For as much as the said complainants all of them freeholders and copyholders within the manor or township of Stockton, in the county of Durham, by their bill set forth, that heretofore there were divers large spacious fields and parcels of ground lying and being within the township territories of Stockton aforesaid, which lay in common and undivided, and the several parts and shares thereof belonging to the said several freeholders and copyholders respectively, were intermixed. Several treaties and conferences were had together between them the said complainants and defendants, James Cooke, Robert Wright, and Anthony Swainston, being the residue of the freeholders and copyholders who had any interest in the said lands, touching a division and allotment to be made among them of the said lands and grounds for the greater ease and benefit of the said freeholders and copyholders to the end that each might know his or their part and shares thereof, and ought at their respective pleasures and otherwise improve the same for their best advantage, and that thereupon after the several treaties and much conferences had betwixt the said complainants and all the defendants, (the Lord Bishop of Durham excepted) they all of them by their writing under their hands and seals, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of August, 1658, did refer themselves to Henry Earnes of Dalton Piercy, gent. Thomas Peirse of Thornton in the county of York, gent. William Kitching, Robert Davison, and Thomas Chipchase of Norton, or major part of them, to divide all and every the said lands within the township of Stockton, which then lay in common, undivided and intermixed one with another. And to set forth all common

highways within the said township as well for the benefit and behalf of the country as for the said freeholders and copyholders, and to appoint by whom the several fences then erected and to be erected, should be made and maintained, and what proportionable part of the charge of dividing the said lands should be paid by each of the said complainants and defendants, and what other things should be thought fit by them, or the major part of them, for the better effecting of the said intended division as in and by the said writing might appear, and in pursuance of and according to the said writing, the said Thomas Peirse, Robert Davison, and Thomas Chipcase, being the major part of the referees and arbitrators aforesaid, have taken upon them the burthen thereof, upon the 5th day of November, 1659, the said year of our Lord 1659, did make and publish this award as follows to wit.—[Here follows a recapitulation of the different allotments, of which this is an abridgement.

|                      | A.  | R. | A.  |                       | A.  | R. | P. |
|----------------------|-----|----|-----|-----------------------|-----|----|----|
| John Jenkins, esq. - | 343 | 0  | 37  | Thomas Harperley -    | 173 | 2  | 22 |
| James Cooke - -      | 33  | 0  | 0   | Mark Wajps - - -      | 151 | 3  | 2  |
| Thomas Watson - -    | 13  | 1  | 24  | John Jesson, Esq. and |     |    |    |
| William Fewler - -   | 63  | 3  | 2   | Roger Fewler -        | 364 | 3  | 8  |
| John Welfoot - - -   | 9   | 2  | 0   | John Bunting - - -    | 99  | 0  | 32 |
| John Osburne - - -   | 5   | 0  | 0   | Anthony Swainston     | 37  | 2  | 27 |
| Robert Wright - -    | 107 | 2  | 23  | John Swainston, Jun.  | 6   | 2  | 26 |
| John Atkinson - -    | 54  | 3  | 11½ | Alice Burdon and      |     |    |    |
| Leonard Calvert -    | 54  | 3  | 11½ | James her son -       | 95  | 0  | 17 |
| John Harperley - -   | 27  | 3  | 18  | Eliz. Burdon and      |     |    |    |
| Thomas Goldsbrough   | 20  | 3  | 21  | George her Son -      | 102 | 2  | 24 |

After the allotment follows an order for the making and maintaining the hedge in Cowholme and Meadowholme—for the repairing of Saltholme bridge—for the liberty of drying fishing nets at the accustomed places—for the making of high-roads, &c.—for defraying the expences of entertaining the commissioners and suit in Chancery, &c.]—Be it remembered, that whereas the Saltholme was to be equally divided betwixt John Jesson, Esq. and Thomas Harperley, and by that award aforesaid there is ordered and appointed to Thomas Harperley one acre of land more than to the said John Jesson, Esq., and the said John Jesson, Esq. doth abate the said acre of land out of his proportion, which is to be set forth to the said Thomas Harperley in consideration that the said Thomas Harperley, his heirs, and assigns shall for ever thereafter permit any that hath a mind to bowl on the usual accustomed place in the Saltholme, within the said Thomas Harperley's allotment there.

TO WHICH SAID AWARD the said complainants referred themselves, and further shewed that after the making the said award, as well the three defendants as the said complainants, respectively entered into the said lands and grounds to them allotted by the said award, fenced and inclosed the same, were very well pleased therewith, and several promised to yield obedience to the same, as good reason they had, the same being made very much in favour of them, and they likely to be great gainers by the said division; and they further set forth that the said Lord

bishop of Durham, being Lord of the said manor of Stockton to whom the said rent of the said Grange-field was and is payable, the said complainants, or some of them, repaired to his Lordship and acquainted him with the division, and that he thereunto agreed, and in and by a writing under his hand and seal bearing date on or about the 19th day of Oct. in the 18th year of his Majesty's reign that now is, did declare that he was very well pleased and contented that the partition and division should and might for ever hereafter stand continue and be fully established, and that the said complainants and defendants should and might at all times hereafter peaceably hold occupy and enjoy all and every the said lands and grounds so to them and every of them by the said partition and division to them allotted and set forth in severally as aforesaid and did for him and his successors (as much as in them lay) ratify, approve, and confirm the said partition and division, and the doings of the said complainants and defendants therein, as by the said writing might also appear, and that, the premises considered, they the complainants nothing doubting that his Lordship would at any time have questioned the said division or have consented or agreed to have used any means for the avoiding; Howbeit the said defendants James Cooke, Robert Wright, and Anthony Swainston intending to trouble the said complainants, to hinder the said division, pretended that they never assented thereto, submitted to any award concerning the same, or consequently ought to be bound thereby, and likewise threatened to break down and destroy the inclosures, and by untrue surmises and misinformations dissuaded the said Lord Bishop from assenting to the said division, ratified and confirmed by the decree of this court, as in such cases is usual. The said complainants prayed the aid of this court by their said bill, whereunto the said defendants severally answered and confessed that he did make such writing under his hand and seal, delivering his pleasure and assent concerning and to the said division, to such or like effects as in the said bill of complaints is in that behalf mentioned, to which for more certainty he referred himself, and further said, that so as he and his successors Bishops of Durham, may have such yearly rents, sums of money, fines upon surrenders upon the said lands agreed to be divided, paid to him and his successors as formerly hath been paid to his predecessors, Lords of the said manor of Stockton, for and in respect of the said lands and premises so divided and inclosed as in the said bill is set forth according to the said award he is willing that the said division should be ratified and confirmed by decree as by the said complainants in the said bill is desired, and shall neither withstand the same nor shall go about to destroy the said division but is contented to be bound and concluded by the said decree, touching the said premises; and the said other defendants confessed the making choice of arbitrators for the dividing the premises allotted to each of them their shares and parts, in severally ordering hedges and fences, highways, charges, and expences. And that they had in pursuance thereof made and published the award in the said bill expressed, and that they conceiving that as well they the said defendants as the said complainants will be gainers thereby, and are contented and well pleased with the said award, and shall from

henceforth, whatsoever they have formerly said in opposition to the same, yield constant obedience and be bound thereby that in order thereto they are willing and desirous that the said award, allotment, and division may be decreed in the honourable court, upon all which said answers and proceedings it more plainly appearing, and that as well the said Lord Bishop as all others therein interested were well contented and fully satisfied, and both willing and desirous to have the same confirmed, **IT IS THEREFORE DECREED** by the right worshipful Sir Thomas Widdrington, knight, serjeant at law, and chancellor of the county palatine of Durham and Sadberge, that the said award shall be fully ratified and confirmed to all intents and purposes, and that the said Lord Bishop and his successors may from henceforth receive such rents sums and fines upon surrenders as formerly have been paid to his said predecessors, Lords of the said manor of Stockton, for or in respect of the said lands and premises, so by the said award allotted to be divided and enclosed. **AND** lastly, that all the said parties as well complainants as defendants, their heirs executors, sequels in jure, and assigns, shall and may from time to time henceforth quietly and peaceably hold, enjoy, and possess the same as they are now allotted and formerly bounded out to them, and that the said division shall be and is from henceforth clearly, fully, and absolutely ratified and confirmed for ever.

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## No. 2.

### *Bishop Cousin's Charter, 1666.*

JOHANNES Dei gratia Episcopus Dunelm. omnibus ad quos literæ nostræ pervenerint salutem. Cum bonæ memoriæ Anthonius permissione divina nuper sanctæ Jerusolomitane Eccl. Patriarcha (prout tunc temporis dicebatur) et Ep. Dunelm. predecessor noster per chartam suam sub sigillo Episcopatus sui Dunelm. dat. apud Stockton undecimo die Maii An. Dom. Millesimo tricessimo decimo patriarchatus sui quinto et consecrationis suæ vicessimo septimo ad suum et successorum suorum Epis. Dunelm. perpetuum commodum et totius libertatis suæ Dunelm. meliorationem et omnium incolarum ejusdem et maxime pertinentium villæ de Stockton prædictæ adjacentium utilitatem concesserit statuerit et charta sua prædicta confirmaverit in præd. vill de Stockton mercatum et feriam certis anni temporibus tenend. cum omnibus quæ ad mercat. et feriam pertinere noscuntur, mercat. videlicet singulis diebus mercurii in perpet. feriam vero singulis annis in festo translationis Thomæ Martiris olim Archiep. Cantuariæ duraturam per continuos octo dies in perpetuum prout in charta prædicti Anthonii quam Rob. Jackson modo Maj. et Burg. vill. de Stockton prædicto nobis proferent ostendere plenius continetur. **CUMQUE** Tobias nup. Dunelm. Episc. predecessor noster per literas suas patentes gerend, dat. apud Dunelm. quarto die Junii anno regni sereniss. Dom. nost. Elizabethæ nup. Regina Ang. &c. quadagesimo quarto et consecrationis ejusdem Tobie anno octavo anno-

que Dom. millesimo sexcentesimo secundo recitans easd. lit. patent. dict. Anthonii nup. Ep. Dunelm. ac recitans etiam per easd. lit. patent dict. Anthonii nup. Ep. Dunelm. quod tam per petitionem Nicholai Fleatham tunc Maj. et Bur. vill. de Stockton predict. necnon ex relatione quam plurimorum fide dignor. dat. fuit eidem Tobiae nup. Dunelm. Ep. intelligi quod ad magnum inhabitantium præd. vill. de Stockton adjacentium commodum et utilitatem cederet manifestum si predict. mercat. et feria quæ tunc per multos annos in eadem vill. usitat. non fuerit imposterum observentur juxta tenorem concessionis et ordinationis prædict. Idem Tobias nup. Ep. Dun. pro melioratione villæ et burgi sui de Stockton prædict. et communi utilitate inhabitantium ejusdem vill. et totius libertatis suæ petition. predict. Nich. Fleatham Maj. et Burgen. in ea parte favorabiliter inclinans, concessit ordinavit statuit et illa presente charta sua confirmavit pro se et successoribus suis mercat. feriam sive nundinum prædict. cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad feriam nundinum et mercat. pertin. apud vill. suam de Stockton predict. tenend. fore ad dies et tempora præd. sicut predict. charta prædicti Anthonii nup. Ep. predecess. in se rationabiliter testatur prout per easdem literas patent. prædicti Tobiae nup. Ep. Dunelm. quas prædictus Robertus Jackson modo Maj et Burgen de Stockton predict. nobis ostenderunt plenius liquet et apparet SCIATIS igitur quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac etiam pro melioratione vill. et burg. nostri de Stockton prædict. ac comun. utilitat. inhabitantium ejusdem vill. petitioni prædicti Rob. Jackson Maj. et Burg. in hac parte favorabiliter inclinantes concessimus ordinavimus statuimus et hac presente charta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris mercat. feriam sive nundinum prædict. videlicet singulis diebus mercurii in quolibet septimana per ann. imperpetuum apud vill. nost. de Stockton prædict. in dicto com. Dunelm. tenend. Et unam feriam sive nundinum singulis annis ibidem tenend. super septimum diem mensis Julii ac duraturam per continuos octo dies imperpetuum cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad mercat. feriam sive nundinum pertin. QUARE volumus & precipimus quod predict. mercat. feriam et nundinum temporibus suis prædict. ult. mentionat. absque impedimento futuris temp. teneantur et libere in futurum observentur sicut prædictum est. Dum tamen mercat. feria sive nundinum predictum non sint ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum sive nundinorum predict. SALVIS nobis et successoribus nostris Epis. Dunelm. costumis tolnet. et aliis juribus et consuetudinibus ad nos et successores nostros inde sicut de ceteris mercat. et feriis infra libertatem nostram prædict. pertinentibus, sive quoque modo spectantibus IN CUJUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste Francisco Goodricke milite Cancellario nostra Dunelm apud Dunelm. vicesimo quarto die Aprilis anno regni Dom. nost. Caroli secundo Dei gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ regis fidei defensoris &c. decimo octavo, et consecrationis nost. anno sexto annoque Dom. mill. sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto.

JO. DUNELM. (L. S.)

CROSBY.

## No. III.

*Carta ordinationis Capellæ de Stockton.*

**NOTUM** sit omnibus sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis: Quod ita convenit inter Dom. Bartholomeum Vicarium de Norton et parochianos de Stockton Preston et Hartburne super ordinationem capellæ de Stockton a domino Richardo bonæ memoriæ Dunelm. Ep. voluntate et assensu dicti Vicarii facta, videlicet, quod dictus Vicarius, et successores sui qui pro tempore in dicta ecclesia fuerint, invenient capellanum celebrantem et omnia sacramenta ecclesiastica celebrantem in capella de Stockton sumptibus suis in perpetuum; et habebunt dicti parochiani in dicta capella de Stockton Baptisteriam et sepulturam ibidem in cemeterio: et omnia alia jura ecclesiastica salvo tamen jure matricis ecclesiæ de Norton. Item dicti parochiani capellæ de Stockton visitabunt suam matricem ecclesiam cum suis oblationibus die assumptionis beatæ Mariæ virginis apud Norton. Ita quod et dicti parochiani solvent dicto Vicario et suis successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint annuatim quinquaginta solidos Sterlingorum ad quatuor anni terminos, videlicet ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme, xii. vi d.; ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in quadragesima xii. vi d.; ad festum Nativitatis Sti. Johannis Bap. xii. vi. d.; ad festum Sti. Cuthberti in Sept. xii. vi d. quousque provideatur Vicario vel suis successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint de ista pecunia in certo loco p'cipiend. Et sciendum est quod ad istam pecuniam sic ut prædictam est solvend. pro omnibus aliis obligaverunt se Ada fil. Adæ Preston, Walterus Ruffus, Hugo Nasuc, Ric Poher de Preston, Walter fil. Walter de Hartburne, Will. fil. Roberti prepositi, Edo Clericus de Norton, Rogerus Corneed, Will. fab. Thomas Giei, Ada Carpenter, Johannis Sealin Thomas Sprot, Walter de Stockton Clericus, qui omnes obligaverunt se et heredes suos, et successores et omnia bona sua mobilia et immobilia, Et constituerunt se et heredes suos principales debitores dictæ pecuniæ. Insuper convenit quod si contingat prædictos in solutione alicujus termini prædicti deficere quousque solvant cessabit in dicta capella celebratio divinorum et ministratio omnium sacramentorum. Item si hoc facto ulterius inveniantur contumaces et rebelles ut liceat Vicario et ejus successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint revocare omnino dictum celebrationem divinorum et ministrationem sacramentorum de concilio Archid Dunelm. et capituli sui de Derlington. Item convenit, quod singulis diebus dominicis offerent dicti parochiani unum denarium cum pane benedicto in capella de Stockton, exceptis illis diebus dominicis in quibus dant panem benedictum matri Ecclesiæ, et illis diebus dominicis in quibus nihil dabunt dictæ capellæ cum pane benedicto his testibus magistro Will. Delam Archid. Dunelm, Will. de Harlebere Decano Magistro Will. de Berforde, Mag. Will. de Manfeld, Johan. Persona de Middleton, Nicholas Persona de Ditinsal, Johan de Ricclinago, Dom. Will. de Bromham, Dom. Thomas Persona de Norton, et multis aliis.



## No. IV.

*An Act for making the Chapelry of Stockton a distinct Parish.*

WHEREAS the parish of Norton, in the county of Durham, is a large parish, consisting of several villages townships and hamlets (to wit) Norton, Blakiston, the town and borough of Stockton-upon-Tees, East Hartburne, and Preston, which said town of Stockton is an ancient corporation and borough, under the government of a Mayor and Aldermen, and by reason of its situation upon a navigable river not far from the sea, becoming a place of good trade and commerce, and very populous, instead of a ruinous parochial chapel they did by the consent of the Lord Bp of Durham, (who is Bishop of the diocese and Lord of the manor) at their very great expence erect a very beautiful new church or chapel upon a parcel of the waste of the said manor near the place where the said ancient chapel stood, and inclosed the same and a parcel of waste ground adjoining thereto, together with the ancient chapel yard for a cemetery or church-yard for the burying of Christian people there, which hath been since consecrated by his said lordship, and now the said inhabitants within the said chapelry of Stockton and also within the villages of East Hartburne and Preston are desirous to be a parish of themselves distinct from the said parish of Norton: to which, as well the said Lord Bishop of Durham (who is the patron of the said church of Norton, and the ordinary of the diocese) as the inhabitants of Norton and Blakiston aforesaid have consented and agreed, therefore the said inhabitants do humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted and BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in the present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same. That all the said chapelry of Stockton, consisting of the borough, town, and township of Stockton and of the several villages or townships of East Hartburne and Preston, according to the usual and known boundaries thereof, shall from the 24th day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1713, for ever be a distinct parish of itself and be called by the name of the parish of Stockton upon Tees, and be divided and exempt from the said parish of Norton, and from all dependences, offices, charges, and contributions for and in respect thereof and from the care of the Vicar of the said parish of Norton, for the time being, and that the said new church or chapel and ground now inclosed and adjoining thereto and used for a cemetery and burying place shall be the parish church and church-yard of the said parish of Stockton upon Tees, and be for ever separated and dedicated for the service of God, and to be applied to the use and behoof of the said inhabitants, inhabiting and from time to time to inhabit within the borough and several townships of Stockton, East Hartburne, and Preston aforesaid, and that there shall be a Vicar to have the care of the souls of the inhabitants thereof, and a perpetual succession of the Vicars there who shall have capacity and succession by the name of the Vicar of the parish church of Stockton-upon-Tees, and shall



hereby be enabled to sue and be sued by that name in all courts and places in this realm, and shall have and enjoy all tythes, offerings, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, and other ecclesiastical benefits and advantages in or within the borough, townships, villages, and hamlets of Stockton, East Hartburne, and Preston, as the Vicar of Norton for the time being had, or ought to have had and enjoyed if this act had not been made; And that the patronage, donation, or collation of the Vicar thereof is and shall appertain and belong to, and is hereby solely vested in the said Lord Bishop of Durham, and his successors for the time being, and that the Vicar shall from time to time be collated, instituted, and inducted as other Rectors, Vicars, and Parsons respectively are accustomed to be, and also that the said Lord Bishop and his successors shall and may at all times hereafter execute ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the said parish of Stockton-upon-Tees, as he or they may do in any other parish within his or their diocese. And that the inhabitants of the same parish shall from time to time be subject to the customs and usages for the choice of church-wardens, overseers of the poor, surveyors of the high-ways, constables, and other parish officers within that parish as the inhabitants of the said townships of Stockton, East Hartburne, and Preston have hitherto been. AND there shall be also 12 vestry-men of the said parish of Stockton, to be chosen and to have succession in such manner and for such purposes as hereinafter are mentioned; And for the better raising and ascertaining for the future all taxes, assessments, &c. which are and shall be necessary for or towards discharging the debts already contracted in and about building the said new church, and for buying bells for the same, keeping it in good repair, defraying the yearly expences and disbursements of the church-wardens concerning the same, and paying and discharging the sum of 100l. which the inhabitants have agreed to pay to the inhabitants of Norton, in discharge and as a recompence and in lieu of all further contributions or demands for or towards the repairs of Norton church, and all or any other taxes or cesses to the said parish of Norton, as for the fees and expences in procuring this Act of Parliament, as also for making an augmentation and better provision for the Vicar, to be appointed for the said vicarage of Stockton, and his successors, enabling the making of orders and by-laws, and keeping and maintaining of good rules and orders in and about the said church there; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that within three months next after the said 24th day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1713, the minister of the said church for the time being on some Sunday in the forenoon shall in the said church give notice to the said parishioners to meet in the said church or in the vestry-room to be built there, at the day and hours which he shall name for that purpose, to chuse vestry-men for the purposes aforesaid, and the major part of the inhabitants paying scot and lot then and there to be assembled pursuant to such notice shall chuse 12 of the substantial and creditable inhabitants of the said parish being of the communion of the Church of England to be vestrymen for the said parish for the space of 3 years from the day of election, and within 20 days after the death of any one of the said vestry-men during that time like notice as before shall be

given in the said church of chusing another in his place, and so from time to time after the death of any other vestry-man to the intent the said number of twelve vestry-men may be kept up during the said time, and at the end of the said three years, the like notice shall be given as before directed for chusing vestry-men to consist of the like number to serve for other three years, and so from time to time at every three years' end for ever the like notice to be given for chusing 12 vestry-men to serve for three years successively, and that the inhabitants do accordingly meet and chuse the like number of 12 substantial and creditable inhabitants to be vestrymen to serve for three years, and that upon the death of any of them during that time the like notice and meeting shall be to chuse another in the place of him so dying, as is afore mentioned, during the first three years, and that such vestry-men to be chosen during each such successive 3 years shall have the same powers and authorities to all interests and purposes as the first vestry-men to be chosen as aforesaid have by virtue of this Act. And if any of the said vestry-men shall make default and shall not meet pursuant to such notice, in such case every person so offending shall forfeit such a sum not exceeding 20s. as the rest of them assembled or the major part of them shall think fit to impose upon the person so offending, the said money to be forfeited to go and be applied to the use of the poor of the said parish of Stockton. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the minister, church-wardens, and vestry-men so assembled, or the major part of them, shall have full power and authority, and are hereby authorised to make such by-laws, rules, orders, and directions for the good of the said parish or for the better government thereof as shall be consistent with the laws of this realm, provided the same from time to time be ratified and confirmed by two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the said county, and they may rate, tax, and assess all lands, tenements, houses, and personal estates in the said parish of Stockton, or the owners or occupiers thereof in respect of the same. with such sum or sums of money as they or the major part of them so assembled shall think just and reasonable, and to be paid at such time or times and in such proportions as they shall direct, for or towards discharging the said debt contracted as aforesaid, and the said sum of one hundred pounds before mentioned, and for buying of bells for the said church, and for building a vestry-room, and for the doing, finishing, and perfecting what shall be by them thought fit and convenient to be further done in and about the said new church, and for keeping the same in good repair, and for the raising any yearly sum not exceeding 20*l.* per ann. which shall for ever hereafter be payable and paid to the said Vicar of the said new church, for the time being, over and above the tithes, duties, and other profits to which he shall be entitled by virtue of this Act, as an augmentation and better provision for his maintenance, which said assessments and sums of money to be from time to time collected and received by the church-wardens of the same parish for the time being, and paid over from time to time by them as the said minister, church-wardens, and vestry-men assembled as aforesaid or the major part of them, shall from time to time direct or appoint, and in case default shall be made in payment of

the said several sums so to be taxed or assessed either by the persons upon whom the same shall be rated or taxed, or by the persons who shall collect the same, as the same shall be by them collected and received that then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for any two or more of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the said county of Durham, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods to be found in or about the premises so to be rated or taxed rendering the overplus (if any be) to the owners thereof after the deduction of reasonable charges for levying the same, and the said forfeitures herein-before-mentioned to be also raised and levied in the same manner. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, that in case any person becoming insolvent or by other accidents there shall be any deficiency in all or any of the payments or sums payable or to be raised by virtue of this Act, in such case the same shall be re-assessed, collected and levied in manner as aforesaid, and if any person shall find him or herself aggrieved by any assessment to be made by virtue of this Act, or by distress or seizure to be made for the same or for the money so to be collected, in such case it shall and may be lawful for him or her to appeal to the Justices of the Peace to be assembled at the next general quarter sessions of the peace to be held for the county of Durham, who shall have hereby power to hear and finally determine the same, and to award and give costs to the party or parties appealing or defending as to them shall seem meet, without any appeal from the same. And for the better provision and maintenance of the said vicar and his successors BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being by himself or by his steward of his hallnote or copyhold court for the said manor of Stockton from time to time to grant (without any fine) to the said Vicar and his successors, all that parcel of waste ground lying between the almshouses in Stockton, and the house of William Peacocks, as the same is now marked and dowed out, abutting upon the great pavement ending to the church on the west and extending from thence eastward 160 yards or thereabouts, containing in breadth 40 yards or thereabouts, being of the yearly value of 20*l.* or thereabouts to be held by the said Vicar and his successors, according to the custom of the said manor, at the yearly rent of 1*d.* and no more, and the steward of the said court is hereby required to grant the same accordingly; and as a further provision for the said Vicar and his successors it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being by himself or his said steward to grant in like manner any other parcel or parcels of waste ground within the said manor, without fine and under the like custom and yearly rent of 1*d.* provided the same be not of more or greater yearly value than 20*l.* at the time of making such grant, and the steward of the said court is hereby required to grant the same accordingly. AND be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Vicar of the said parish of Stockton-upon-Tees, and his successors shall and may at all times hold and enjoy the parcel of waste ground adjoining to the said burying place or church-yard on the East side thereof as the same is now

marked or dowed out, the same being intended for a place for a house to be built upon for the habitation of the said Vicar and his successors, and that the said Vicar for the time being and his successors shall have capacity and are and shall be hereby enabled to have, hold, purchase and take freehold and copyhold messuage lands, tythes, or hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of 100l. over and above the tythe lands and other premises herein-before-mentioned to have and to hold the same to him and his successors for ever, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. AND be it further enacted that the Vicar of Stockton for the time being shall at all times after the said 24th of June which shall be in the year of our Lord 1713, bear and pay one third part of all the first fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals that are or shall be charged upon the said parish of Norton and shall from time to time indemnify and save harmless the Vicar of Norton for the time being of and from the same.

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## No. V.

*An Act for explaining and making more effectual an Act passed in the 12th year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Ann, entituled an Act for making the Chapelry of Stockton, in the County of Durham, a distinct Parish. (1 Geo. I. 1714.)*

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the 12th year of her late Majesty Queen Ann, entitled an Act for making the Chapelry of Stockton, in the county of Durham, a distinct parish, It is enacted, that the borough, town, and township of Stockton, and the villages or townships of East Hartburn, and Preston, in the said county of Durham, according to their usual and known boundary thereof should from the 24th day of June, which was in the year of our Lord 1713, be for ever a distinct parish of itself, and be called by the name of the parish of Stockton upon Tees, and as an augmentation and for the better provision for the maintenance of the Vicar of the said parish and his successors, it was further enacted, that it should be lawful to and for the said Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being by himself or by his steward of his hall mote or copyhold court for the said manor of Stockton, from time to time to grant without any fine to the said Vicar and his successors all that parcel of waste ground lying between the alms houses in Stockton and the house of William Peacock as the same is now marked or dowed out abutting upon the great pavement leading to the church on the West and extending from thence Eastward 160 yards or thereabouts, containing in breadth 40 yards or thereabouts, to be held by the said Vicar and his successors according to the custom of the manor at the yearly rent of 1d. and no more, and the steward of the said court is thereby required to grant the same accordingly. And for as much as the said waste ground might be let for a considerable yearly rent provided the lessees or persons farming the same might have a certain term and interest therein for a sufficient number of years for their encouragement to build upon and improve the

same, but there being no power given by the Act aforesaid to the said Vicar or to any other person to grant or demise the premises, the said ground hath ever since the making the said Act laid waste, and very little profit or advantage hath been made or can be made of the same, without such power of granting leases as aforesaid. For remedying of which inconvenience, and for the more effectual providing and securing to the Vicar and his successors the benefit and augmentation intended by the said former Act, the Vicar and inhabitants of the said parish of Stockton, do humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Vicar of the said parish of Stockton upon Tees for the time being at all or any time or times after granting such waste ground to him or them as aforesaid or any other waste ground hereafter to be granted to him or them by virtue of the said Act aforesaid by and with the consent and approbation of the vestry-men of the said parish for the time being or the major part of them (to be testified by some writing under their hands) to grant or demise such wastes or waste ground or any part thereof to any person or persons whomsoever for such term or number of years at and under such rent, reservations or payments as to him and them shall seem meet, provided that the yearly rent so to be reserved for the said wastes or waste ground or any part thereof be the highest that can be got for the same, and that no fine be taken for the making of any such grant or demise, and in case any difference shall arise between the said Vicar and Vestry-men about letting to farm the waste grounds aforesaid, then the matter in dispute shall be referred to be determined by the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being. And for as much as by the said former Act there is a power given to any two or more of her said late Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county of Durham, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause the taxes and assessments therein mentioned to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods to be found in or upon the premises to be rated and taxed as by the said Act is directed. Now for the preventing any doubts that may arise touching the said power, and for the better raising such taxes and assessments, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any two or more Justices of the Peace of his Majesty or his successors, shall and may grant and issue such warrants as aforesaid, and shall have the same power and authority that is by the said Act given to the Justices of the Peace of her late Majesty, and that such taxes and assessments may be raised and levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods wheresoever the same shall be found rendering the overplus (if any be) to the owners thereof after reasonable charges of such distress and sale shall be thereout deducted, saving to the parties aggrieved such appeal as is given or directed by the said former Act.

*Signed, WILL. COOPER*

## No. VI.

*The Possessions of the Chapel at the Dissolution. (An. 2do. Edwardi 6ti.)*

**TERR.** et possess. spectan. ad ppetuum victum et stipendium capellani capellæ de Stockton infra paroch. de Norton una cum terr. pertin. ad usum luminar. infra dictam capellam,—viz. in

Firma cujusdum domus in Stockton cum pertin. in quo Thomas Salvin clericus dictæ liberæ capellanus inhabitat p. ann. - - - - -

VI<sup>s</sup>. VIII<sup>d</sup>.

Quatuor burgag. et uno horrio ac quatuor bovat. terr. ibidem spectan. ad pptuum victum et stipend. capellani prædictæ lib. capellæ per ann. - - - - -

IIII<sup>s</sup>. XIII<sup>s</sup>. X<sup>d</sup>

Redd. terr. ptis unius bovat. terr. ibidem dat. ad inveniend. duas candelas ante sacram. in eadem capella modo in tenuri Will. Baynbrige p. ann. - - - - -

V<sup>s</sup>.

CVI<sup>s</sup>. VI<sup>d</sup>

Inde in Repriff.—viz in

Redd. resolut. Episcopo Dunelm. exeun. de terr. et possession. dictæ lib. capellæ XVIIII<sup>d</sup>. et extra terr. spectan. luminar. prædict. VI<sup>d</sup>. in toto per ann. - - - - -

II<sup>s</sup>

Et valet clare per ann. - - - - -

CIII<sup>s</sup>.

## No. VII.

*List of the Boroughholders in Stockton, in 1829.*

Richard Ableson  
William Braithwaite  
Robert Bald  
Robert Sherwood  
The heir or devisee of Joseph Blakelock  
Robert Cass  
Thomas Smith  
The heir or devisee of George Metcalfe  
Mary Swinburn  
Benjamin Atkinson  
John Farrow  
Robert Hodgson  
James Atkinson, Sen.  
William Watson  
John Dixon  
Richard Jackson  
Christopher Martin

Matthew Wadeson  
John Wilkinson  
The devisee of William Sigsworth  
The heir or devisee of Richard Walker  
Elizabeth Smith and George Worthy  
Watson and Pick  
William Richmond  
John Richmond  
The heir or devisee of Thomas Farmer  
George Tweddell  
Robert Hunter  
Thomas Eeles  
Thomas Fall  
The heir or devisee of George Moss and Robert Wilson



|                                          |                                         |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Thomas Jennett                           | The heir or devisee of Anthony Hall     |
| Robert Lamb                              | Ann Grey                                |
| Matthew Watson                           | John Ferguson                           |
| Cuthbert Robinson                        | Thomas Ferguson                         |
| William Sleigh, ( <i>jeweller</i> )      | John Palmer                             |
| William Smith                            | William Claxton                         |
| Jane Smith                               | Robert Hutchinson                       |
| Martha Howson                            | William Iley Mellanby                   |
| The heir or devisee of James Crowe       | Thomas Harrison                         |
| Francis Richardson Richmond              | John Bell                               |
| Christopher Richmond and Thomas Richmond | The heir or devisee of Joseph Pickering |
| William Dale                             | Martin Kirtley                          |
| Robert Dalton                            | The heir or devisee of Philip Hodgson   |
| The heir or devisee of Thomas Stanwix    | The heir or devisee of John Forster     |
| John Lodge                               | Sowerby Benson                          |
| The heir or devisee of Ralph Grange      | Robert Eden                             |
| William Hughes                           | Henry Lynas                             |
| Thomas Page                              | The heir or devisee of Thomas Smith     |
| Ralph Lodge                              | The heir of William Beckwith            |
| George William Todd                      | Watson Alcock                           |
| Robert Seymour                           | William Sherwood                        |
| The heir or devisee of Richard Moore     | George Williamson                       |
| Thomas Metcalfe Moses                    | George Iley                             |
| John Atkinson                            | Thomas Heaviside                        |
| Robert Gowland                           | Michael Appleby                         |
| The heir or devisee of George Sutton     | John Coates                             |
| The heir or devisee of William Barnes    | Mary Garbutt                            |
| Daniel Pearson                           | The heir or devisee of John Hazlehurst  |
| Mrs. Ann Sleigh                          | The Heir of John Smithson               |
| Henry Beckwith, Sen.                     | Thomas Crathorn                         |
| Henry Beckwith, Jun.                     | John Miller                             |
| Margaret and Ann Wilkinson               | Jonathan Garbutt                        |
| The heir or devisee of Thomas Catterick  | Elizabeth Peacock                       |
| Robert Hodgson, Jun.                     | Thomas Wright                           |
| Robert Hodgson, Sen.                     | George Cooper                           |
| George Mason                             | Barnabas Unthank                        |
| Thomas Lambert, Jun.                     | Richard and Thomas Walker               |
| Robert Christopher                       | Robert Jordison                         |
| John Christopher                         | John Johling                            |
| Robert Hodgson                           | John Heaviside                          |
| John Jackson                             | Thomas Parkin                           |
|                                          | Robert Barker                           |
|                                          | James Sayer                             |
|                                          | John Chipchase                          |

John Procter  
 Ralph Briggs  
 Anthony Dobing  
 The heir or devisee of Christopher  
 Smith  
 William Skinner  
 William Skinner, Jun.  
 John Grant  
 Cuthbert Swenne  
 William Gent  
 Joseph Claxton  
 Ann Smith's devisees  
 Joseph Wade

Elizabeth Spencer  
 The heir of Jeremiah Eeles  
 The heir or devisee of James  
 Cowens  
 William Metcalfe  
 The devisees of James Walker  
 John Barker  
 Joseph Welch  
 Robert Welch  
 Thomas Stubbs  
 Richard Sands  
 William Bradley  
 Margaret Atkinson

## No. VIII.

### *Decision of the Court of Chancery on the Case of the Vicar's Leases.*

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. MOSES. Nov. 5, 1821.**

HIS Lordship on coming into Court proceeded to give Judgment in this case. He said that the cause was originally agreed before the present Master of the Rolls [Sir Thomas Plumer] when Vice-chancellor, from whose decision it was brought before him in the shape of an appeal. The question to be decided on was whether certain leases, granted by the vicar and vestry-men of the parish of Stockton upon Tees, were valid. It appeared that by an Act of the 12th of Queen Ann, it was enacted that the township of Stockton should henceforth constitute a distinct parish, and the Bishop of Durham was empowered by the same Act to grant a lease of all the waste lands to the Vicar of Stockton for the support of the minister at an annual rent of one penny. This Act did not authorize the Vicar to let the lands on farming leases. The Act however, was afterwards amended so as to permit the Vicar and vestry-men for the time being to grant leases for 999 Years at a rent which amounted to only £.82 per annum. These leases it was now sought to set aside by the present information. The late Vice-chancellor had decreed that the leases were valid, and ought not to be disturbed, and an appeal had been entered against that decree. He, [Lord Chancellor, Earl of Eldon] had examined the case with great attention, and though he was of opinion that the Act of parliament gave greater power to the Vicar and Vestrymen than its framers had perhaps contemplated, yet he could not think that he ought to interfere in the matter. It had been contended in support of the information that this case ought to be viewed in the same light as that of a Charity, in which it would be incumbent on the Court to interfere, in order to see that the trust property was managed in the most advantageous manner; but this argument was



erroneous. It was clear that the Vicar and Vestrymen had acted under the express authority of an Act of parliament, and when it was considered that no attempt had been made to disturb the leases for more than a century, during which time they had been enjoyed by several persons, he could not bring himself to interfere with them. In this view of the case, therefore, it was his opinion that the decree of the late Vice-chancellor ought to be confirmed.

*Extract from leases of Vicarhold property.*

|                |                      |     | £.                    | s. | d. |
|----------------|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|----|----|
| 27. Aug. 1716  | lease to James Cooke | - - | 13                    | 0  | 0  |
| Same date      | lease to John Cooke  | - - | 4                     | 5  | 0  |
| Do - -         | David Douthwaite     | - - | 6                     | 2  | 0  |
| Do - -         | William Peacock      | - - | 4                     | 0  | 0  |
| Do - -         | Jonathan Watson      | - - | 2                     | 12 | 6  |
| 4. March 1719  | - Cuthbert Hodgson   | - - | 2                     | 7  | 6  |
| 20. April 1719 | - Jonathan Watson    | - - | 1                     | 10 | 0  |
| Same date      | - John Cooke         | - - | 1                     | 11 | 0  |
| 2. Jan. 1783   | - John Barker        | - - | 19                    | 0  | 0  |
|                |                      |     | <hr/> £. 52 8 0 <hr/> |    |    |

The premises are all leased free from taxes imposed by Act of parliament, and the Vicar covenants to pay land-tax, or allow the same out of rent then next due.

## No. IX.

### *Stockton and Darlington Railway.*

9 Geo. IV. 23 May, 1828, an Act was passed to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to make a Branch therefrom in the counties of Durham and York; and to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several Acts relating thereto. The original Act was passed 2 Geo. IV. The second, soon after, to vary the line, and to make an additional branch. The third, 5 Geo. VI., to relinquish one of their branch railways and to make another. The fourth as above. 'The intention of this Act is of considerable importance; to enable the proprietors to make a new branch from a certain lane or road called Bowes-field Lane, in the township of Stockton, thence over and across the river Tees (by means of a passage or bridge to be erected from or near a certain close, called *Peel Nook*, in the township of Stockton, to the opposite shore, in the township of Thornaby, in the north riding of the county of York, called *Carrhouse Field*) thence through or into the several parishes, &c. of *Thornaby, Stainsby, Acklam, Newport, Middlesbrough, Linthorpe*, otherwise *Leventhorpe*, and *Ormesby*, terminating in, or near, a certain close or parcel of ground adjoining the river Tees, in the township of Linthorpe, or Middlesbrough, or Acklam,"—to be enabled to dig foundations for erecting the bridge—and to

cut and level the banks of the River Tees—and to perform all works requisite for maintaining and repairing the said branch railway, passage, or bridge.

*Rate of Tonnage on this Branch Railway.*

For all coal, coke, culm, stone, and lime, which shall be shipped, not exceeding one penny halfpenny per ton per mile.

For all lime-stone, dung, compost, &c. not exceeding twopence per ton per mile.

For all coal, coke, &c. which shall not be shipped, and for all lead in pigs or sheets, bar-iron, &c. not exceeding fourpence per ton per mile.

Rate of tonnage on passing inclined plane on the new branch railway, not exceeding fourpence per ton, over and above the other rates.

Rate of tonnage for passing over the passage or bridge on the new branch railway, not exceeding twopence per ton over and above the other rates.

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This Act being hardly yet in operation I have only to remark that the branch railway will be about four miles in extent below the town of Stockton; that it will pass over two parts of the curve, which formed the old passage of the river Tees, below Stockton, abandoned since the making of the Cut—that the suspension or chain bridge will pass over the river, a little above the present bridge—and that the railway will terminate at Middlesbrough (the estate on which Middlesbrough stands having been recently purchased by the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company)—that staiths and other accommodations for the shipping of coals, &c. are in preparation,—and that, in all probability, an establishment of considerable importance, will, at a short period, take place at Middlesbrough.

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## No. X.

### *Clarence Railway.*

9 Geo. IV. 23, May, 1828. “An Act was passed for making and maintaining a railway from the river Tees, near Haverton Hill, in the parish of Billingham, to a place called *Sim Pasture Farm*, in the parish of Heighington, all in the county of Durham.” It is stated in the preamble that this railway or trainroad, joining and communicating with the Stockton and Darlington Railway, between the  $17\frac{1}{4}$  and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mile posts, placed by the side of the said railway, at or within *Sim Pasture Farm* with certain branches, would open a shorter communication than heretofore between several valuable mines of coal, and other materials in the adjacent country and the river Tees, at a more convenient part than heretofore for the shipment of the aforesaid articles; and would also materially assist the agricultural interest, and tend to the improvement of the estates in the vicinity of such railways, and would be otherwise of great utility.” The several branches are laid down in the Act, but that which is most to our present purpose is that from Harrogate, or Har-

get's House to Brown's Bridge, in the parish of *Stockton*, through and into the parishes of *Norton* and *Stockton*—and also “to inclose and maintain, by an embankment, for the purpose of erecting staiths therefrom. and other accommodations and conveniences for the shipping and landing of Coals and other merchandize, a certain part of the soil or bed of the river *Tees*, in the county of Durham, situate at, or near, or adjoining to, *Haverton Hill*.

*Rates of Tonnage.*—For all coal, culm, &c. for exportation, not exceeding three farthings per ton per mile.

For all coal, &c. for home consumption, 1½d. per ton per mile.

For all lime which shall be carried, not exceeding ¾d. per ton per mile.

For all alluvial soil, sea-weed, dung, one half penny per ton per mile.

For all lead, iron, timber, &c. and all other goods, &c. not exceeding threepence per ton per mile.

For all coal, coke, which shall pass the inclined plane on the railway, not exceeding threepence per ton per mile.

For all other articles and things for which a tonnage is hereinbefore directed to be paid, not exceeding sixpence per ton per mile.

The Enactments are such as are usually made on such occasions.

No part of this Act, according to my knowledge, has yet been put in operation. Another Bill for an alteration of the line is now before parliament [1829]\*

This Act may, provisionally, be of great importance to the trade likely to be carried on in the river *Tees*, a considerable depot being established on the Southern, and another on the Northern bank of the river will no doubt be followed in the course of time by important consequences. Success on such occasions must generally be problematical; but well directed industry can never be doubtful.

## No. XI.

### *Extension of the Navigable Cut or Canal.*

AN Act was passed 48 Geo. III for making a navigable Cut from the East side of the river *Tees* near *Stockton*, through the neck of land into the river near *Portrack*, and for making various other improvements in the navigation of the said river between the town of *Stockton* and the Sea, which has been detailed in a former part of this history. This being completed, further improvements have become necessary; accordingly 9 Geo. IV. June 19, 1828, an Act was passed to enable the *Tees Navigation Company* to make a navigable Cut from the East side of the river *Tees*, near *Portrack*, in the County of Durham, into the said river near *Newport* in the township and parish of *Acklam*, in the North Riding of the County of York, which will materially conduce to the further increase of the trade of the port and Town of *Stockton*, and will also be of considerable public benefit and utility. This Cut, or Canal (communicating

10 Geo. IV. May, 1829, *Clarence Railway*. An amended Act passed the Houses of Parliament, with material alterations in the line. The branch intended to communicate with *Stockton* will terminate near the Shipyard, at the eastern end of the town. The nearest point to the sea will be at or near *Haverton Hill*, the property of Robert Appleby, of Roseville, Esq.

at both ends with the river Tees) between a point opposite or nearly opposite to the East End of the former Cut, and a point at the distance of 600 yards from the West End of the upper Quay at Newport, through, or across an holme or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Acklam belonging to Thomas Hustler, Esq. of Acklam Hall, and bounded by the river Tees on the West, and East or North East sides thereof: and to cause such Cut or Canal to become, and ever after the same shall be made to continue, the channel of the said river (the old channel of the said river, being deemed a Creek or inlet appertaining to the said river) with powers to accomplish all that is necessary for this purpose, but which need not be recited in this Abstract.

The great advantages to be obtained by this Act (which is now in operation) will be the facility with which vessels will be enabled to sail directly to the Quays at Stockton to load, or unload, their cargoes. These two Acts of parliament have every appearance of considerably increasing the trade of Stockton, and of giving an easy access by Vessels of all dimensions.

When the whole of these great plans shall have been carried into execution, the town and neighbourhood of Stockton will have attained an elevation, which could not have been expected in so short a period.

Industry approach'd  
And rous'd him from his miserable sloth;  
His faculties unfolded, pointed out  
Where lavish NATURE the directing hand  
Of ART demanded—  
Then COMMERCE brought into the public walk  
The busy Merchant; the big warehouse built;  
Rais'd the strong Crane; shok'd up the loaded street  
With foreign plenty, and on thee, thou TEES!  
Than whom no river heaves a fuller tide,  
Neiz'd for his grand resort—the splendid bark along  
Row'd regular to harmony, around,  
The boat light skimming, stretch'd its easy wings;  
While deep the various voice of fervent toil  
From bank to bank increas'd; whence ribbed with oak  
The roaring vessel rush'd into the main. THOMPSON

## ADDENDA.

Page 156. List of Mayors. 1827 and 1828. Thomas Walker.

Page 204. Gross receipt of the duties of Customs for

1827. £37,024. 10s. 0d.

1828. 36,798. 1s. 7d.

|           |                                | 1827. |   | 1828. |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| Page 205. | Number of vessels from foreign | - 71  | - | 75    |
|           | Do. of do. for do.             | - 12  | - | 16    |
|           | Do. of do. arrived coastwise   | - 314 | - | 282   |
|           | Do. of do. cleared do.         | - 624 | - | 884   |

*A statement of the gross amount of tonnage, and the average, size, and number of ships, extracted from the parliamentary return, No. 2, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, March 11, 1828.*

No. 84. Port of Stockton.

Vessels above 100 tons - - - 36

Vessels below 10 tons - - - 80

Total amount of tonnage - - - 6,485

Return of Ports, as above, to which the privilege of bonding has been extended, and of the number of ships belonging to each port—Stockton, 73.

Page 246. Poor-rate for Stockton, amount for

1827. £2,679. 19s. 9d.

1828. 2,588. 9s. 0d.

Page 172. Amount of Dues for the Cut, or Canal, for

1828, £1,943. 7s. 1d.

Page 264. Parish Register Return, 1828.

Baptisms, 225—Burials, 107—Marriages, 35.

“ To Speaker Lenthall,

Some gentlemen of the Scottish committee, Sir Wm. Armyne and Mr. Barwis, was desired by my Lord Calander, and some other of the chief officers of that army to repaire unto my Lord Gen. Lesley, for the good of the affaris of the parts of Northumberland, the Bishopricke of Durham and the town of Newcastle, which accordingly we undertooke, and have performed the best service we could therein. In our return from Leedes (where we found General Lesley) we heard the towne of Hartlepool and castle of Stockton was rendered unto my Lord Calander, whereupon we thought it our duty to see how those places were settled, and we found at Hartlepool one Major Douglass, a sonne of the Sheriff of Tividale appointed Governor there, with six companies of foote and a captaine (whose name we do not remember) is sent to Stockton-Castle with six score men to maintayne it, &c. &c.

Your humble Servants,

Sunderland, 1 Aug. 1644.

W. ARMYNE—R. BARWIS.

ROB. FENWICKE.\*

p. 454, Baker's MSS. vol. 28, }  
University Library, Cambridge. }

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\* Probably Parliamentary Commissioners. [This letter came too late to be inserted in the proper place.]

*The new Cut or Canal between Portrack and  
Newport.*

In opening the ground for a new cut, or canal, or rather for a new channel of the river Tees, between the eastern end of the old cut at Portrack, and Newport in the county of York, through the township of Acklam, some discoveries have been made sufficiently curious to be noted in this history. About eleven hundred yards in length are intended to be excavated, with a channel seventy-five yards in breadth, and an addition of ten yards on each side for a path ; besides a considerable embankment to protect the land in the vicinity. I visited the spot July 17th, 1829, and found about 500 yards of soil in length removed, as well as a considerable part of the intended breadth ; although a small part only had reached the proposed level. A thin coat of soil, perhaps three inches, forms the surface. This is succeeded by a strong blue clay of different depths from 3 or 4 to 10 feet. Below this, there is a vegetable soil containing much wood ; consisting of large roots of oaks in their natural bed, the trunks and branches lying horizontally embedded in the clay. Among these large roots, which are standing erect, the stems and branches of hazels are very numerous ; in many places acorns are found, and nuts of a full growth, some whole, others as if perforated by a maggot. Different kinds of wood have been observed ; birch, &c. and about ten feet deep in the clay various articles have been found, namely, the oval circumference of a metal buckle, a stag's horn, a bullock's head, a dens molaris of some ruminating animal, &c. One of the oaks, just above the root, measured eight feet in diameter. The vegetable soil in this stratum constituted *peat* ; that is, vegetable matter in a decomposed state. Towards the eastern end of the channel, where it is intended to enter the old course of the river near Newport, the appearance of the clay is different ; it is harder, and of a light brown or orange colour. Near some of the decayed trees, a black substance is found which resembles charcoal ; but the forest, for such it appears to have been, seems rather to have been overwhelmed than burnt. The roots lie *below* the deepest part of the adjacent river, which in this place is divided into two branches, one of which is now only navigable by ships.

At the depth of eleven feet, dry moss was found attached to the undersides of the arms of fallen trees, quite fresh and unchanged. There is a strong smell of sulphur, resembling Harrogate or Dinsdale water, in many parts of the ground, doubtless occasioned by an abundance of sulfurated Hydrogen Gas common to bogs and marshes.

### REMARKS.

It is impossible to conjecture the era when the irruption occurred which has occasioned these appearances: but it is evident that the season when it did occur, must have been in the latter part of Autumn, when the fruit was in perfection, as the nuts and acorns are full formed, and the shells hard. I do not look to so high antiquity; but it is worth remarking, that it is recorded in the Book of Genesis, chapter 7, verse 11, that *all the fountains of the great deep were broken up in the sixth hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, in the seventh day of the month*, that is, says Bishop Patrick, in October, for the year anciently began in September. It appears that the clay must have been then in a fluid state, as I observed the slender stem of an alder with its ramifications, erect, adhering to an upright piece of clay, as ivy against a wall. Fallen branches of any weight, are laid horizontally; generally black, though not decayed. The boll of the tree is found sometimes adhering to the root, light and natural in colour; retaining also the usual tenacity of the wood. From the number of circles in the section of some of the trees, they must then have been of considerable antiquity.

Remains of forest trees and hazels have presented themselves at several places on the coast of the county of Durham, particularly at Seaton Carew and Hartlepool; and under the sands, after a storm, at Whitburn. At these places lumps of agglomerated leaves of oak, hazel, &c. are clearly visible. Here *no leaves* have been discovered, which indicates this forest to have been of a much more ancient date than those on the coast. Sir Joseph Banks was the first who noticed a submarine forest on the coast of Lincolnshire, which is described in the Philosophical Transactions.

This discovery confirms the conjecture (chap. I.) that there has been a forest of oaks at Acklam, in the time of, and indeed anterior to,

the time of the Britons ; which is further established by the etymology of the local name, Oaklam, quasi Villa quercuum. In the doomsday book it is designated *Aclun*, as being a town, or dwelling, surround with oaks.\* This renders also the derivation of *Stockton*, not improbable.

It is curious, as well as interesting to reflect what the vale of the Tees once was, and what it now appears. In days far past it presented a cheerless scene, covered with the gloom of forests, deformed with wide-extended marshes, and inhabited by native wild animals. Civilization and commerce have changed the scene, and spread a brighter ray upon the prospect. The river gleams with life ; and the smooth and verdant shores invite the feet to wander "among the pleasant villages and farms."

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE.

" *Alluvial. Peat*—This substance arising sometimes from the subversion of forests covered with *Sphagnum Palustre*, and other mosses, and sometimes from the growth of various maritime and semi-maritime plants on the marshes bordering on the coasts, is found among the most modern alluvia, generally covering them, often containing works of human art embedded, and in many instances, still in the act of progressive increase. It belongs, therefore, entirely to an order of causes still in action ; the upper parts of its mass present the fibres of the vegetables (principally *Sphagnum Palustre*) in an almost unchanged state ; in the middle part the texture is gradually obliterated, and the mass passes into a compact peat : in the lowest portion, this change is carried still farther, and substances very analogous to jet are found ; in some instances beds of peat alternate with beds of mud deposited in lakes, or of silt and sand, formed in the estuaries of rivers, and in these cases they appear exactly to represent an imperfect and un-matured coal-formation."—*Congbeare and Philips's Geology. Part I. p. 327.*

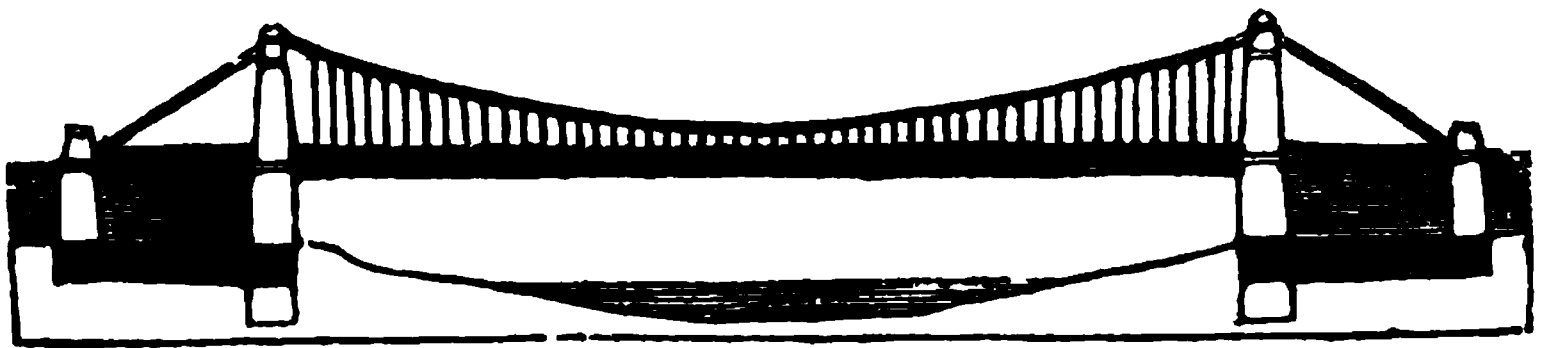
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\* Graves's Hist. of Cleveland in locum.



*Suspension Bridge, near Stockton.*

About one hundred yards above the bridge at Stockton, a Suspension Iron Bridge, of elegant structure, is in progress, to convey the coal waggons belonging to the Stockton and Darlington Railway across the river Tees, on their way to the intended depot at Middlesbrough. It stands upon low ground on both sides of the river, resting on piers, constructed of hewn stone:—length 274, breadth 25, and height 60 feet.



Plan and Elevation of the Suspension Bridge.

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2. Bp. Cousin's Charter.
3. Carta Ordinationis capellæ.
4. An act for making the chapel-ry of Stockton a separate parish
5. An act for explaining do.
6. Possessions of the Chapel at the Dissolution
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8. Judgment on Vicar's leases
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10. Clarence Railway act.
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## APPENDIX II.

*Natural History by J. Hogg, Esq.*

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### Errata to Appendix II.

|                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Page 3, no. 6, for bygatrus read     | pygargus                      |
| p. 4, -                              | Dentirostes - Dentirostrea    |
| p. 5, line 6, -                      | moasy - moory.                |
| p. 5, 7, -                           | gorge - gorae                 |
| p. 6, -                              | Plasirostea - Plasirostrea.   |
| p. 7, no. 45, -                      | candatus - candatus.          |
| p. 12, line 18, -                    | Tetanus - Totanus.            |
| p. 19, no. 19, -                     | phoxinus - phoxinus.          |
| p. 20, 17, -                         | Conocephalus - Conocephalus   |
| p. 21, 30, -                         | t. 26 - t. 126                |
| p. 22, 45, -                         | pendadactylus - pentadactylus |
| p. 22, 51, -                         | Calepteryx - Calepteryx       |
| p. 24, 4, -                          | concordia - contorta          |
| p. 25, line 7, -                     | Fishes - I. Pisces            |
| p. 25, 25, -                         | Mollusca - Molinsca           |
| p. 25, no. 30, -                     | t. 32 - t. 62                 |
| p. 32, line 2, -                     | halicina - halecina           |
| p. 33, no. 10, -                     | Cyprus - Cypress              |
| p. 35, 31, -                         | fig. d. D - fig. b. B         |
| p. 35, 27, -                         | t. 28 - t. 29                 |
| p. 35, line 20, -                    | lucinia - lucinia             |
| p. 40, no. 1, -                      | Caltha - Caltha               |
| p. 43, 33, -                         | nodosa - nodosa               |
| p. 43, nos 41, 42                    | Stork's - Stork's             |
| p. 44, 47, -                         | coquifolium - aquifolium      |
| p. 47, 81, -                         | oleraceus - oleraceous        |
| p. 49, 90, -                         | Vehornum - Viburnum           |
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| p. 49, 101, -                        | Sanecis - Senecio             |
| p. 53, 179, -                        | Salix - Salix                 |
| p. 56, line 24, Lapland & Billingham | Lapland and Switzerland.      |
| p. 57, -                             | Conesfor - Coniferæ           |
| p. 57, no. 191, -                    | Juniperis - Juniperus         |
| p. 57, -                             | Fluvialia - Fluviales         |
| p. (1), 237, -                       | nigricans - nigricans         |
| p. (2), 305, -                       | Alarie - Agaric               |
| p. (3), 6, -                         | Granwacke - Grauwacke         |





STREET AND KITCHENS OF MEDICAL MAP OF

AMSTERDAM, 1870.





# APPENDIX II.

## ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE VICINITY.

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Nescio qua Natale Solum dulcedine cunctos  
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

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IF, in the following Catalogues of the different subjects of Natural History, such great particularity and minuteness appear at first sight somewhat superfluous, let it not be forgotten that accuracy should always be the chief object of such an undertaking, and can alone give a value to local information. Perhaps also it may be thought that places too distant from Stockton have sometimes been admitted; but this has only been done when a rare animal, or plant, had been found, and had not hitherto been properly noticed.

It may be asserted with confidence, that no species has been introduced without the sanction of respectable authority.

Among our quadrupeds we have none which are uncommon in other counties: but the *otter* (*lutra vulgaris*) must be mentioned as one of the most rare; it is occasionally caught in the Tees.

The *squirrel* (*sciurus vulgaris*) is seldom, or ever seen in this neighbourhood.

For some accurate catalogues of marine animals, plants, and birds, which have been observed on the Durham coast near the Tees, the reader must consult the Appendix to *Sir C. Sharp's History of Hartlepool*; and for more general habitats of Durham plants he must refer to a list by the late *E. Robson*, published in the third volume of *Hutchinson's History of Durham*, and to *Winch's Botanist's Guide*.

No complete enumeration or account of animals, in particular of Marine Animals, which frequent the shores of this northern county, has ever yet been published.

A List of Quadrupeds and Birds forms the eleventh number of the Appendix to *Graves's History of Cleveland*.

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- I. *A Catalogue of most of the BIRDS which are known to frequent the Country near Stockton.*

References may be made to *Latham's Index Ornithologicus*, and to *Bewick's History of British Birds*.

The Birds are arranged according to the classification adopted by *Cuvier* in the first volume of the *Regne Animal*.

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### Division I. Land Birds.

ORDER 1. Accipitres.

FAMILY 1. Diurni.

TRIBE 1. Nobiles.

1. *Falco subbuteo. Hobby.*

A migratory, and not a common, bird. J. H. has only seen a single specimen, which was shot near Norton.

2. *F. æsalon.* *Merlin.*

Migrates; comes to us in October.

3. *F. tinnunculus.* *Kestrel, or Wind-hover.*

Common; migrates generally about the end of September.

---

TRIBE 2. Ignobiles.

(Aquila.)

4. *F. chrysaëtos.* *Golden Eagle.*

On the 5th of November, 1823, a fine specimen of this noble bird was shot near the river Tees by L. Rudd, Esq., of Marton, Cleveland. It weighed twelve pounds; length, three feet four inches; extent of its wings, seven feet five inches; bill, three inches long.

(Nisus.)

5. *F. nisus.* *Sparrow Hawk.* Common.

(Milvus.)

6. *F. milvus.* *Kite. Glead.* Very rare.

(Buteo.)

7. *F. lagopus.* *Rough-legged Falcon, or Buzzard.*

Shot last year (1823) on the Durham coast by a gentleman who lives at Westoe, and presented to the Museum of the Lit. and Phil. Society of Newcastle. (*Mr. Winch.*)

(Circus.)

8. *F. cyaneus.* *Hen Harrier, or Blue Hawk.*

Rare. Proved by Montagu to be the male of *F. hyargus*, the *Ringtail*.

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FAMILY 2. Nocturni.

(Otus.)

9. *Strix brachyotus.* *Short-eared Owl, or Woodcock Owl.*

Migrates with the Woodcock. Frequents thick hedges during the winter.

(Strix.)

10. *S. flammea.* *White Owl—Gillihowlet.* Common.

(Syrnium.)

11. *S. stridula.* *Tawny Owl—Screech Owl.* Rare.

(Scops.)

- 12.
- S. scops.*
- Little horned Owl.*

Breeds in Castle Eden Dene. Mr. Winch informs me that he has seen young birds just taken from the nest by the woodmen.

## ORDER II. Passeres.

## FAMILY 1. Dentiostes.

- 13.
- Lanius excubitor.*
- Great ash-coloured Shrike, or Butcher Bird.*

J. H. shot one of these rare birds, Dec. 11, 1824; and about the same time, two others were observed near Stockton.

- 14.
- Muscicapa grisola.*
- Spotted Flycatcher.*

A bird of passage, coming here in April, and departing in September. It breeds in gardens, and generally returns to the same place every year.

(Bombycivoca.)

- 15.
- Ampelis garrulus.*
- Bohemian, or Waxen Chatterer.*

Migrates. This beautiful species occasionally, though very rarely, visits this county, during the winter. J. H. has a stuffed specimen, which was shot in a garden at Norton in the year 1790—1. A few others have been seen since that time.

(Turdus.)

- 16.
- Turdus merula.*
- Blackbird, Merle, or Black Ouzel.*

- 17.
- T. viscivorus.*
- Missel Thrush.*

Continues here, and has two broods during the year. Our largest and earliest song bird. Mr. Winch has been told by Bewick, that this species was twenty years ago rare in the north, though it has now nearly driven away the common *Thrush* from the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

- 18.
- T. pilaris.*
- Fieldfare.*

Migratory. It comes here about Michaelmas in vast flocks, and is sometimes seen as late as the 6th of April.

- 19.
- T. iliacus.*
- Redwing, or Swinepipe.*

Migrates, and appears a few days before the *Fieldfare*.

20. *T. musicus*. *Common thrush, Throstle, or Maris.*  
(*Saxicola*.)

21. *Sylvia rubicola*. *Stone-chat—Moortitling.*

This noisy and solitary species is frequently seen in mossy fields near Elwick and Brearton, where it remains the whole of the year, and breeds in whin or gorge bushes.

22. *S. rubetra*. *Whin-chat.*

Breeds here, but leaves us before the winter.

23. *S. ænanthe*. *Wheatear or White Rump.*

Migrates, arriving in March, and departing about the end of September. Frequents the sea-bank by the Tees, and breeds in old rabbit burrows at Seaton Snook.

(*Sylvia*.)

24. *Sylvia rubecula*. *Robin Redbreast.*

25. *S. phoenicurus*. *Redstart—Redtail.*

Migrates, and breeds here.

(*Curruca*.)

26. *S. salicaria*. *Sedge bird, or Reed Fauvette.*

Migratory. It sings day and night during the breeding season.

27. *S. atricapilla*. *Black Cap.*

Migratory. Seen about the same time as the *Flycatcher* in gardens.

28. *S. cinerea*. *White Throat—Muggy.*

A bird of passage, and comes with the *Flycatcher*, *Redstart*, &c. Common in gardens and thickets, where it breeds.

(*Accentor*.)

29. *S. modularis*. *Winter Fauvette, or Hedge Sparrow.*

(*Regulus*.)

30. *S. regulus*. *Golden-crested Wren.*

Sometimes called the *Mook Humming Bird*. In the spring of 1812 a pair of these birds built their nest suspended to a branch of a fir tree, in the shrubbery of the garden at Norton, and brought up their diminutive brood. The nest for the size of the artificers was large and loosely made. They remain the whole year in spite of our severest cold. J. H., on the 25th of January, 1811, found two of these wrens, male and female, in the garden, evidently frozen to death.

31. *S. trochilus*. *Yellow Willow Wren*. Migrates.  
(*Troglodytes*.)
32. *S. troglodytes*. *Common Wren—Kitty Wren*.  
(*Motacilla*.)
33. *Motacilla alba*. *Pied Water Wagtail*.  
(*Budytes*.)
34. *M. flava*. *Yellow Water Wagtail*.  
Migratory. Frequents the sides of rivulets.  
(*Anthus*.)
35. *Alauda pratensis*. *Meadow Lark, or Titlark*.  
Common in our marshy grounds.
36. *A. campestris*. *Rock Lark*.  
Frequents rocks at Seaton and Hartlepool.
- 

FAMILY 2. *Fissirostes*.

(Apus.)

37. *Hirundo Apus*. *Swift—Black Martin*.

Appears the last, and migrates to its winter quarters the first of our swallows.

(Hirundo.)

38. *H. urbica*. *Window Swallow, or Martin*.  
39. *H. rustica*. *Chimney or House Swallow*.

This species arrives with us the first of its tribe, and leaves us at the latter end of September.

The annual and regular migration of swallows has long been a subject of great curiosity. They most probably depart from our northern countries to the warmer climate of Egypt, and of other parts of Africa. Of their actual migration "I had the fullest proof in the immense bodies of these birds, which I perceived pushing their way in the direction of Egypt from Europe during the present month (November) when the winter sets in."—See W. Rae Wilson's *Travels in Egypt*, p. 7.

40. *H. riparia*. *Sand Martin*.

Common about the Tees and our rivulets.

## FAMILY 3. Conirostres.

41. *Alauda arvensis*. *Skylark*.

Assembles in vast flocks at the latter end of Autumn. Begins to sing early in February, but in fine winters the last week in January.

42. *Parus major*. *Great Titmouse*, or *Ox Eye*.

Perhaps too common, as all the *Titmice* are said to be very destructive to fruit trees in the Spring. Do they only destroy the larvæ of insects, and not the tender buds?

43. *P. palustris*. *Marsh Titmouse*—*Black Cap*. Common.44. *P. coeruleus*. *Blue Titmouse*—*Tom Tit*—*Blue Cap*.45. *P. candatus*. *Long-tailed Titmouse*.

Not unfrequent, and gregarious in the winter.

46. *Emberiza citrinella*. *Yellow Hammer*, or *Yellow Yowley*47. *E. schoeniclus*. *Black headed Bunting*—*Reed Sparrow*.

Common in marshy places.

48. *E. nivalis*. *Snow Bunting*—*Snow Flake*.*E. glacialis*. *Tawny Bunting*—*Brambling*.

This Species varies much in age, and becomes more or less white according to the season. Migrates, arriving here in October. J. H. shot several along the sea-banks near the Tees between Portrack and Seaton Snook—and has observed them in large flocks on different parts of the coast of Durham during the winter.

49. *E. miliaria*. *Common Bunting*.

Resides the whole year with us.

(*Pyrgita*.)

50. *Fringilla domestica*. *Sparrow*.

(*Fringilla*.)

51. *F. cœlebs*. *Chaffinch*—*Shell Apple*.

(*Carduelis*.)

52. *F. carduelis*. *Goldfinch*—*Goldspink*.

Not very common.

(*Linaria*.)

53. *F. linaria*. *Lesser Redpole*. Breeds here.



54. *F. linota*. *Linnet*, or *Grey Linnet*.

The breast of the male in the Spring is of a fine crimson colour. These birds are much esteemed for singing.

55. *F. spinus*. *Siskin*.

Rare. Migrates here in the winter. Small flocks have been seen in some winters in company with the *Lesser Redpole* on the alder trees near the sides of the road between Norton and Billingham.

(*Coccothraustes*.)

56. *Loxia chloris*. *Greenfinch*, or *Green Linnet*.

Congregates during the winter.

(*Pyrrhula*.)

57. *L. pyrrhula*. *Bullfinch*. Common.

(*Loxia*.)

58. *L. curvirostra*. *Crossbill*.

A migratory and rare visitant. A hen bird was taken alive in the garden at Norton, and kept by J. H. for more than a year in a cage: some years afterwards (July 14th, 1810) a male and female were shot out of a flock in a garden at the same place.

(*Sturnus*)

59. *Sturnus vulgaris*. *Stare*, or *Starling*.

(*Corvus*.)

60. *Corvus corax*. *Raven*—*Corbie Crow*—(*Corbeau*.)

61. *C. corone*. *Carrion Crow*, or *black-nebbed Crow*.

62. *C. frugilegus*. *Rook*, or *White-nebbed Crow*.

63. *C. cornix*. *Hooded*, or *Rayston Crow*.

Migrates, visiting us in October, and departing in the Spring. This bird is first seen about the latter end of September, or early in October, frequenting our Salt Marshes and the Sea Coast.

64. *C. monedula*. *Jackdaw*.

(*Pica*.)

65. *C. pica*. *Magpie*, *Pie*, or *Pianet*.

The Magpie is considered by the common people a bird of bad or good omen—

“*Sœpe sinistra cava prædixit ab ilice Pica..*”

Two foretel good luck; three, marriage; and four, death!

(Garrulus.)

66 *C. glandarius. Jay.*

Very frequent about Grindon, or Thorp wood.

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FAMILY 4. *Tenuirostres.*

67. *Certhia familiaris. Creeper.*

This shy, though common, bird, is seen in the plantations at Wynyard.

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FAMILY 5. *Syndactyli.*

68. *Alcedo ispida. Kingfisher.*

This most splendid bird breeds with us, and is seen occasionally during the whole of the year, by the sides of our rivulets. †

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ORDER III. *Scansores.*

69. *Picus viridus. Green Woodpecker, or Pick-a-Tree.*

Rather frequent about Wynyard and Elton.

70. *Jynx torquilla. Wryneck.*

This solitary bird migrates here about a fortnight before the Cuckoo. It makes a loud harsh noise, resembling a quick repetition of the word *Jynx*.

71. *Cuculus canorus. Cuckoo—Gowk.*

Migratory. In the summer of 1820 a cuckoo deposited her egg in a hedge sparrow's nest, in a currant tree, which was trained to a wall in the garden at Norton. When the young cuckoo, at first more like a toad than a bird, had obtained sufficient strength, it turned its four companions, the young hedge sparrows, out of the nest and remained sole possessor. J. H., wishing to tame the cuckoo, put it into a cage; but, refusing to eat, it died the third day. This was the only time that J. H. has been an eye witness to so curious a fact. Whenever he approached the young cuckoo it put itself into a passion, erected its feathers, and shrieked very loud: it seized every thing presented to it with its beak, and held it firm.

## ORDER IV. Gallinacea.

72. *Phasianus colchicus*. *Pheasant*. Not common.

73. *Perdix cinerea*. *Partridge*.  
(*Coturnix*.)

74. *Tetrao coturnix*. *Quail*.

The late Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart., introduced some Quails from the South of England, which bred for several seasons in the neighbourhood of Wynyard and Norton.

The breed has long been extinct. Several birds are said to have been taken in the hot summer of 1826.

(*Columba*.)

75. *Columba palumbus*. *Ring-dove*, or *Cushat*.

Common. Breeds here twice in each year.

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## Division II. Water Birds.

## ORDER V. Grallatores.

## FAMILY 1. Pressirostres.

76. *Charadrius pluvialis*. *Golden Plover*.

Rare. A migratory bird, and seen at times in the Autumn and Winter, in vast flocks in the marshes.

77. *C. hiaticula*. *Ring Dotterel*, or *Sea Lark*.

Common in the summer.

(*Squatarola*.)

78. *Tringa squatarola*. *Grey Plover*.

Rare. Visits us in small flocks in the Autumn. Its flesh is excellent.

(*Tringa*.)

79. *T. vanellus*. *Lapwing*, or *Peewit*.

Resides the year and breeds with us.

(*Hœmatopus*.)

80. *Hœmatopus ostralegus*. *Oyster Catcher*, or *Sea Pie*.

Frequent by the Tees, and gregarious in the winter.

## FAMILY 2. Cultriostres.

- 81 *Ardea cinerea*. *Heron—Hern—Heronshaw*, (Female.)  
A major (Male.)

Common. Seen at all times of the year.

82. *A. stellaris*. *Bittern—Mire Drum*.

Very rare. Two or three have been shot, at different times, in the marshes near Coopen.

## FAMILY 3. Longirostres.

83. *Numenius arquata*. *Curlew*. Common.  
(*Phœopus*.)

84. *N. phœopus*. *Whimbrel*.

Frequents the Salt Marshes in the Autumn,

(*Scolopax*.)

85. *Scolopax rusticola*. *Woodcock*.

This bird of passage arrives on our coast in October, but almost immediately continues its journey inland; it returns to the coast, and leaves us in March.

86. *S. gallinago*. *Common Snipe*.

Migratory. I have been informed that there is a *Snipe* sometimes shot in our marshes, which is commonly called the *Russian Snipe*; it is larger than the *common Snipe*, and differs from it in the white lines on the back, and in some other marks of the plumage. As I have not yet seen a specimen, I know not whether it be a distinct species or only a variety of the *common Snipe*.

87. *S. major*. *Great Snipe*.

The size of this bird is between the *Woodcock* and *Snipe*. The former weighs about twelve ounces; the latter, four ounces, and the *Great Snipe* above eight ounces. The only specimen known to have been seen here was killed by Mr. John Grey, as it was flying over the Tees, about four years ago.

88. *S. gallinula*. *Judcock*, or *Jack Snipe*.

Migrates. A few of this, and of the *common Snipe*, are seen in our marshy grounds the whole year.

(*Limosa*.)

- 89 *S. œgocephala*. *Godwit*, or *Yarwip*.

Appears in small flocks in the Autumn and Winter.

(Pelidna.)

- 90.
- Tringa cinclus*
- .
- Purre*
- , or
- Stint*
- .

Associates with *Dunlins*, *Sea Larks*, &c. in large flocks. It is often seen some distance up the Tees.

- 91.
- T. alpina*
- .
- Dunlin*
- . Common.

(Machetes.)

- 92.
- T. pugnax*
- .
- Ruffe*
- , (Male)—
- Reeve*
- , (Female.)

Extremely rare. This bird is sometimes observed in the marshes near the Tees Mouth on its passage to other places.

(Arenaria.)

- 93.
- Charadrius calidris*
- .—
- Sanderling*
- . Frequent.

(Phalaropus.)

- 94.
- Tringa lobata*
- .
- Scallop-toed*
- or
- Grey-Phalarope*
- .

Occasionally seen in our marshes. Two of these curious, and rare birds, were shot near Haverton Hill by the Tees, in the Autumn of 1824.

(Tetanus.)

- 95.
- Scolopax calidris*
- .
- Redshank*
- .

A rare, and solitary bird.

- 96.
- Tringa hypoleucos*
- ,
- Common Sandpiper*
- .

Frequent in the summer.

FAMILY 4. *Macrodactyli*.

- 97.
- Rallus aquaticus*
- .
- Water Rail*
- .

Not uncommon by the sides of our beck, where it breeds and remains the whole year.

(Crex.)

- 98.
- R. crex*
- .
- Corn Crane*
- .

Migrates, and breeds here. Visits us in the Spring, and leaves us the latter end of October. This bird seldom or ever frequents watery places.

(Gallinula.)

- 99.
- Gallinula chloropus*
- .
- Water-hen*
- .

Common and breeds here.

(Fulica.)

- 100 *Fulica atra*. *Common Coot*, or *Bald Coot*. Very rare.
- 

## ORDER VI. Palmipedes.

## FAMILY 1. Brachypteri.

101. *Podiceps auritus*. *Eared Grebe*—*Eared Dobchick*.

Very rare. One shot in the hard winter, January, 1823.

102. *P. minor*. *Little Grebe*—*Dobchick*—*Didapper*.

Rare. A specimen was killed in a rivulet near Norton, November 8th, 1810 ; since which J. H. has seen one or two in the Marshes near the Tees.

103. *Colymbus immer*. *Imber*—*Embergoose*.

This bird has been sometimes observed near Hartlepool. Cuvier considers this and *C. glacialis*, the *great Northern Diver*, as the same species.

104. *C. septentrionalis*. *Red-throated Diver*.

Frequents the Tees mouth in severe winters.

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## FAMILY 2. Longipennes.

105. *Procellaria glacialis*. *Fulmar*.

A specimen of this extremely rare bird, an inhabitant of St. Kilda, having wandered from its native isle, was shot during the severe snow storm in February, 1823, at Seaton Snook.

106. *Larus nœvius*. *Wagel*. Common.

107. *L. canus*. *Common Gull*. *Sea Mew*.

This species frequents during winter, marshes, and moist fields far distant from the sea.

108. *L. fuscus*. *Herring Gull*.

(*Stercorarius*.)

109. *L. parasiticus*. *Arctic Gull*, or *Dung Bird*.

Seen in the Autumn.

(*Sterna*.)

- 110 *Sterna hirundo*. *Common Tern*, or *Sea Swallow*.

111. *S. minuta.* *Lesser Tern.*

This bird, as well as the preceding, is not uncommon in the summer by the Tees.

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FAMILY 3. Totipalmœ.

(Carbo.)

112. *Pelecanus carbo.* *Corvorant.*

Common on the Tees, and is frequently seen at some distance up the river above Yarm.

(Sula.)

113. *P. Bassanus.* *Gannet, or Soland Goose.*

The *Gannet* is common at Hartlepool, where it is called *Mackerel Gant*. One was shot near Stockton Bridge, January, 1823.

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FAMILY 4. Lamellirostres.

(Cygnus.)

114. *Anas cygnus.* *Wild Swan.. Hooper.*

Visits the marshes near the Tees in large flocks in hard winters. In the beginning of the year 1823 several were killed at Coopen.\*

(Anser.)

115. *A. anser.* *Grey Lag, or Wild Goose.*

Seen at different times of the year in their migratory journeys. On the hills near Elwick and Embleton these birds sometimes do much damage to the young corn. I have not heard that the same tale, which had formerly received credit in the neighbourhood of Whitby, ever extended to Hartlepool:—viz. that wild geese when in their flight over certain fields thereabouts fell down dead suddenly upon the ground, to the great amazement of every body—the cause of which was attributed to the sanctity of St. Hilda.

(Bernicla.)

116. *A. bernicla.* *Brent Goase.*

Flocks of this species were very numerous near the Tees in the months of January and February, 1823. *Pennant*† says, that “the *Rat* or *Road Goose* of Willughby, (*Orni.* p. 361) which at times

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\* Again, in January, 1827.

† See *British Zoology*, vol. 2. p. 240, 241—edition, 1812.

has been known to frequent the Tees, agrees in so many respects with this kind, that he suspects it to be a young bird not come to its full plumage; the only difference consisting in the feathers next the bill, and on the throat and breast being brown. The Danish and Norwegian names for the *Brent Goose* are *Radgaas* and *Raatgaas*, which agree with those of Willughby." On examining several of these birds together, their plumage will be found to vary greatly.

117. *A. ruficollis*. *Red-breasted Goose—Siberian Goose*.

The fine specimen in the Museum of the Lit. and Phil. Society of Newcastle, and late in the possession of M. Tunstall, Esq., of Wyeliffe, was shot on the Tees, and is said to be worth thirty guineas. *Mr. Winch*.

The editor of the edition of Pennant, 1812, observes that "it is supposed to winter in Persia, and is found to breed from the mouth of the Ob, along the coasts of the Icy Sea, as far as the river Lena."

(*Anas*.)

118. *A. glacialis*. *Long-tailed Duck, or Swallow-tailed Sheldrake*.

Very rare. One caught in a ditch near the Tees, between Yarm and Stockton, in Autumn, 1824.

119. *A. clangula*. *Golden Eye*. Rare.

120. *A. marila*. *Scaup Duck*.

It is met with only in the Winter.

121. *A. fuligula*. *Tufted Duck*.

Rare. A specimen was killed on the Tees, December, 1823.

(*Tadorna*.)

122. *A. tadorna*. *Sheldrake*.

Common. Breeds in the rabbit holes at Seaton Snook.

123. *A. boschas*. *Mallard, or Wild Duck*.

Common, and occasionally breeds here.

124. *A. penelope*. *Wigeon*.

Migrates here in the winter.

(*Querquedula*.)

125. *A. crecca*. *Teal*. Not unfrequent.



(Mergus)

126. *Mergus serrator*. *Red-breasted Merganser*.

J. H. has seen two of this species of *Merganser*, which were shot near Hartlepool.

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In addition to the species here enumerated there are, doubtless, many others which visit our marshes during the severity of winter on their migrations to other countries; and the *Æstuary* of the Tees is the resort of every aquatic bird which frequents the German Ocean.

It appears from the following extract from the *Cott. MS.*, quoted in *Graves's History of Cleveland*, (p. 399) that the sand banks near the Tees mouth were, above two hundred years since, the chief repositories for the nests of birds.

“Neere unto *Dobham*\* (the Porte of the mouth of the Teese) the shore lyes flatt, where a shelf of sand raised above the highe water marke, entertaines an infynite number of sea-fowle, which lay theyr Egges heere, and there scatteringlie in such sorte, that in Tyme of Breedinge one can hardly sett his Foote so warylye, that he spoyle not many of theyr Nests.”

The *æstuary* of the Tees forms by far the wildest scenery in this neighbourhood, and is in every way well adapted both for the occasional resort, and for the haunts of birds, during the season of incubation.

The views which may here be enjoyed are variable. The most pleasing and calm may be seen in a beautiful summer's evening, when the whole expanse is covered with the still “waters of the dark blue sea,” and the sun

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\* Now called *Cargo Fleet*, or, more properly, the *Cleveland Port*.

gradually sinking behind the western hills casts its lovely tints on the opposite Cleveland mountains. No sound is then heard save the gentle rippling of the wave, or the wild scream of the curlew. Even as the last ray of the sun still lingers on the summit of the opposite hills, the splendid silvery orb of Dian rises from her eastern couch, and, reflecting her image in the waters, makes "old Ocean smile."—But in a storm, the scene is the wildest and most terrific: whilst the elements are warring against each other, the noise of the wind, the dashing and loud roaring of the waves, increased by

"The hoarse sea bird's shrill discordant shriek,"

produce an awful, yet sublime effect.



## II. FISHES *caught in the Tees near Stockton, and in its tributary Rivulets.*

For References see *Pennant's British Zoology*, vol. 3.

### 1. *Acipenser sturio.* *Common Sturgeon.*

This migratory fish is occasionally, though rarely taken in the salmon nets.

### 2. *Muræna anguilla.* *Eel.*

### 3. *Cottus gobio.* *River Bull Head, or Miller's Thumb.*

Common in most brooks.

### 4. *Pleuronectes flesus.* *Common Flounder.*

Inhabits the Tees. Pennant states that it never grows large in our rivers, but is reckoned sweeter than those which live in the sea.

### 5. *Perca fluviatilis.* *Perch.*

This beautiful species is common in the becks near Norton. In some years it is more plentiful than in others.

6. *Gasterosteus aculeatus*. *Three spined Stickleback, or Prickleback.*

Rather rare in our rivulets, but very common in the ditches in Coopen Marshes.

7. *Cobitis barbatula*. *Bearded Loche*. In every stream.

8. *Salmo salar*. *Common Salmon*.

*Migrates*. The breed of *Salmon* in the Tees has much decreased of late years, owing chiefly to the method of *hushing* carried on in the lead mines of Teesdale, and probably also to the increase of Seals at the mouth of the river. By the 13th of Edw. I. there is an act which prohibits the capture of salmon in the waters of the Tees, from the Nativity of our Lady to St. Martin's day.

9. *S. trutta*. *Salmon Trout, or Scurf*.

A migratory and very plentiful species in the Tees. It is also sometimes caught in Embleton Beck.

10. *S. fario*. *Trout*.

Rare in the rivulets near Stockton ; but it is common in the Tees near Middleton, in the river Leven, and in Embleton Beck.

11. *S. salmulus*. *Samlet, or Branlin*.

Abundant in the Tees near Middleton. Some authors suppose it to be only the fry of the common *Salmon*. *Pennant* gives several good reasons for considering it a distinct species.

12. *S. eperlanus*. *Sparling*.

In the South this fish is called *Smelt*, a name derived from its peculiar scent, viz.—*Smell it*. Its German name is *Stinckfisch*. It smells not unlike cucumber. Frequents the Tees at certain seasons.

13. *Esox lucius*. *Common Pike*.

This species is sometimes seen in our rivulets.

14. *Cyprinus carpio*. *Carp*.

Very rarely caught in our becks, having then probably escaped from the Wynyard pond during the floods.

15. *C. gobio*. *Gudgeon*. Not uncommon.

16. *C. rutilus*. *Roach*. Very frequent.

17. *C. leuisiscus*. *Dace, or Dare*. In the Tees.

18. *C. jesus*. *Chub, or Chevin*.

This and the two preceding species are very coarse and tasteless food.

19. *C. phoximus*. *Minnow—Minnim*.

One of our most common fishes.

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III. *A List of some of the INSECTS seen near Stockton.*

The Generic names are given according to the *Entomologist's Compendium*, by *Samouelle*; and references are added, to *Donovan's British Insects*.

1. *Nothiophilus aquaticus*. Don. vol. 10. tab. 351, fig. 2.

Common on the banks of rivulets.

2. *Carabus nemoralis*. In gardens.3. *Halplus ferrugineus*. Vol. 2, t. 69, f. 3, 4.

Ponds and ditches; seen from April to July.

4. *Acilius sulcatus*. Vol. 2, t. 69, f. 5.

Not unfrequent in ditches.

5. *Dyticus marginalis*. *Large Boatfly*. Vol. 5, t. 161.

In ditches and rivulets throughout the year.

6. *Malachius ceneus*. Vol. 3, t. 96, f. 2.

On plants in hedges in May, June, and July.

7. *Necrophagus vespillo*, vol. 1, t. 23.

Inhabits dead animals; and is observed in May and June.

8. *Aphodius fimetarius*. *Dung Beetle*.9. *Geotrupes stercorarius*. *Dor, or Clock Beetle*, vol. 8, t. 264, f. 3.10. *Melolontha vulgaris*. *Common Cockchafer*. Vol. 8. t. 264, f. 2.

On different kinds of Trees in May, June, and July.

11. *Pyrochroa rubens*.

Common on white thorn hedges in the Spring.

12. *Meloe proscarabæus*. Vol. 2, t. 43, f. 2.

Frequent in the Spring on sandy banks and in fields.

13. *Curculio argentatus*. Vol. 3, t. 107.

On plants in May and June.

14. *Coccinella 7 punctata*. *Lady Bird, or Lady Cow*. Vol. 2, t. 39, f. 5.15. *Forficula auricularia*. *Common Earwig*.

16. *Labia minor.* *Less Earwig.*

Not so common as the preceding; but it inhabits damp-hills, under stones, in the months of May and June.

17. *Conscephalus varius.* Vol. 3, t. 79.

Appears on hedge banks from July to October.

18. *Hydrometra stagnorum.* *Water Bug.* Vol. 2. t. 38.

Very common in stagnant pools, and skims on the surface of the water.

19. *Nepa cinerea.* *Water Scorpion.* Vol. 1, t. 18.

Inhabits our becks and ponds.

20. *Notonecta glauca.* *Common Boatfly.* Vol. 3, t. 75.

In every ditch.

21. *Tettigonia viridis.* *Green Grasshopper.* Vol. 2, t. 54, f. 3.

Found in moist places during the summer.

22. *T. spumaria.* *Cuckoo Spit; or Froth Worm.* Vol. 2, t. 54, f. 2.

On plants in gardens in June and July.

23. *Pontia brassicæ.* *Large Cabbage Butterfly.*

In gardens; seen in May and August.

24. *P. napi.* *Green-veined white butterfly.* Vol. 8, t. 280, f. 1.25. *P. cardamines.* *Orange-tipped Butterfly.* Vol. 5. t. 169.

Appears the end of May near woods.

26. *Vanessa atalanta.* *Red Admirable Butterfly.* Vol. 8. t. 260.

Common in March, August, and September.

27. *V. cardui.* *Painted Lady Butterfly.* Vol. 9, t. 292,

This beautiful species is rare. Two were caught in the garden at Norton, in the summer, 1826.

28. *V. Io.* *Peacock Butterfly.* Vol. 6, t. 206.

In lanes and gardens in March, July, and September. The larva of this and of the former species are found on nettles early in July.

29. *V. urticæ.* *Small Tortoise-shell Butterfly.* Vol. 2, t. 55.

Very frequent in March, June, and September. The larva appears the beginning of June, and also feeds on nettles.

30. *Hipparchia Janira*. *Meadow brown Butterfly*. Vol. 9. t. 320.

Fields in June and July.

31. *Lycaena argus*. *Studded blue Butterfly*. Vol. 4, t. 143.

Inhabits meadows. Its larva is seen the end of April, and the butterfly about the middle of July.

32. *Sphinx atropos*. *Death's head Hawk Moth*. Vol. 9, t. 289.

A specimen of this splendid and extremely rare moth was taken alive in the garden at Norton, by J. H., some years since.

33. *Zygœna filipendulæ*. *Six-spot Burnet Moth*. Vol. 1, t. 6.

Not unfrequent on plants in hedges in the months of June and July. Very common on the bents at Seaton Snook.

34. *Lasiocampa quercus*. *Large egger Moth*. Vol. 3, t. 104.

On trees in July. The larva may be found in June.

35. *L. neustria*. *Barred Lackey Moth*. Vol. 3, t. 95.

On the black and the white thorn. The larva is found in June, and the moth in August.

36. *Cerura vinula*. *Puss Moth*. Vol. 3, t. 85.

A caterpillar of this moth has only once been observed here.

37. *Noctua pronuba*. *Large Yellow-underwing Moth*. Vol. 9, t. 311.

In gardens, June and July.

38. *N. pyramidea*. *Copper underwing Moth*. vol. 6, t. 193.

Observed early in August.

39. *N. rumicia*. *The Knot Grass, or Bramble Moth*. Vol. 4, t. 26.

Not unfrequent on plants in the beginning of May.

40. *N. persicariæ*. *The Dot Moth*. Vol. 9. t. 317.

Not uncommon about the end of June.

41. *Arctia caja*. *Great Tiger Moth*. Vol. 1, t. 15.

In gardens, July. The larva is seen on plants in June.

42. *A. menthrastri*. *Spotted White or Ermine Moth*. Vol. 6, t. 189.

In gardens in the summer.

43. *A. chrysorrhœa*. *Yellow Tail Moth*. Vol. 1, t. 10.

Not very uncommon in hedges in July and August.

44. *Geometra vauaria*. *The V. Moth*.—*Gooseberry Moth*. Vol. 6, t. 196.

On fruit trees in June and August.

45. *Abraxas grossulariata*. *Currant Moth*. Vol. 1, t. 4.  
Most frequent in hedges and gardens ; June to August.

46. *Pterophorus pendadactylus*. *Large White Plume Moth*. Vol. 4, t. 110.

On grass and nettles by the sides of ditches in June.

47. *Alucita hexadactyla*. *Many-feathered* or *Six cleft Plume Moth*. Vol. 4, t. 136.

Frequents houses in the Spring.

48. *Libellula vulgata*. *Common Dragon Fly*. Vol. 10, t. 337.

In watery places ; but it is by no means common here.

49. *Æshna grandis*. *Large Dragon Fly*. Vol. 5, t. 166.

Common in the summer. This species is vulgarly called *Tanging Nadder*, i. e. *Stinging Adder*.

50. *Agrion puella*. *Little Dragon Fly*. Vol. 1, t. 36 f. 2.

51. *Caleptergœ virgo*. *Spotted Wing Dragon Fly*. Vol. 1, t. 36. f. 1.

This beautiful species, and the preceding, commonly fly about the banks of our rivulets in the summer.

52. *Ephemera vulgata*. *May Fly*. Vol. 4, t. 128.

In our marshy grounds in June.

53. *Panorpa communis*, vol. 6, t. 201.

Inhabits hedges and is seen from May to August.

54. *Fœnus jaculator*. On hedges in June.

55. *Chrysis ignita*. Vol. 1, t. 7.

On walls in hot sunny situations.

56. *Formica fusca*. *Common Ant*.

57. *Vespa vulgaris*. *Common Wasp*. Vol. 7, t. 226.

58. *V. Britannica*. *British Wasp*. Leach. Zool. Miscel. vol. 1.

Very rare. About the years 1809—10, J. H. found two nests of this species of *Wasp*. The one was suspended from a branch of a tree ; and the other fixed to the under side of a wooden bench. Each nest was the size of a small orange, and composed of a fine paper-like substance, covered with a sort of varnish or gluten.

59. *Bombus terrestris*. *Common humble bee*. Vol. 3, t. 88, f. 1.

60. *B. lapidaria*. *Small red-tailed bee*. Vol. 3. t. 88, f. 2.

Common on flowers in fields, in June and July.

61. *Apis mellifica*. *Hive bee*.

62. *Culex pipiens*. *Common Gnat*.

63. *Tipula oleracea*. *Harry long legs*.

Found from May to October.

64. *Musca vomitoria*. *Blue bottle Fly*.

65. *M. domestica*. *House Fly*.

66. *Scatophaga merdaria*. *Dung Fly*. On cow dung.

67. *Gasterophilus equi*. *Bot Fly*.

#### IV. *A List of FLUVIATILE SHELLS found in the Environs of Stockton.*

In this List the following works have been consulted—*Linnaei, Systema Naturæ*, vol. 2, edit. 12 ; the *Linnean Transactions*, vol. 8 ; *Draparnaud, Histoire des Mollusques Fluviales*, &c. ; and *Donovan's British Shells*:

##### SECTION I. UNIVALVE SHELLS.

1. *Nerita fluviatilis*. Drap. Lin. Syst.

*River Nerite*. Don ; vol. 1. tab. 16, fig. 2.

Extremely rare in our rivulets. J. H. has also found this shell at Seaton Snook, and in the Slake near Hartlepool.

2. *Cyclostoma obtusum* Drap. } *Obtuse Top Shell*.

*Turbo fontinalis*. Lin. Trans. } Don. Vol. 3. t. 102.

Common in all the streams about Stockton.



3. *Cyclostoma impurum* Drap. } *Olive Water Snail.*  
*Helix tentaculata* Lin. Syst. } Don. vol. 3, t. 93.  
 A very abundant species.
4. *Planorbis contortus*. Drap. } *Thick River cheese Shell.*  
*Helix concorta*. Lin. Syst. } Don. vol. 3, t. 99.  
 In the Billingham becks.
5. *Planorbis vortex*. Drap. } *Common Whirl Shell.*  
*Helix vortex* Lin. Syst. } Don. Vol. 3. t. 75.  
 Exceedingly common.
6. *Planorbis marginatus*. Drap. t. 2, f. 11, 12 } *Margined*  
*Helix complanata*. Lin. Syst. } *Whirl shell.*  
 In a ditch by the Osier Holt near Norton Mill.
7. *Ancylus lacustris*. Drap. } *Oblong fresh water limpet.*  
*Patella oblonga* Lin. Trans. } Don. Vol. 5, t. 150.  
 This Shell is occasionally found in some of our rivulets.
8. *Ancylus fluviatilis*. Drap. } *Lake limpet.*  
*Patella lacustris*. Lin. Syst. } Don. Vol. 5, t. 147.  
 J. H. has found this and the preceding species sparingly in the Mill Race near Billingham Mill.
9. *Limneus palustris*. Drap. }  
*Helix palustris*. Lin. Gmel. } *Marsh snail.*  
*H. fragilis*, & *H. fontinalis*. Don. } Don. vol. 5. t. 175.  
 Not unfrequently met with in Ditches.
10. *Limneus minutus* ? Drap. }  
*Helix limosa*. Lin. Syst. } *Mud snail.*  
*H. putris*.—Lin. Trans. }
- Plentiful in Ponds and Rivulets.
11. *Physa fontinalis*. Drap. t. 3, f. 89, } *Fountain dipper.*  
*Bulla fontinalis*. Lin. Syst. }
- Abundant in the Mill-dam, and in a pond, near Norton Mill.
12. *Physa hypnorum* Drap. t. 3, f. 12, 13. } *Moss dipper.*  
*Bulla hypnorum*. Lin. Syst. }
- This species inhabits in abundance a ditch in the field called *Miry Carr*, between Norton Mill and the Billingham Road.

13. *Succinea amphibia*. Drap. } *Amber Snail*.  
*Helix succinea*. Lin. Trans. } Don. Vol. 5, t. 168, f. 1.  
*H. putris*. Don.

Very common on the plants by the sides of ditches in all our marshy grounds.

14. *Helix hispida*. Drap. Lin. Syst.  
*Bristly Snail*. Don. Vol. 5, t. 151, f. 1.

An amphibious species, which is frequently seen both in the water, and on plants by the edges of ditches.

## SECTION II. BIVALVE SHELLS.

15. *Cyclas cornea*. Drap. } *Horny Tellen*.  
*Tellina cornea*. Lin. Syst. } Don. Vol. 3, t. 96.

Common in most ditches, and streams.

16. *Cyclas lacustris*. Drap. t. 10, f. 6, 7. } *Lake Tellen*.  
*Tellina lacustris*. Lin. Gmel.

A rare shell. It is found in a pond about half a mile to the North East of Portrack.

17. *Tellina rivulis*. Lin. Trans. } *River Tellen*.  
*Tellina amnica*. Lin. Gmel. } Don. Vol. 2, t. 64, f. 2.

This species occurs sparingly in the same rivulets with the *Horny Tellen*.

18. *Unio pictorum*. Drap. } *Painter's Muscle*.  
*Mya pictorum*. Lin. Syst. } Don. Vol. 3, t. 89.  
*M. ovalis*. Don.

In the ponds at Wynyard. Mr. W. C. Trevelyan.

19. *Unio margaritifera*. Drap. } *River Pearl Muscle*.  
*Mya margaritifera* Lin. Syst. } Don. Vol. 3, t. 73.

Da Costa mentions that this *Muscle* inhabits the Tees. J. H. has found it in great plenty in the small river Browney, near Bearpark, about 3 miles to the North West of Durham.

Linnæus says, "habitat in totius orbis arctici cataractis."

20. *Anodonta anatina*. Drap. } *Duck Muscle*.  
*Mytilus anatinus*. Lin. Syst. } Don. Vol. 4, t. 113:

Most abundant in all our ditches, ponds, and rivulets; and is the food not only of fishes, but also of water birds, and of crows. This

species varies much in size and colour ; and like the *River Pearl Muscle*, it is often found with the umbones decorticated.

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V. MARINE ANIMALS *which have been observed near Hartlepool, and which have not been noticed in Sharp's History of that place.*

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## FISHES.

1. *Cottus scorpius.* *Sea Scorpion, or Father Lasher.*

Not uncommon among the rocks on the beach at Seaton.

2. *Sparus Raii.* *Ray's Toothed Gilt Head.*

This curious and extremely rare species was communicated to the celebrated Ray, by his friend Mr. Jonston, a gentleman of Yorkshire, who informed him it was found on the sands near the Tees Mouth, September 18th, 1681. This was the first specimen which was discovered in England.

J. H. saw a *Toothed Gilthead*, which had been caught by a fisherman near Seaton in August, 1821, and which is the only one known to have been seen near the Tees since that sent to Ray, 140 years ago. J. H. has been told that this species is occasionally left by the tide on the sands near Whitburn, after a very rough sea, and is also sometimes caught by the fishermen of that place. The flavour of it, when boiled, is said to resemble Salmon.

The figure in Vol. 2, tab. 37, of *Donovan's British Fishes* is accurate, though rather too highly coloured.

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2. *Mollusca.*

DIVISION I. *Nuda ; without Shells.*

1. *Sepia officinalis.* *Officinal Cuttle Fish.*

From this species is taken the Cuttle Bone formerly used in Medicine. It is often cast up on the shore at Seaton.

(*Loligo.* *Lamarck.*)

2. *S. loligo.* *Great Cuttle, or Sea Sleeve.*

These curious animals are much used as baits, by the Hartlepool fishermen, who commonly call them *Tentails*.

3. *S. media*. *Middle Cuttle*, or *Chameleon Sepia*.

Occasionally seen at Hartlepool. The body of this cuttle is nearly transparent, and varies from green to brown.

4. *S. sepiola*. *Small Cuttle*.

Not unfrequently caught in the shrimp nets at Seaton.

(Doris.)

5. *Doris argo*. *Lemon Doris*—*Sea Lemon*.

Common on the rocks at Hartlepool and Seaton.

6. *D. verrucosa*. *Warty Doris*. Common.7. *D. marginata*. *Marginated Doris*.

On rocks, sea weed, and other marine substances. This *Doris* is white, tinged with pink.

## DIVISION 2. Testacea; with Shells.

## SECTION I. UNIVALVE SHELLS.

1. *Murex Bamffius*. *Bamff White Rock Shell*. Donovan's Brit. Shells, vol. 5, t. 169, fig. 1. Found near Seaton. Mr. *James Backhouse*.2. *M. turricula*. *Turret Rock Shell*. Mr. *J. Backhouse*.3. *M. reticulatus*. *Reticulated Rock Shell*. Mr. *Winch*.4. *Trochus cinereus*. *Ashen Top Shell*. Don. Vol. 5, t. 155, f. 2.

On the beach near Seaton. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.

5. *T. Trevelyan*. Leach's MSS. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.6. *Patella ungarica*. *Bonnet Limpet*. Don. Vol. 1, t. 21, f. 1.

Observed by Mr. *James Backhouse*.

7. *P. levis*. *Smooth Limpet*.

Frequent, supposed to be an old shell of the *Blue Rayed Limpet*, (*P. pellucida*.)

## SECTION II. BIVALVE SHELLS.

8. *Ostrea spinosa*. *Spiny Oyster*. Brown's MSS.

Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.

9. *Pecten obsoletus*. *Worn Scallop*. Don Vol. 1, t. 1, Mr. *Winch*.

10. *Arca Noë*. *Noah's Ark Shell*. Don. Vol. 5, t. 158, f. 1, 2. Mr. *James Backhouse*.
11. *A. minuta*. *Minute Ark Shell*. Mr. *J. Backhouse*.
12. *Venus spinifera*. *Spiny Venus Shell*. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
13. *V. casina*. *Casina Venus Shell*. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
14. *V. Scotica*. *Scotch Venus Shell*. Mr. *Winch*.
15. *V. triangularis*. *Triangular Venus Shell*. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
16. *V. exoleta*. *Antiquated Venus Shell*. Don. Vol. 2, t. 42, f. 1.  
Plentiful on the shore near Seaton.
17. *V. triangulas*. Brown's MSS. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
18. *V. senegalensis*. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
19. *Macra truncata*. *Truncated Macra*. Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
20. *M. piperita*. (Dillwyn.) Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
21. *M. tenuis*. *Thin Macra*. Mr. *J. Backhouse*.
22. *Cardium exiguum*. *Pigmy Cockle*. Don. Vol. 1, t. 32, f. 3.
23. *C. ciliare*. *Fringed Cockle*. Don. Vol. 1, t. 32, f. 2.
24. *Tellina Balaustrina*. (Dillwyn.)  
This and the two preceding species were found by Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
25. *T. lactea*. *Milky Tellen*.  
Occasionally seen on the sands at Seaton ; but not common.
26. *T. rotundata*. *Orbicular Tellen*.
27. *T. squamula*. Brown's MSS.
28. *T. pellucida*. *Transparent Tellen*. Brown's MSS.
29. *Solen minutus*. *Minute Razor Shell*.
30. *Mya declivis*. *Sloping Gaper*. Don. Vol. 3, t. 32.
31. *M. prismatica*. *Prismatic Gaper*. (Dillwyn.)  
The six last shells have been discovered near Seaton by Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.
32. *M. Norvegica*. *Norwegian Gaper*. (Dillwyn.) Mr. *J. Backhouse*.
33. *Pholas dactylus*. *Dactyle Pierce Stone*. Don. Vol. 4, t. 118. Mr. *Winch*.

34. *P. parva*. *Little Pierce Stone*. Don. Vol. 2, t. 69.

Common. Can this really be considered a distinct species, or only a young shell of the *Curled Pierce Stone* (*Pholas crispata*)?

## 3. Cirripedes.

(Anatifera. Cuvier.)

1. *Lepas anatifera*. *Duck Barnacle*.

Don. Vol. 1, t. 7. Mr. *Winch*.

(Balanus. Cuvier.)

2. *L. striata*. *Striated Acorn Shell*. Don. Vol. 1, t. 36, f. 1.3. *L. costata*. *Ribbed Acorn Shell*. Don. Vol. 1, t. 30, f. 2.

These two have been observed by Mr. *W. C. Trevelyan*.

## 4. Annelidæ.

(Amphitrite. Cuvier.)

1. *Sabella chrysodon*. (Pennant.)

Not uncommon on the shore near Seaton.

(Nereis )

2. *Nereis rufa*. *Red Nereis*. (Pennant.)

Frequent, and not improperly called the *Sea Centipede*. It is very swift in its motions and is about four inches in length. The *nereidæ* contribute to the appearance of a luminous sea.

(Aphrodita.)

3. *Aphrodita aculeata*. *Acculeated Aphrodita*; or *Sea Mouse*.

This species is admired for the brilliant silky hairs, changing to every colour, which adorn its sides.

It is very common and affords food to Cod Fish.

(Arenicola. Lamarck.)

4. *Lumbricus marinus*. *Sea sand Worm*, or *Lug*.

Burrows deep in the sand, where its dwelling is marked by a rising, terminated by a small hole. It is much used for a bait by the fishermen in May and June.

## 5. Radiaria.

1. *Asterias placenta*. *Flat sea Star*.

Very rare. A specimen was caught near Hartlepool in the summer of 1821.

2. *A. papposa*. *Twelve-rayed sea Star*.

Not unfrequent. Rays vary from twelve to fourteen.

3. *A. pectinata*. *Pectinated sea Star*.

Occasionally found both at Seaton and Hartlepool.

4. *A. glacialis*. *Common sea Star—Star Fish*.

5. *A. oculata*. *Dotted sea Star*.

Of a purple colour, with five dotted rays.

(*Ophiura*. *Lamarck*.)

6. *A. lacertosa*. *Lizard sea Star*.

Plentiful on our shores.

7. *Echinus esculentus*. *Eatable sea Urchin—Sea Hedge Hog*.

Lives in the cavities of the rocks on the Long Scar.

(*Spatangus*.)

8. *E. spatagus*. *Oval sea Urchin, or Sea Egg*.

9. *E. pulvinulus*. *Minute sea Egg*. (*Pennant*.)

This rare species is either ovate, or circular, and is about three tenths of an inch in diameter. J. H. has found a few specimens on the sands at Seaton.

(*Sipunculus*.)

10. *Sipunculus nudus*: *Naked Tube Worm*.

Common in the sea.

11. *S. strombus*. *Parasitical Tube Worm*.

Inhabits the old shells of Mollusca.

(*Actinia*.)

12. *Actinia hemispherica*. *Button Actinia, or Animal Plant*.

Common under rocks at low water mark.

13. *A. anemone*. *Sea Anemone*. Adheres to rocks.

(*Medusa*.)

14. *Medusa capillata*. *sea Lungs—Sea Nettle*.

The Medusæ are commonly called *Sea Jelly*, or *Jelly Fish*, and are abundant on all our shores. They possess a remarkable phosphorescent quality.

15. *M. purpura*. *Purple Jelly Fish*.

Cast up by the tide on the beach.

16. *M. cruciata*. *Cross Jelly Fish*.

The centre of this species is marked with a white cross, one inch in diameter.

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## 6. Polyparia.

These beautiful and curious animal productions, commonly called *Corallines* and *Zoophytes*, are named by the French Authors, *Polypiers*, (Polyparia.) ; for the old appellation of *Zoophytes*, signifying *Animal Plants*, cannot properly be applied to them, as they in no wise partake of the nature of *Vegetables*, being entirely formed by an exudation of animal matter from their respective *Polypi*.

The synonyma of Lamouroux and of Lamarck are added, where they have changed the generic and specific names ; and references to the plates in *Ellis's Corallines* are likewise given.

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## SECTION I. Simplicia.

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### FAMILY 1. Corallinoidea.

#### ORDER 1. Vesicifera.

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1. *Sertularia abietina*. *Sea Fir*. Ellis Coral. tab. 1, fig. b. B.

Very commonly found growing on Shells, Stones, and other substances.

2. *S. polyzonias*. *Great Tooth Coralline*. Ell. Cor. t. 2, fig. a. b. A. B., & t. 38, fig. I. A.

Sometimes grows erect, and sometimes climbing on different Polyparia. The vesicles are large and wrinkled.



3. *Sertularia palecina.* } *Herring Bone Coralline.*  
*Thoa halecina. Lamour.* } Ell. Cor. t. 10.

Adheres to Oyster Shells. When fresh taken from the sea, it is of a bright straw colour.

4. *Sertularia rugosa.* } *Snail Trefoil Coralline.*  
*Clytia rugosa. Lamour.* } Ell. Cor. t. 15, fig. a. A.

Common on the *Broad-leaved* and *narrow-leaved Hornwracks*. J. H. has observed its vesicles generally free from wrinkles.

5. *Sertularia rosacea.* } *Lily or Pomegranate Flower-*  
*Dynamena rosacea. Lamour* } *ing Coralline.* Ell. Cor. t. 4.

A rare species near Hartlepool. Its vesicles are beautiful, and resemble a lily, or the blossom of the pomegranate.

6. *Sertularia operculata.* } *Sea Hair.* Ell. Cor. t. 3,  
*Dynamena operculata. Lam.* } fig. b. B.

Abundant on the stems and roots of the *Palmated Fucus*.

7. *S. filicula. Fern Coralline.* Sol. et Ell. Zooph. t. 6,  
 fig. c. C.

Somewhat resembles the *Sea Fir*, and is frequent about Seaton, Hartlepool, Whitburn, and other places on the coast of Durham.

8. *Sertularia pumila.* } *Sea Oak Coralline.*  
*Dynamena pumila. Lamour.* } Ell. Cor. t. 5, fig. a. A.

Most common, growing on the *Serrated* and *Podded Fuci*.

9. *S. argentea. Squirrel's Tail.* Ell. Cor. t. 2, fig. c. C.  
 Exceedingly abundant.

10. *S. cupressina. Sea Cyprus.* Ell. Cor. t. 3, fig. a. A.

This species has a great affinity to the preceding, but it is more rare.

\* \*

11. *Sertularia thuja.* } *Bottle Brush Coralline.* Ell.  
*Cellaria thuja. Lam.* } Cor. t. 5, fig. b. B.

This curious Polyparium is very frequently found on the coast of Durham.

\* \* \*

12. *Sertularia falcata.* }  
*Aglaophenia falcata. Lam.* } *Sickle Coralline.* Ell. Cor.  
*Plumularia falcata. Lam.* } t. 7, fig. a. A.

One of our most common species.

13. *Sertularia lendigera*  
*Amathia lendigera*. *Lam.*  
*Serialaria lendigera*. *Lam.* } *Nit Coralline*. Ell Cor.  
t. 15, fig. b, B.

Climbs up Fuci, Polyparia, and other substances. The rows of parallel denticles are singular. Its vesicles have not yet been observed.

14. *Sertularia antennina*.  
*Nemertesia antennina*. *Lam.*  
• *Antennularia indivisa*. *Lam.* } *Lobster's horn Coralline*  
or *Sea-beard*, Ell. Cor.  
t. 9, fig. a, A. B.

Most abundant.

15. *Sertularia seticornis*.  
*S. antennina*. Var. B. *Lin.*  
*Nemertesia ramosa*. *Lam.*  
*Antennularia ramosa*. *Lam.* } *Bristle Horn Coralline*,  
Ell. Cor. t. 9, fig. b. C.

This species is more rare than the preceding. It is not uncommon near Seaton and Whitburn.

16. *Sertularia setacea*.  
*S. pinnata*. Var. B. *Lin.*  
*Aglaophenia setacea*. *Lam.*  
*Plumularia setacea*. *Lam.* } *Little Sea Bristle Coral-*  
*line*. Ell. Cor. t. 38, f. 4. D.

Frequently seen, growing on the roots of the *Palmaled Fucus*.

17. *Sertularia spinosa*.  
*Laomedea spinosa*. *Lam.* } *Silk Coralline*. Ell. Cor.  
t. 11, fig. b. B. C. D. d.

Rarely found near Hartlepool.

18. *Sertularia frutescens*.  
*Aglaophenia frutescens*. *Lam.* } *Shrubby Coralline*. Sol. et.  
Ell. Zooph. t. 6, fig. a. B.

Rare. J. H. has once or twice obtained specimens of this Polyparium, with minute pear-shaped vesicles, at Hartlepool.

- \* \* \* \*  
19. *Sertularia dichotoma*.  
*Laomedea dichotoma*. *Lam.*  
*Campanularia dichotoma*. *Lam.* } *Sea Thread Coralline*.  
Ell. Cor. t. 12, fig. a. A.  
c. C. & t. 38, fig. 3. B.

Grows with its thread-like stalks on Fuci.

20. *Sertularia geniculata*.  
*Laomedea geniculata*. *Lam.* } *Knotted Thread Coralline*.  
Ell. Cor. t. 12, fig. b. B.

Creeps on Hornwracks and on the podded and serrated Fuci. Its vesicles are singular, and resemble in shape a cinerary vase.

21. *Sertularia verticillata*. } *Horse-tail Coralline*.  
*Clytia verticillata*. Lam. } Ell. Cor. t. 13, fig.  
*Campanularia verticillata*. Lam. } a. A.

Not very frequent.

22. *Sertularia volubilis*. } *Climbing Bell Coralline*.  
*Clytia volubilis*. Lam. } Ell. Cor. t. 14, fig. a. A.  
*Campanularia volubilis*. Lam. }

This minute species twists round the different *Sertularias*, and in particular the *Sickle Coralline*, (*S. falcata*.)

23. *Sertularia repens*. } *Creeping Coralline*.  
*S. syringa*. Lin. } Ell. Cor. t. 14, fig. b. B.  
*Clytia syringa*. Lam. }  
*Campanularia syringa*. Lam. }

Common, and generally found with the former.

24. *Sertularia muricata*.. } *Sea hedge hog coralline*.  
*Laomedea muricata*. Lam. } Sol. et Ell. Zooph. t. 7,  
fig. 3, 4.

This very rare *Polyparium* was first discovered by Dr. Skene on the coast of Scotland. J. H. has only found two specimens on the beach at Seaton. Its curiously echinated vesicles arise from short peduncles.

25. *Sertularia uva*. \* \* \* \* \* } *Grape coralline*, Ell. Cor.  
*Clytia uva*. Lamour. } t. 15, fig. c. C. D.  
Rare. Creeps on Flustroe and Fuci.

## ORDER 2. Tubifera.

26. *Tubularia ramosa*. } *Ramified tubular coralline*.  
*T. ramosa*. } Lamour. } Ell. Cor. t. 16, fig. a, &  
*T. trichoïdes* } t. 17, fig. a. A.

Very common on Stones, Muscle, and Oyster shells.

27. *Tubularia larynx*. } *Windpipe coralline*.  
*T. muscoïdes*. Lin. & Lamour. } Ell. Cor. t. 16, fig. b.

This species consists of many aggregated worm-like tubes, wrinkled at unequal distances. The polype is of a beautiful scarlet colour.

## ORDER 3. Cellifera.

28. *Cellularia anguina*.  
*Aetea anguina*. Lam.  
*Anguinaria spatulata*.  
 Occasionally found on Corallines and Fuci.

*Snake coralline:*  
 Ell. Cor. t. 22, fig.  
 c. C. D.

29. *Cellularia cornuta*.  
*Eucratea cornuta*. Lam.  
 Common. Adheres to Fuci, Flustræ, and Polyparia, by small rootlike jointed tubes.

\* \*

30. *Cellularia eburnea*.  
*Crisia eburnea*. Lam.  
 Much resembles the preceding; and also in the form of its roundish brittle Ovaries, covered with little white dots.

*Tufted ivory coralline.*  
 Ell. Cor. t. 21, fig. a, A.

31. *Cellularia loriculata*.  
*Crisia loriculata*. Lam.  
 A very common species.

*Coat of mail coralline.*  
 Ell. Cor. t. 21, fig. d. D.

32. *Cellularia ciliata*.  
*Crisia ciliata*. Lam.  
 Rare. Sometimes observed on the same polyparia with the following.

*Ciliated coralline.*  
 Ell. Cor. t. 20. fig. d. D.

33. *Cellularia reptans*.  
*Crisia reptans*. Lam.

*Creeping coralline.*  
 Ell. Cor. t. 20. fig. b. B.

Very frequent. It adheres to marine substances by means of hooked tubuli.

34. *Cellularia avicularia*.  
*Crisia avicularia*. Lam.  
 Not very uncommon.

*Bird's-head coralline.*  
 Ell. Cor. t. 20. fig. a. A.

35. *Cellularia plumosa*.  
*Sertularia fastigiata*. Lin.  
*Crisia plumosa*. Lam.

*Soft-feathered coralline*  
 Ell. Cor. t. 18.

This beautiful species is extremely abundant, and varies much according to its age. Fig. a. 2, t. 18. of Ell. Cor. represents the first appearance of it. Its dead polypes are of a purple colour.

36. *Flustra truncata*. <sup>\*</sup>*Narrow-leaved Hornwrack*. Ell. Cor. t. 28, fig. a. A. B.

Most frequent, and when exposed to the sun it becomes quite white. The *Flustra* when magnified resemble honeycomb in the arrangement of their cells.

37. *F. foliacea*. *Broad-leaved Hornwrack*. Ell. Co. t. 28, fig. a. A. B. C, E.

This species is the largest, and most common of all those which are found in Britain. When fresh, it smells very fishy.

38. *F. pilosa*. *Hairy Sea Matt*. Ell. Cor. t. 31, fig. a. A. b.

Occurs sometimes foliaceous, variously branched, and sometimes incrusting *Fuci* and *Polyparia*. *Gmelin* says, that when wet and rubbed with the hand, it sparkles beautifully during the whole of the night.

39. *F. carbacea*. <sup>\* \*</sup>*Lawn Sea Matt*. Sol. et Ell. Zooph. t. 3, fig. 6. 7.

This polyparium was first found on the shores of Scotland. J. H. has observed it not unfrequently at Seaton, Hartlepool, Whitburn, and other places on the coast of Durham. The luciniae, generally linear and obtuse, sometimes become linear-wedge shaped; when quite dry, they roll up.

40. *Flustra capitata*.  
*Sertularia avicularia*. Var. B. Lin. } *Bird's head Sea*  
*Crisia flustroides*. Lam. } *Matt*. Ell. Cor.  
*Flustra angustiloba*. Lam. } t. 38, fig. 7, G.  
N.

Ellis considers this the same as *Cellularia avicularia*. On examination it will be found to differ in its branches not being articulated, in the number of the rows of the cells, in the form and size of the ovaries, and in some other respects.

41. *F. membranacea*.  
*F. telacea*? Lam. } *Chagrin Sea Matt*,

Very frequent; resembling a piece of cloth, it incrusts stones, shells, and the leaves of *Fuci*, particularly of *F. digitatus*.

42. *F. dentata*. *Toothed Sea Matt*. Ell. Cor. t. 29, fig. D. D. 1.

Extremely common.

“ On the Nature of the Marine Production, commonly called *Flustra arenosa*,” see the Linnean Transactions, Vol. 14, p. 318, tab. 9, where J. H. supposes it rather to be the matrix of the *Livid Nerite*, (*Nerita glaucina*, of the English authors). It is found abundant on the beach at Seaton during a part of the year.

FAMILY 2. Coralloidea.

ORDER 4. Porifera.

43. *Cellepora pumicosa*. } *Pumice cellepore coral*.  
*Flustra bullata* } Sol. et Ell. } Ell. Cor. t. 30, fig. d. D.  
*Millepora pumicosa*. } & t. 27, fig. f. F.

Most frequent. It incrusts Fuci and Polyparia, particularly *Sertularia falcata*.

The figures f. F. in Tab. 27, Ellis Coral. represent this species with the points of the cells, or pores, worn off; and probably the *Var. B. subinermis* of Lamouroux is the same.

\*

44. *Millepora tubulosa*. } *Tubular millepore coral*.  
*Tubipora serpens* ? Lin. } Ell. Cor. t. 27, fig. e. E.  
*Tubulipora transversa*. Lam.

This very small Polyparium is common. When fresh taken from the sea it is of a purple colour. On being magnified, the pores appear dotted with minute white specks.

\* \*

45. *Millepora foliacea*. } *Foliaceous millepore*. Ell.  
*M. fascialis*. Lin. } Cor. t. 30, fig. a, A. B. C.  
*Eschara foliacea*. Lam.

Incrusts shells, stones, and the roots of large Fuci, and forms masses from three to twelve inches in length. The Polypi are reddish or scarlet.

\* \* \*

46. *Millepore polymorpha*. } *British officinal coral*.  
*M. informis*. Lam. } Ell. Cor. t. 27, fig. c.

This species is sometimes cast up on the sands near Seaton. It varies greatly in form and colour. Formerly used in medicine. It is so abundant in Cornwall that it is collected for manuring land.

## ORDER 5. Stellifera.

47. *Madrepora verrucaria*. } *Wart-like Madrepore*  
*Millepora verrucaria*. Sol. et Ell. } *Coral*.

Occasionally found adhering to Fuci and Flustra.

## SECTION II. Composita.

## ORDER 6. Corticifera.

\* \*

48. *Corallina officinalis*. *Coralline of the Shops*. Ell.  
 Cor. t. 24, fig. a. A. B.

Very common on rocks and shells. This species was formerly used in medicine as an absorbent.

\* \*

49. *Corallina corniculata*. } *White slender-jointed coralline*,  
*Jania corniculata*. Lam. } Ell. Cor. t. 24, fig. d. D.

Rare. Occasionally found in small tufts on Fuci.

50. *Corallina rubens*. } *Reddish hair-like coralline*.  
*Jania rubens*. Lam. } Ell. Cor. t. 24, fig. e. E.

Not common. This is a beautiful Coralline and varies in colour.

## FAMILY 3. Creatoidea.

## ORDER 7. Osculifera.

51. *Alcyonium digitatum*. } *Dead Man's Hand or Dead*  
*A. lobatum* Lam. } *Man's Toes*. Ell. Cor. t.  
*Lobularia digitata*. Lam. } 32, fig. a. A.

Frequent on shells and stones. The lobes of this Polyparium vary from two to five in number. Its colour is generally white or a deep yellow. Smells cadaverous.

## ORDER 8. Gelatinifera.

\*

52. *Spongia urens*. } *Stinging Sponge*.  
*S. tomentosa*. Lin. } Ell. Cor. t. 16,  
*Alcyonium papillosum*. Var. 2. Lam. } fig. d. D.

This sponge is very abundant, and grows on Fuci. It is of an irregular shape, whitish, and when broken resembles a crumb of bread.

\* \*

53. *Spongia oculata*. *Branched English Sponge*. Ell.  
Cor. t. 32, fig. f. F.

Common. Grows from five to ten inches high, and is of a pale yellow colour.

54. *Spongilla fluviatilis*.

*Spongia fluviatilis*. Lin.

*Ephydatia fluviatilis*. Lam.

*Spongilla pulvinata*? Lam.

} *River Sponge*.

In the rivulet called Billingham Beck not uncommon. It is green, fragile, of an irregular form, and has a very fishy smell.

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For descriptions and figures of the Marine animals mentioned in the six preceding lists, the reader may consult the following works. *Pennant's British Zoology*—*Donovan's British Shells*—*Linnaei Systema Naturæ*, edit. 12.—*Cuvier*, Règne Animal—*Ellis's Corallines*—*Solander and Ellis's Zoophytes*—*Lamouroux*, Polypiers Coralligènes Flexibles—*Lamarck*, Animaux sans Vetèbres.

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## VI. *A Catalogue of the more rare PLANTS found in the neighbourhood of Stockton.*

In the following Catalogue references may be made to *Smith's Flora Britannica* and *English Flora*, and to *Winch's Geographical Distribution of the Plants of Durham*, &c.\* edit. 1819; but for coloured figures of all the Plants see *Smith and Sowerby's English Botany*.

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\* Since this Catalogue was written Mr. Winch has published a second and corrected edition of his Essay.



The Plants are arranged in the natural orders adopted by *Hooker* in his *Flora Scotica*.

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## Class I. Dicotyledones.

### ORDER 1. Ranunculaceæ.

1. *Caltha palustris*. *Marsh Marigold*.

Common in our marshy ground.

2. *Helleborus foetidus*. *Stinking Hellebore—Bear's Foot*.

In the hedge of an old orchard at Howden, near Norton Turnpike Gate.

3. *Trollius Europæus*. *Globe Flower*.

Frequent in several bogs in the vale between Norton and Billingham. The youth of Westmorland and Scotland gather this plant in June, to adorn their cottages, and bedeck themselves with its golden flowers.

4. *Ranunculus hederaceus*. *Ivy Crowfoot*.

Not very common ; near ditches.

5. *Adonis autumnalis*. *Pheasant's Eye*.

Extremely rare. J. H. has only once discovered this pretty plant near Norton. 'It was in full bloom in a potatoe field.

6. *Anemone nemorosa*. *Wood Anemone, or Wind Flower*.

In Grindon, or Thorpe, wood. The flowers are sometimes purple.

7. *Aquilegia vulgaris*. *Common Columbine*.

In June, 1820, J. H. found two plants in blossom, in a hedge of the Portrack lane about half of the way to Norton. "Truly a native of our woods." (*Mr. Winch.*) J. H. also discovered it in 1823 amongst whin bushes in Heselden Dene.

8. *Delphinium consolida*. *Field Larkspur*.

This plant is occasionally found in corn fields about Norton.

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### ORDER 2. Nymphæaceæ.

9. *Nuphar lutea*. *Yellow Water Lily*.

Frequent in our ponds and rivulets. The flowers smell like brandy. Berry large, flagon-shaped.

ORDER 3. *Papaveraceæ*.10. *Papaver argemone*. *Rough headed Poppy*.

Amongst rubbish and corn. This plant and the following were introduced with corn, and have now become naturalized." (*Winch.*)

11. *P. rhœas*, var. *flore albo*. *Corn Poppy*.

J. H. once found this beautiful variety in a field at Norton with delicate snow-white petals.

12. *P. somniferum*. *White Poppy*.

Sometimes seen on heaps of rubbish. Formerly introduced with ballast from the Levant." (*Winch.*)

13. *Glaucium luteum*. *Yellow Horned Poppy*.

This rare species has been observed at Seaton by Mr. *James Backhouse*. "Brought from Scotland."—*Winch.*

14. *Chelidonium majus*. *Celandine*.

Common in hedges in Norton. "Seldom found far from some habitation."—*Winch.*

ORDER 4. *Fumariææ*.15. *Fumaria capreolata*. *Ramping Fumitory*.

Rare. On waste ground under a wall at Wolviston.

ORDER 5. *Cruciferaæ*.DIVISION I. *SILICULOSÆ*.16. *Cochlearia officinalis*. *Common Scurvy Grass*.

Very abundant by the Tees.—*Vide Infra*, Nos. 81, 160.

17. *Lepidium latifolium*. *Broad-leaved Pepperwort*.

At Seaton, and in the old quarries at Hartlepool.

18. *L. ruderales*. *Narrow-leaved Pepperwort*.

Near Hartlepool. Mr. *E. Robson*.

19. *Coronopus didyma*. *Lesser Wart-cress*.

Near Hartlepool. Mr. *E. Robson*.

20. *Cakile maritima*. *Sea Rocket*.

Very common in sandy places by the Tees Mouth.

*DIVISION II. SILIQUOSÆ.*

21. *Nasturtium sylvestre.* *Creeping Water Rocket.*  
Not unfrequent on the banks of ditches.
22. *Turritis hirsuta.* *Hairy Tower Mustard.*  
In Castle Eden Dene. Mr. *Winch.*

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ORDER 6. *Violaceæ.*

23. *Viola odorata.* *Sweet Violet.*  
In hedges at Norton, and abundantly at Dalton Percy.
24. ——— Var. B. flore albo. *White Sweet Violet.*  
In a hedge of the Mires at Norton.

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ORDER 7. *Cistææ.*

25. *Cistus helianthemum.* *Dwarf cistus—Sunflower cistus.*  
Plentiful on the moor to the North of Hartlepool, and in Close Wood, near Embleton. The flowers are yellow, white, or rose coloured, and the whole plant varies much in hairiness.

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ORDER 8. *Sempervivæ.*

26. *Sempervivum tectorum.* *Common Houseleek.*  
On the roofs of cottages. In great abundance on an old thatched shed near Seaton Snook.
27. *Sedum acre.* *Biting Stone Crop—Wall Pepper.*  
On the links at Seaton and Hartlepool.

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ORDER 9. *Caryophyllææ.*

28. *Arenaria pipoïdes.* *Sea Chick Weed or Sandwort:*
29. *A. rubra.* *Purple Sandwort.*
30. *A. marina.* *Sea Spurry Sandwort.*  
These three species are common in sandy places by the Tees.
31. *Cerastium tetrandrum.* *Four-cleft Mouse-ear Chickweed.*  
On walls about Hartlepool.—Mr. *Winch.*  
This plant has here reached its Southern limit in this part of the kingdom.

32. *C. semidecandrum*. *Little Mouse-ear Chickweed*.

On the moor near the Tees Mouth.

33. *Spergula modosa*. *Knotted Spurry*.

In sandy ground not unfrequent.

34. *Sagina maritima*. *Sea Pearlwort*.

"On Seaton moor and Hartlepool pier, August, 1810, where it has reached its southern limit in this part of the kingdom,"—*Winch*. This plant was first discovered in Scotland.

#### ORDER 10. Lineæ.

35. *Linum usitatissimum*. *Common Flax*.

Occasionally found in corn fields at Norton.

36. *L. catharticum*. *Purging Flax*,

Very common in dry pastures.

#### ORDER 11. Oxalideæ.

37. *Oxalis acetosella*. *Wood Sorrel*.

Grows in Thorp Wood, and in abundance in a hedge by the road side between Stockton and Redmarshall.

#### ORDER 12. Geraniaceæ.

38. *Geranium pratense*. *Crowfoot-leaved or Meadow Geranium*,

Frequent in our low moist meadows and pastures.

39. *G. Sanguineum*. *Bloody Crane's Bill*.

This beautiful Geranium is plentiful on the sand links near Seaton, where it flowers from July to October.

40. *G. pusillum*. *Small-flowered Crane's Bill*.

Not uncommon in hedges at Norton.

41. *Erodium cicutarium*. *Hemlock Stock's Bill*.

On waste ground.

42. ————— Var. 3. *Hoary-leaved Stock's Bill*.

This variety is common near the sea. Its leaves are covered with white hairs.

## ORDER 13. Malvaceæ.

- 43.
- Malva moschata.*
- Musk Mallow.*

On hedges in the Darlington lane near Norton.

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## ORDER 14. Aceraceæ.

- 44.
- Acer campestre.*
- Common Maple.*

On hedges about Norton and Stockton.

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## ORDER 15. Hypericinæ.

- 45.
- Hypericum androsæmum.*
- Tutsan.*

This rare shrub occurs in a hedge and ditch of the plantation at Winkham Lea, near Seaton; *et non alibi*. Flowers in August and September.

- 46.
- H. pulchrum.*
- Upright St. John's Wort.*

Common in hedges near Norton. The beautiful yellow flowers are tinged externally with red.

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## ORDER 16. Celastrinæ.

- 47.
- Ilex æquifolium.*
- Common Holly.*

Branches of this tree are used for ornamenting churches at Christmas in most counties, but not in Durham. This custom is said to have been deduced from Druidical superstition. As the Holly is an Evergreen, it may not improperly typify the eternal existence of our Saviour, whose nativity it annually celebrates.

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## ORDER 17. Leguminosæ.

- 48.
- Trifolium fragiferum.*
- Strawberry-headed Trefoil.*

In moist pastures near the Tees.

- 49.
- T. arvense.*
- Hare's-foot Trefoil.*

Not very frequent in dry corn fields near Norton.

50. ————— Var B.
- Dwarf Hare's Foot Trefoil.*

Stems, one to three inches long; heads, nearly round. On the sea bank by the Tees, and on Seaton moor near the Snook.

51. *Astragalus hypoglottis*. *Purple Mountain Milk Vetch*.  
Plentiful among the sand at the Tees mouth. "A rare plant, and a native of Switzerland."—*Wink*.
52. *Ervum tetraspermum*. *Smooth Tare*.  
In corn fields near Billingham, Norton, and Wynyard.
53. *Anthyllis vulneraria*. *Kidney Vetch*, or *Ladies' Finger*.  
Not unfrequent in sandy and gravelly pastures.
54. *Ononis arvensis*. *Restharrow*.  
In barren pastures and road sides.
55. ——— Var. *B. repens*. *Creeping Hairy Restharrow*.  
Whole plant clammy, and smells strong.  
On the Links at Hartlepool and Seaton. The *Restharrow* is—"a very variable plant, erect or procumbent, more or less spiny."—*Hooker*.
56. *Genista tinctoria*. *Dyer's Green Weed*.  
Common, not only in dry fields, but also in boggy ground.

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## ORDER 18. Rosaceæ.

✱

57. *Rosa spinosissima*. *Burnet Rose*—*Scotch Rose*.  
In many hedges about Norton, and in abundance on the moor to the north of Hartlepool. The fruit when ripe becomes black. A variety with reddish flowers has been found in the lane between Carlton and Norton.
58. *R. mollis*. *Soft-leaved Round-fruited Rose*.  
This shrub grows in a lane leading from Blakestone Mill to Grindon. Smith now calls this species *R. villosa*; but it is not the *R. villosa* of Eng. Bot. vol. 9, t. 583, that being *R. Gracilis*.
59. *R. tomentosa*. *Downy-leaved Dog Rose*.  
Not unfrequent in several thick hedges in some lanes to the north of Norton, in the parish of Billingham.
60. *R. sarmentacea*. *Trailing Smooth-leaved Rose*.  
In hedges common.
61. *R. canina*. *Common Dog Rose*.  
In every hedge and wood.

62. *R. arvensis*. *White Trailing Dog Rose*. Passim.

\* \*

63. *Potentilla fragariastrum*. *Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil*.

In dry hedges and pastures.

64. *Fragaria vesca*. *Wood Strawberry*. Common.

65. *Rubus Idæus*. *Common Raspberry*.

In Thorp wood. Vide infra, No. 185.

66. *R. cæsius*. *Blue Bramble—Dew Berry*.

In woods, lanes, and the borders of fields.

67. *Agrimonia eupatoria*. *Common Agrimony*.

68. *Geum rivale*. *Water avens*.

Plentiful in a wet meadow adjoining to the Osier Holt near Norton Mill. "A rare species and a native of Switzerland. In woods 200 to 2000 feet."—*Winch*. The meadow in the vale between Norton Mill and Billingham is situated about ten feet above the surface of the Tees at low water.

69. ————— Var B. flore pleno. *Childing Avens*.

Not very unfrequent in hedges near Norton.

70. *Sanguisorba officinalis*.<sup>\* \* \*</sup> *Great Burnet—Bloodwort*.

In moist meadows and pastures.

71. *Poterium sanguisorba*. *Common Burnet*.

Sandy hedge banks.

72. *Alchemilla vulgaris*. *Common Ladies' Mantle*.

Not uncommon in dry pastures and meadows.

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#### ORDER 19. Salicariæ.

73. *Lythrum salicaria*. *Purple Loosestrife*.

Frequent on the banks of our rivulets, and in dry situations it becomes dwarf. This plant, with its numerous spikes of purple flowers, makes an elegant appearance in July and August.

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#### ORDER 20. Onagrariæ.

74. *Epilobium hirsutum*. *Great Hairy Willow Herb*.

Commonly called *Codlings and Cream*. In ditches and on the edges of rivulets.

75. *E. parviflorum*. *Small flowered Hoary Willowherb*.

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ORDER 21. Haloragææ

76. *Myriophyllum spicatum*. *Spiked Water Mill-foil*.

In ponds and ditches.

77. *Hippuris vulgaris*. *Common Mare's Tail*.

Plentiful in all the rivulets near Stockton, Norton, *et alibi*, in this part of the county. J. H. has sometimes observed a variety with the leaves disposed in spiral whorls.

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ORDER 22. Grossulariææ.

78. *Ribes grossularia*. *Rough Gooseberry*.

Very common in hedges. "Not originally a native."—*Winch*.

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ORDER 23. Saxifragææ.

79. *Adoxa moschatellina*. *Tuberous Moschatell*.

This plant, though not frequent, has been found in Thorp wood. The flowers smell of musk.

80. *Parnassia palustris*. *Grass of Parnassus*.

This elegant plant grows copiously in our boggy ground, and flowers in the Autumn. Its five nectaries are worthy of examination. "Each is an obcordate scale, with white hairs along the margin, which are terminated by a yellow, pellucid, globular gland."—*Hooker*. Its natural order is not well known; *Smith* observes that it is "surely most allied to Saxifragæ;" and on this account J. H. has placed it in this order.

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ORDER 24. Umbelliferææ.

81. *Apium graveolens*. *Wild Celery*.

Very plentiful in ditches by the Tees. The *Common Scurvy Grass*, *Carrot*, and this species are enumerated by *Winch*, "among the Oleraceus Plants found in a natural state."

82. *Ænanthe pimpinelloides*. *Parsley Water-dropwort*.

Observed by the Tees at Stockton by Mr. *Fox*.



83. *Æ. crocata*. *Hemlock Water Dropwort*.

This very poisonous plant grows by the Tees between Stockton and Portrack, where it was first noticed by the late *Edward Robson*. The root is said to be the most virulent of all the vegetable poisons that Great Britain produces, except perhaps *cicuta virosa*, the *Water Combane*.

84. *Caucalis daucoides*, *Small Burparsley*.

Common in some clayey corn fields about half a mile to the north of Norton.

85. *Torilis nodosa*. *Knotted Hedge Parsley*.

On the dry banks of the rivulets in the Holmes between Billingham Mill and Portrack.

86. *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. *Common Hare's Ear—Thorow-wax*.

J. H. has found this curious plant for the last five or six summers in one or two clayey corn fields near Norton. It has here reached its northern limit in this part of the kingdom.

87. *B. tenuissimum*. *Slender Hare's Ear*.

On Seaton Moor. Mr. *J. Backhouse*. Near the mouth of the Tees, where "it has reached its Northern limit in this part of England." *Winch*. Also by the Tees near Stockton. Mr. *E. Robson*.

88. *Eryngium maritimum*. *Sea Eryngo—Sea Holly*.

J. H. remembers this plant growing in abundance on the Links near Seaton; and at the Snook; but it has now become rare. The roots make a good conserve.

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 ORDER 25. *Caprifoliaceæ*.
89. *Cornus sanguinea*. *Wild Cornel Tree* or *Dog Wood*.

Common in hedges.

90. *Viburnum opulus*. *Guelder Rose*.

In moist hedges and plantations.

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 ORDER 26. *Rubiaceæ*.
91. *Galium boreale*. *Cross-leaved Bed Straw*.

On the banks of the Tees between Hurworth and Croft Bridge.

92. *Asperula odorata*. *Sweet Woodruff*.

In Thorp wood ; but rare.

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ORDER 27. Valerianæ.

93. *Valeriana dioica*. *Small Marsh Valerian*.

94. *V. officinalis*. *Great Wild Valerian*.

These two species are common in our marshy fields.

95. *Fedia olitoria*. *Corn Sallad—Lamb's Lettuce*.

In corn fields abundant.

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ORDER 28. Dipsacæ.

96. *Dipsacus sylvestris*. *Wild Teasel*.

Frequent by the sides of ditches and moist hedges.

97. *Scabiosa columbaria*. *Small Scabious*.

In the Dene near Red Gap, and Embleton.

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ORDER 29. Compositæ.

*DIVISION I. CORYMBIFERÆ.*

98. *Anthenus tinctoria*. *Ox-eye Chamomile*.

Ray says, (Synop. p. 183) that he "found this plant on a bank ; near the River Tees, not far from *Sogburn* (*Sockburn*) in the Bishoprick of *Duresm*," (*Durham*.) It has never been discovered in that habitat since the time of *Ray*, although often sought for.

99. *Inula helenium*. *Elecampane*.

In many places by the river Tees. *S. Robson*.

In Castle Eden Dene on the North side about a mile from the sea.—*Mr. Winch*.

100. *Aster tripolium*. *Sea Star-wort*.

Plentiful on the sea bank near the Tees. *a*

101. *Senecis viscosus*. *Clammy Grounel*.

Grows in great plenty amongst the sand near the first windmill in going from Seaton to Hartlepool. "Introduced with ballast from the South of England."—*Winch*.

102. *Erigeron acre*. *Blue Flea-bane*.

Frequent in some barren hilly pastures at Owton near Greatham.

103. *Artemesia maritima*. *Sea Wormwood*.  
Common near the Tees.
104. *Gnaphalium rectum*. *Upright Cudweed*.  
In barren pastures not uncommon.
105. *Tanacetum vulgare*. *Common Tansy*.
106. *Eupatorium cannabinum*. *Hemp Agrimony*.
107. *Bidens tripartita*. *Trifid Bur Marigold*.
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### *DIVISION II. CINAROCEPHALÆ.*

108. *Centaurea cyanus*. *Blue Bottle*.  
In corn fields. A variety with a white flower sometimes occurs.
109. *Cnicus lanceolatus*. *Spear Thistle*.
110. *C. palustris*. *Marsh Thistle*.  
Occasionally the flowers are white.
111. *C. heterophyllus*. *Melancholy Thistle*.  
In Castle Eden Dene.—Mr. Winch.
112. *Carduus marianus*. *Milk Thistle*.  
Very rarely seen. Amongst rubbish.
113. *Serratula tinctoria*. *Common Saw-wort*.  
In moist pastures near Norton.
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### *DIVISION III. CICHORACEÆ.*

114. *Cichorium intybus*. *Wild Succory*.  
This plant, so common in chalk countries, is occasionally, but rarely, met with in barren pastures near Wynyard. The large pale blue flowers sometimes vary to white.
115. *Leontodon palustre*. *Marsh Dandelion*.  
Found on Seaton Moor by Mr. J. Backhouse.
116. *Lactuca virosa*. *Strong-scented Lettuce*.  
In many hedges about Stockton, Norton, and Billingham.
117. *Picris echioides*. *Bristly Ox Tongue*.  
Between Stockton and Norton—Mr. E. Robson. Plentiful in hedges near Seaton, and in lanes to the South East of Billingham. This plant has never been found in Scotland.

118. *P. hieracioides*. *Hawk-weed Ox-tongue*.

On road sides and the edges of fields near Norton.

ORDER 30. *Ericææ*.119. *Erica tetralix*. *Cross-leaved Heath*.120. *E. cinerea*. *Fine-leaved Heath*.121. *Calluna vulgaris*. *Common Ling or Heather*.

These three species are frequent on the barren moory hills about Elwick and Embleton. "They flourish from 100 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea, but never on a calcareous soil."—*Winch*.

ORDER 31. *Oleineæ*122. *Ligustrum vulgare*. *Privet*.

In hedges on a gravelly soil. About Norton, Grindon, and Greatham. This shrub is "certainly indigenous."—*Winch*.

ORDER 32. *Gentianeæ*.123. *Gentiana amarella*. *Autumnal Gentian*.

Abundant on the moor to the North of Hartlepool, and on the banks near the Tees Mouth. "This species and the *Bird's Eye Primrose*, if the soil be calcareous, may be traced from the coast to the height of 2000 feet and upwards."—*Winch*.

124. *Erythræa centaurium*. *Common Centaury*.

A frequent annual in dry pastures.

125. *Menyanthes trifoliata*. *Buck Bean—Marsh Trefoil*.

In bogs and moist places. Its elegant flesh-coloured flowers bloom in June and July.

ORDER 33. *Convolvulaceæ*.126. *Convolvulus arvensis*. *Small Bindweed*.127. *C. sepium*. *Great Bindweed—White Convolvulus*.128. *Cuscuta epithymum*. *Lesser Dodder*.

*Winch* says (Geogr. Dist. p. 38) that "the *Dodders* do not reach this latitude." In September, 1822, J. H. found this species growing in great plenty in two clover fields about half a mile to the West of the village of Stranton.

## ORDER 34. Boragineæ.

129. *Borago officinalis*. *Common Borage*.

On dunghills near Norton; rare. Abundant on the Links at the second windmill near Hartlepool, in 1823. "*Ego Borago gaudia semper ago*"—a noted adage, and very applicable to a cool tankard. "This species has become naturalized, having been introduced with ballast from the Levant."—*Winch*.

130. *Echium vulgare*. *Blue Viper's Bugloss*.

Not uncommon in the barren hilly pastures to the North of Norton. Its beautiful purple, and blue, flowers, bloom from June to September.

131. *Lycopsis arvensis*. *Small Bugloss*.

On waste ground at Norton and Seaton.

132. *Lithospermum officinale*. *Common Gromwell*.

By the Tees in many places.—*E. Robson*. In Castle Eden Dene. *Mr. Winch*.

133. *L. arvense*. *Corn Gromwell*.134. *Myosotis palustris*. *Great Water Scorpion-grass*.

Commonly called *Forget me not*. The elegantly enamelled flowers are often presented to friends that they

"May bear those tokens home  
Of love and amity."

## ORDER 35. Solaneæ.

135. *Solanum dulcamara*. *Woody Nightshade, Bittersweet*.

In moist hedges and woods.

136. *Hyoscyamus niger*. *Henbane*.

On rubbish. A domestic plant, and "common about all our villages, especially near the sea-coast."—*Winch*. E. g. at Seaton

137. *Verbascum Thapsus*. *Great Mullein*.

Very rare. On waste land.

138. *Datura stramonium*. *Thorn-apple*.

Sometimes found on dung hills, and amongst the outcasts of gardens. J. H. has once or twice seen it growing in turnip fields. The *Thorn apple*, "originally from Abyssinia, has now become naturalized."—*Winch*.

## ORDER 36. Scrophularinæ.

- 139.
- Veronica scutellato. Narrow-leaved Marsh Speedwell.*

Not unfrequent in swampy ground.

- 140.
- Scrophularia aquatica. Water Figwort.*

On the banks of ditches.

- 141.
- Pedicularis palustris. Marsh Lousewort.*

In bogs and moist meadows.

- 142.
- Bartsia odontites. Red Bartsia.*

Dry pastures and road sides.

## ORDER 37. Labiatae.

- 143.
- Marrubium vulgare. White Horehound.*

In the road which leads from Stranton Grange to Brearton in the summer of 1818.

- 144.
- Ballota nigra, var. alba. Stinking Horehound.*

This variety, with white flowers, was found near Hartlepool, by the *Rev. J. T. Fenwick.*

- 145.
- Galeopsis ladanum. Red Hemp Nettle.*

Common in dry clayey corn fields.

- 146.
- Lamium amplexicaule. Henbit Archangel.*

On waste ground at Norton.

- 147.
- Mentha hirsuta. Hairy Mint.*

On the banks of rivulets.

- 148.
- M. arvensis. Corn Mint.*

## ORDER 38. Verbenaceæ.

- 149.
- Verbena officinalis. Common Vervain.*

By road sides at Norton.

## ORDER 39. Lentibulariæ.

- 150.
- Pinguicula vulgaris. Butterwort or Yorkshire Sanicle.*

Frequent in the bogs near Norton. Old *Gerarde* asserts that "the husbandmen's wives of Yorkshire do use to anoint the dugs of their kine with the fat and oilous juyce of the herbe *Butternort*, when they are bitten with any venomous worme, or chapped, rifted, and hurt by any other means."

151. *Utricularia vulgaris*. *Greater Bladderwort*.  
In the ponds at Hardwicke near Sedgefield.

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ORDER 40. Primulaceæ

152. *Primula vulgaris*. *Common Primrose*.  
In the hedges about Fulthorp, Wynyard, and in Thorp wood.
153. *P. elatior*. *Oxlip Primrose*.  
Sparingly in hedges and pastures.
154. ——— Var. flore rubro. *Red-flowered Oxlip*.  
Fields at Castle Eden. Mr. Winch.
155. *P. farinosa*. *Bird's Eye Primrose*.  
This elegant plant is plentiful in boggy ground near Norton, Close Wood, Stranton, &c. Flowers from June to Sept.—Vide Supra, No. 123.
156. *Hottonia palustris*. *Featherfoil or Water Violet*.  
In all our rivulets.
157. *Anagallis tenella*. *Bog Pimpernel*.  
Bogs at the Link House near Hartlepool. Mr. J. Backhouse.
158. *Samolus valerandi*. *Water Pimpernel*. *Brookweed*.  
In marshy ground near Norton and Embleton.
159. *Glaux maritima*. *Sea Milkwork*,  
Abundant by the Tees from Seaton Snook to Portrack.

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ORDER 41. Plumbagineæ.

160. *Statice armeria*. *Thrift—Sea Gilliflower*.  
By the Tees mouth. "This species, the *Sea Plantain*, and the *Common Scurvy Grass*, do not occur in the intermediate country between the coast and the mountains; but are to be met with on Teesdale and Weardale Moors, at a height of 2000 or 2500 feet above the level of the sea."—Winch.
161. *S. limonium*. *Sea Lavender*.  
Common in the salt marshes by the Tees.

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ORDER 42. Plantagineæ.

162. *Plantago maritima*. *Sea Plantain*.  
Extremely abundant by the Tees near Portrack.

163. *P. coronopus*. *Buck's Horn Plantain*.

On the sea bank near the river.

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ORDER 43. *Chenopodeæ*.

164. *Chenopodium maritimum*. *Sea Goosefoot*.

By the Tees.

165. *Atriplex portulacoides*. *Shrubby Orache*.

166. *A. laciniata*. *Frosted Sea Orache*.

167. *A. littoralis*. *Grass-leaved Sea Orache*.

These three plants grow on the sea banks near the Tees. The first is rather rare.

168. *Salicornia herbacea*. *Marsh Sampire*.

Common on the muddy shore by the Tees. This plant makes a pickle little inferior to the *Rock Sampire*, *Crithmum maritimum*, which is a stranger here.

169. *S. procumbens*. *Procumbent Jointed Glasswort*.

In salt marshes at Saltholme, Hartlepool, &c. Mr. J. Backhouse.

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ORDER 44. *Polygoneæ*.

170. *Polygonum amphibium*. *Amphibious Persicaria*.

In ponds near Norton.

171. *P. bistorta*. *Great Bistort*. *Snake Weed*.

In meadows and woods near the Tees. Mr. Winch.

172. *Rumex aquaticus*. *Great Water Dock*.

In ditches and stagnant pools.

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ORDER 45. *Thymeleæ*.

173. *Daphne laureola*. *Spurge Laurel*.

Frequent in many hedges about Norton, and elsewhere.

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ORDER 46. *Resedaceæ*.

174. *Reseda luteola*. *Dyer's Weed*. *Weld*

Common by road sides and on waste ground.



## ORDER 47. Euphorbiaceæ.

175 *Euphorbia exigua*. *Dwarf Spurge*.

Plentiful in clayey corn fields near Norton, Wynyard, and Seaton.

176. *E. lathyris*. *Caper Spurge*.

J. H. discovered several plants of this species in a corn stubble at Norton, in January, 1825. The seeds had probably been brought from some adjacent garden with manure. Originally a native of Italy and the South of France : it was first introduced into England in the year 1597.

177. *Mecurialis perennis*. *Perennial Mercury*.

Most common in Thorp wood, and in the neighbouring hedges.

## ORDER 48. Urticeæ.

178. *Humulus lupulus*. *Hop*.

In hedges at Norton. "The *Hop* never occurs in natural woods, and probably was originally a stranger."—*Winch*.

## ORDER 49. Salicinæ

179. *Salix Russelliana*. *Bedford Willow*.

On the banks of the Tees.—Rev. J. Harriman.

180. *S. helix*. *Rose Willow*.

By the Tees common.—E. Robson.

181. *S. pentandra*. *Sweet Willow*—*Bay-leaved Willow*.

Between Norton and Billingham. "A rare tree—a native both of Lapland and Billingham."—*Winch*.

182 *S. fragilis*. *Crack Willow*.

Frequently grows by the sides of our rivulets.

183. *Populus tremula*. *Trembling Poplar*—*Aspen*.

In hedges about Norton. "Truly a native."—*Winch*.

184 *Alnus glutinosa*. *Alder*.

In moist hedges near streams.

185. *Corylus avellana*. *Common Hazel*.

"The *Hazel*, the *Raspberry*, and the *Elder*, are found in all the woods from the sea shore to those situated at an elevation of 1,600 feet."—*Winch*.

186. *Ulmus Campestris*. *Common Elm*.

In plantations. "Certainly not indigenous north of the Tees."  
—Winch.

187. *U. montana*. *Wych Elm*.188. *U. glabra*. *Smooth-leaved Elm*.

Near Hart.—Mr. Winch. These two species of Elm, "skirt  
our moors at the height of 2000 feet."—Winch.

ORDER 50. *Coneferæ*.189. *Pinus sylvestris*. *Scotch Fir*.

"This tree is no longer indigenous with us."—Winch.

190. *Taxus baccata*. *Yew Tree*.

"Is quite at home on the limestone cliffs in Castle Eden Dene,  
and I greatly doubt if it be indigenous further North."—Winch.

191. *Juniperis communis*. *Common Juniper*.

Abundant on the cliffs between the bottom of Castle Eden Dene  
and the Black Halls.

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**Class II.—Monocotyledones.**ORDER I. *Fluvialis*.192. *Potamogeton pusillum*. *Small Pondweed*.

Frequent in some of our rivulets.

193. *P. pectinatum*. *Fennel-leaved Pondweed*.

In ditches near the Tees.

194. *Ruppia maritima*. *Sea Ruppia*.

In a salt water ditch near the mouth of the Tees.—E. Robson.

195. *Zostera marina*. *Common Grass Wrack*.

At Seaton and Hartlepool. J. Thornhill, 1808.

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ORDER 2. *Juncagineæ*.196. *Triglochin palustre*. *Marsh Arrow Grass*.

In wet boggy fields.

197. *T. maritimum*. *Sea Arrow Grass*.

Abundant in our salt marshes.

## ORDER 3. Aroideæ.

198. *Arum maculatum*. *Wake Robin*.

In Thorp wood ; and in hedges at Fulthorp and Wynyard.

189. *Typha latifolia*. *Great Cat's Tail*.

In ponds near Wynyard and Grindon.

## ORDER 4. Orchideæ.

200. *Orchis morio*. *Meadow orchis*.

In moistish meadows. This species is distinguished from the rest of its tribe, by its petals being veined with 3 or 5 green lines.

201. *O. mascula*. *Early Purple Orchis*.

In Thorp wood. Flowers in April and May.

202. *O. pyramidalis*. *Pyramidal Orchis*.

On the moor to the north of Hartlepool.

203. ———— Var. *flore albo*.

Occasionally seen with the preceding.

204. *O. latifolia*. *Broad-leaved Orchis*.

Frequent in marshy ground. It sometimes occurs with white flowers.

205. *O. maculata*. *Spotted Orchis*. Passim.

206. *Gymnadenia conopsea*. *Aromatic Orchis*.

Common in bogs and wet pastures. Its flowers are delightfully fragrant. It varies much in size.

207. *Habenaria bifolia*. *Butterfly Orchis*.

In Castle Eden Dene, and in Dinsdale Wood.

208. ———— Var. *minor*. *Lesser Butterfly Orchis*.

J. H. has observed this variety for several years past growing in great plenty in two barren pastures on the right hand of the lane which leads from Norton to Sadberge, near Fox Hill ; and about 6 miles from Norton.

209. *H. viridis*. *Green or Frog Orchis*.

J. H. found this plant in the same fields with the preceding.

210. *Listera ovata*. *Common Twayblade*.

Woods and moist meadows.

211. *Epipactis latifolia*. *Broad-leaved Helleborine*.

Very abundant in the plantations at Wynyard.

212. *E. palustris*. *Marsh Helleborine*.

This beautiful plant is frequent in the bogs near Norton.

213. *E. ensifolia*. *Narrow-leaved Helleborine*.

On the top of the first great white rock nearest the sea on the north side of Castle Eden Dene, with the *Ladies Slipper*, *Cypripedium calceolus*. It has reached its northern limit in this part of the kingdom.—Mr. *Winch*.

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 ORDER 5. Alismaceæ.
214. *Alisma plantago*. *Great Water Plantain*.

In ditches and ponds.

215. *Sagittaria sagittifolia*. *Common Arrow Head*.

In all the rivulets and pools near Stockton and Norton. "A rare plant, and a native of Lapland."—*Winch*.

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 ORDER 6. Irideæ.
216. *Iris pseudacorus*. *Yellow Water Iris*.

In marshy land, every where.

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 ORDER 7. Amaryllideæ.
217. *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*; Var. fl. pleno. *Common Double Daffodil*.

J. H. found fifteen plants of the double *Yellow Daffodil* in a pasture half a mile to the North West of the village of Norton, April, 1825. The roots of some of these plants have most probably been carried to this field with manure, some years ago; it is distant a quarter of a mile at least from any dwelling. J. H. has referred this variety to the *Pseudo-narcissus*, according to *Miller*; but *Smith* says that it "evidently belongs to a different species."—See Eng. Flora, vol. 2, p. 133.

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 ORDER 8. Asphodeleæ.
218. *Allium arenarium*. *Sand Garlick*.

In Castle Eden Dene, above the Gunner's Pool.—J. T. *Fennick*,

219. *Scilla nutans*. *Harebell Squill*.

In Thorp wood; plentiful.

## ORDER 9. Asparageæ.

- 220.
- Convallaria multiflora*
- .
- Common Solomon's Seal*
- .

In the lane between Stockton and Stainton.—Mr. E. Robson.

- 221.
- Tamus communis*
- .
- Black Bryony*
- .

In thick hedges about Norton and Thorp Wood.

## ORDER 10. Butomeæ.

- 222.
- Butomus umbellatus*
- .
- Flowering Rush*
- .

This species, with its umbel of rose-coloured flowers, is very abundant in our ditches. "A rare plant, and a native of Lapland; it has here reached its northern limit in this part of the kingdom."

*Winch*. Occurs also in Scotland.

## ORDER 11. Junceæ.

- 223.
- Juncus maritimus*
- .
- Lesser Sharp Sea Rush*
- .

In ditches on Seaton Moor, near the Tees Mouth; and in other places near the Tees. "This plant has reached its Northern limit."—*Winch*.

- 224.
- J. compressus*
- .
- Round-fruited Rush*
- .

- 225.
- J. acutus*
- .
- Great Sharp Sea Rush*
- .

Near Seaton.—Mr. E. Robson.

- 226.
- J. lampocarpus*
- .
- Shining-fruited Jointed Rush*
- .

- 227.
- Luciola pilosa*
- .
- Broad-leaved Hairy Wood Rush*
- .

- 228.
- L. sylvatica*
- .
- Great Wood Rush*
- .

In Thorp wood, and in the Dene near Embleton.

## ORDER 12. Cyperaceæ.

- 229.
- Carex vulpina*
- .
- Great Spiked Carex*
- .

On the shores of the Tees.—*Winch*.

- 230.
- C. arenaria*
- .
- Sea Carex—Sand Sedge*
- .

On the sands near Seaton; also near the Tees.

- 231.
- C. pallescens*
- .
- Pale Carex*
- .

- 232.
- C. distans*
- .
- Loose Carex*
- .

In marshes near the Tees Mouth and Hartlepool.

- 233.
- Scirpus setaceus*
- .
- Bristle-stalked Club Rush*
- .

Wet oozy ground.

234. *S. glaucus*. *Glaucus Club Rush*.

Marshes at Dyke House, near Hartlepool.—Mr. J. Backhouse.

235. *S. carinatus*. *Blunt-edged Club Rush*.

By the Tees near Stockton.—Mr. Fox.

236. *S. maritimus*. *Salt Marsh Club Rush*.

Abundant in all the ditches near the Tees.

237. *Schæenus nigricaus*. *Black Bog Rush*.

In boggy ground, not unfrequent.

238. *Eriophorum angustifolium*. *Common cotton Grass*.

In bogs and marshy places.

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ORDER 13. Gramineæ.239. *Phalaris canariensis*. *Mamured canary Grass*.

In a potatoe field near Greatham, September, 1822.

240. *Agrostis alba*; Var. B. *Marsh Bent Grass*.

At Seaton Snook.

241. *Glyceria maritima*. *Creeping Sea Sweet Grass*.

Frequent in salt marshes by the Tees, particularly near Portrack.

242. *Arundo arenaria*. *Sea reed*.

Amongst sand on Seaton moor.

243. *Rottbollia incurvata*. *Sea Hard Grass*.

Plentiful along the sea bank near the mouth of the Tees.

244. *Elymus arenarius*. *Upright Sea Lyme Grass*.

On the Links near Seaton.

“Most of the Grasses and Carices, the Common Centaury, (see n. 124) the Grass of Parnassus, (n. 80) the Burnet Rose, (n. 57) the Globe Flower, (n. 3) the Meadow Orchis, (n. 200) the Early Purple Orchis, (n. 201) and the Dew Berry (n. 66) may be traced from the coast to the height of 2000 feet or upwards.”—Winch.

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Class III.—Scotyledones.

## ORDER 1. Equisetaceæ.

245. *Equisetum arvense*. *Corn Horsetail*.

Frequent in wet ground amongst corn.

246. *E. palustre*. *Marsh Horsetail*,  
In bogs and marshes.
247. *E. limosum*. *Smooth Naked Horsetail*.  
Common in ditches.
248. *E. hyemale*. *Rough Horsetail—Shave Grass*.  
In Castle Eden Dene.—See *S. Robson's Flora*, p. 268.
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## ORDER 2. Filices.

249. *Polypodium vulgare*. *Common Polypody*,  
In woods and plantations.
250. *Aspidium filix mas*. *Male Fern*.  
Woods, hedges, and heathy pastures.
251. *A. filix fœmina*. *Female Fern*.  
Moist places in woods.
252. *Asplenium marinum*. *Sea Maiden Hair*.  
On rocks near Seaton.—Mr. *W. Backhouse*, Jun.  
Blackhall Dene, near Hartlepool.—Rev. *J. Dalton*.
253. *Scolopendrium vulgare*. *Common Hart's Tongue*.  
In Thorp Wood.
- 

## ORDER 3. Musci.

254. *Polytrichum undulatum*. *Undulated Hair Moss*.  
In shady places and hedge banks.
255. *Tortula muralis*. *Wall Screw Moss*.  
Most common on stones and walls.
256. *T. subulata*. *Awl-shaped Screw Moss*.  
Frequent on banks.
257. *Dicranum bryoides*. *Distant-leaved Fern Fork Moss*.  
Moist shady banks in fields and woods.
258. *D. scoparium*, *A. majus*. *Greater Broom Fork Moss*.  
Woods and hedges.
259. *Didymodon purpureum*. *Purple-stalked Didymodon*.  
On damp hedge banks.

260. *Funaria, hygrometrica.* *Hygrometic cord Moss.*

Dry places and gravel walks. This moss is endued with a curious hygrometic quality ; for if the fruit stalk be moistened at the bottom, the head makes three or four revolutions ; and if the upper part, it turns the contrary way.

261. *Orthothricum affine.* *Pale straight-leaved bristle moss.*

Frequently grows on trunks of trees.

262. *Hypnum serpens.* *Creeping Feather Moss.*

On banks and rotten wood. This beautiful species is remarkable for a great variation in the nerve of the leaves.

263. *H. purum.* *Neat Meadow Feather Moss.*

In woods.

264. *H. splendens.* *Glossy Tamarisk Feather Moss.*

In woods and on hedge banks.

265. *H. proliferum.* *Proliferous Feather Moss.*

Abundant on dry banks.

266. *Bryum argenteum.* *Silvery Thread Moss.*

On walls and on the ground.

267. *B. ligulatum.* *Long-leaved Thyme Thread Moss.*

Common in plantations and on moist banks.

268. *B. cuspidatum.* *Pointed-leaved Thyme Thread Moss.*

In woods.

For descriptions of these *Mosses* see *Hooker's Muscologia Britannica*.

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ORDER 4. *Hepaticæ.*

269. *Marchantia polymorpha.* *Starheaded Marchantia.*

Frequent near springs and wells.

270. *Jungermannia pinguis.* *Slippery Jungermannia.*

Not uncommon in bogs and moist shady places.

271. *J. asplenioides.* *Spleenwort Jungermannia.*

In Close wood.

272. *J. bidentata.* *Bifid Jungermannia.*

Plantations and woods, very common.

273. *J. reptans.* *Creeping Jungermannia.*

In shady and rather wet situations, very plentiful.



274. *J. complanata*. *Flat Juncgermannia*.

On trunks of ash trees in hedges near Norton.

For descriptions refer to *Withering's Arrangement of British Plants*. Edition 4th, 1801.

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ORDER 5. Characeæ.

275. *Chara vulgaris*. *Common chara*.

This plant smells very fetid, and is abundant in ditches and stagnant water. ●

276. *C. hispida*. *Prickly chara*.

Less common than the preceding. In several ponds near Norton.

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ORDER 6. Algæ.

277. *Fucus siliculosus*. *Podded Fucus*.

On rocks and stones.

278. *F. Serratus*. *Serrated Fucus*—*Sea Oak*.279. *F. digitatus*. *Digitated Fucus*.

Commonly called *Sea Girdles* and *Hangers*. When boiled it is said to afford a good dish.

280. *F. nodosus*. *Knotted Fucus*.281. *F. tamariscifolius*. *Tamarisk-leaved Fucus*.

At Seaton and Hartlepool. Mr. E. Robson.

282. *Conferva rivularis*. *River conferva*—*Crow Silk*.

In brooks and rivulets.

283. *C. fontinalis*. *Fountain Conferva*.

On stones in springs.

284. *Ulva lactuca*. *Lettuce Ulva*—*Oyster Green*.

On rocks and shells, not uncommon.

285. *U. diaphana*. *Transparent Ulva*—*Pipe-weed*.

Occasionally cast up on the beach at Seaton.

Some authors call this substance, *Alcyonium gelatinosum*, and others *Alcyonidium diaphanum*. It has much the appearance of an animal production.

300. *Bæomyces pyxidatus*. *Cup Bæomyces*.

On stones and about the roots of old trees.

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ORDER 8. Fungi.

—— *Pratensibus optima Fungis*

*Natura est: aliis male creditur.*

301. *Merulius cantharellus*. *Chantarelle*.

Rare. Occasionally found in woods. This mushroom is much esteemed for eating.

302. *Agaricus castaneus*. *Chesnut Agaric*.

Grows in circular patches on hedge banks, and under trees. It varies much in size.

303. *A. elephantinus*. *Elephant Agaric*.

In Thorp and Close woods.

304. *A. confertus*. *White-clustered Agaric*.

On bark beds in hot houses.

305. *A. orcades*. *Fairy Ring Agaric*.

Abundant in meadows and pastures.

The green and highly verdant circles so frequently seen in grass fields, called *Fairy Rings*, are, as Withering states, caused by the growth of this Agaric. These Rings are fabled to be the paths of those little elves that dance in meadows and 'flowerie dales' at the midnight hour of revel, and are thus alluded to by *Shakespeare*:

——— You demy-puppets, that

By moonshine do the *Green* sour *Ringlets* make

Whereof the ewe not bites.

They have also, with less probability, been attributed to the circumgyratory burrowings of moles.

306. *A. campestris*. *Esculent Agaric*. *Common Mushroom*.307. *A. varius*. (*Bolton*.) *Variable Agaric*.

Pastures and grass plots.

308. *A. fimiputris*. *Conical Agaric*.

In gardens and dunghills.

309. *A. aurantius*. *Cherry Agaric*.

Barren and dry pastures.

310. *A. fascicularis.* *Bundled Agaric.*

On posts and under trees.

311. *A. stercorarius.* *Dung Agaric.*

Common on dung in pastures.

312. *A. cylindricus.* *Cylindrical Agaric.*

Frequent in dry open pastures.

313. *A. domesticus.* (*Bolt.*) *Domestic Agaric.*

On rotten wood in damp cellars, not uncommon.

314. *A. velutipes.* *Velvet-stalked Agaric.*

Grows in clusters on wood.

315. *A. semiovatus.* *Half egg-shaped Agaric.*

On fresh dunghills and in pastures.

316. *A. cinereus.* *Mourning Agaric.*

In meadows, but more generally on dunghills.

The *mourning agaric* is remarkable for its quickness of growth ; as in the space of one night it attains the height of seven or eight inches, and the next day it falls and melts away. From this, in particular the vulgar fable respecting Fairies

——— whose pastime  
Is to make midnight mushrooms——  
may have originated.

317. *A. exaratus.* *Plaited Agaric.*

Plentiful in meadows in the Autumn.

318. *A. cristatus.* (*Bolt.*) *Crested Agaric.*

Sometimes observed in gardens.

319. *Boletus flavus.* *Yellow Boletus.*

In Thorp wood, August 21, 1820.

320. *B. squamosus.* *Scaly Boletus.*

On the trunks of ash trees.

321. *B. lachrymans.* *Dry Rot—Weeping Boletus.*

On wood in damp situations.

This greatest of pests to the builder most aptly deserves its specific name ; for what man, alas ! having once discovered its habitat under the floors of his house—temperet a lachrymis ?

322. *B. versicolor.* *Striped Boletus.*

Very common on posts, rails, stumps, and rotten trees.

323. *B. igniarius*. *Touchwood Boletus*.

On plum trees and willows at Norton.

324. *B. proteus*. (*Bolt.*) *Changeable Boletus*.

325. *Helvella aurea*. *Golden Helvella*.

Frequent on trees, sticks, and stems of plants in moist places.

326. *Auricularia reflexa*. *Reflex auricularia*.

Not uncommon on rotten wood.

327. *Peziza coccinea*. *Scarlet Peziza*.

In Thorp wood, April, 1820.

328. *P. cochleata*. *Wreathed Peziza*.

On dunghills and cucumber beds at Norton.

329. *P. scutellata*. *Ciliated Peziza*.

In fields, generally on cow dung.

330. *Nidularia campanulata*. *Bell Nidularia*.

Gravel walks at Norton; common.

331. *Phallus impudicus*. *Stinking Phallus*.

This curious plant has been observed growing in the plantation in the Mires at Norton, in the summers of 1825 and 1826.

332. *Clavaria hypoxylon*. *Palmated Clavaria*.

Plentiful on the stumps of trees which have been cut down, and occurs of a different size and form.

333. *Lycoperdon stellatum*. *Star puff ball* or *Ground star*.

Hedge banks at Norton.

334. *L. proteus*. *Common puff ball*—*Fuzz ball*.

A very variable species.

335. *L. globosum*. *Globe puff ball*.

Frequent in fields.

336. *Sphæria Tremelloides*. *Tremella-like Sphæria*.

On decaying wood.

337. *S. taxi*. *Yew Sphæria*. (*Sowerby.*)

On dead leaves of the yew in Castle Eden Dene.—Mr. *Winch*.

338. *Mucor mucedo*. *Grey Mould*.

On rotten fruit, wood, and various other putrid substances.

339. *M. glaucus*. *Glaucous Mould*.

On decayed gourds, apples, and other fruit.

340. *M. roridus*. *Eyed Mould*.

On horse dung.

341. *M. aquosus*. *Watery Mould*.

On sour paste.

For descriptions and figures of the genera and species contained in this order of Plants, consult *Withering's Systematic Arrangement*, Vol. 4, and *Bolton's History of Fungi*.

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## VII. *Observations on the GEOLOGY of the Vicinity of Stockton.*

*Magnaque illic cuncta arva teneri  
Diluvio.*

The map which accompanies these observations is taken from a part of *Cary's Maps of Durham and Yorkshire*, as they are the most accurate of their size; it is coloured to point out the supposed position of the several formations, and presents likewise some other alterations and additions, that may be of use to the reader of the preceding chapters, and perhaps even to the geologist.

The subjects of which I shall attempt to give a short account are comprised under the following seven divisions.

|                                         |                      |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Lias.                                | IV. Coal Measures.   |
| II. Red Marle, or New<br>Red Sandstone. | V. Diluvium.         |
| III. Magnesian Limestone.               | VI. Alluvium.        |
|                                         | VII. Basaltic Dykes. |

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### I.—*Lias*.

*Third Secondary Limestone—Jameson.*

This Formation is the first that comes under our notice, and belongs to the Supermedial Order, Flætz Class of *Werner*, or Secondary Class of *Jameson*.

It constitutes the whole of the Eastern or Cleveland\* Moorlands, which rise abruptly from the Vale of the Tees to an elevation of about one thousand feet, and form the very beautiful chain of mountains that compose the most picturesque scenery in this part of England. The Lias contains the slate from whence Alum is extracted, and overlies the following Formation.

But we must refrain from adding any particular descriptions of the Lias here, since it is too distant from our proposed limits.

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## II.—**Red Marle, or New Red Sandstone.**

*Variegated Sandstone.*—Werner.

*Second Sandstone.*—Jameson.

The country about Stockton is referable to that Formation belonging also to the Supermedial Order, which is commonly known by the name Red Marle, or New Red Sandstone.

This our principal Formation occupies the medial between the Lias of the Cleveland range of hills, and of the Magnesian Limestone upon which it immediately reposes. The coal strata of the more northern parts of the county succeed to the Magnesian Limestone.

The characters of the New Red Sandstone beds differ in a very great degree, and they do not even retain a certain series.

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\* "Montes enim hic passim latera trahunt, et ubique satis est clivosi."—(Unde *Cliveland*, hodie *Cleveland*.)

Vide *Camd. Brit.* p. 587. Edit. Lond. 1590. 8vo.

The red marle, or clay, however, generally forms the superior position of this deposit, the sandstone the medial, and various conglomerates the inferior. The red and blue marle also alternates with the sandstone, which is sometimes argillaceous, and sometimes calcareous.

The extent of this Formation is very considerable ; it terminates on the North between Seaton and Hartlepool, where it rests upon the Magnesian Limestone ; on the South, it is bounded by the Cleveland hills, which belong to the Lias formation ; from hence it stretches along the extensive plain of York, nearly in a south-west direction, crosses England, and reaching the south coast of Devonshire, between Sidmouth and Torbay, forms the cliffs of Dawlish, being but slightly interposed in this distance.

Near the mouth of the Tees, beds of red sandstone, in some degree calcareous and composed of fine grains, are exposed to view ; the rocks also, along this part of the Cleveland coast, are of the same coloured sandstone, from which circumstance the village of *Redcar* takes its name ; in like manner, *Redmarshall*, or as it was formerly called, *Redmershill*, from its situation on the Red Marle.

About two miles from the village of Lazenby, or three miles eastward of the Cleveland Port, and on the same side of the river Tees there is a considerable deposit of Gypsum, or Alabaster, vulgarly termed *Plaister Stone*. It occurs both in veins, which vary from half an inch to five inches in thickness, and which ramify and intersect each other in a singular manner, and also in large masses. This is mentioned in an ancient MS. in the following words :—" Within the sea marke on oone syde lyeth a

rocke of excellent plaister, cankered by the salte water ; but if it were searched from sand yt is probable that yt would prove pure Alabaster”\* Some of this Gypsum is of a pearly lustre, perfectly white, soft, and easily broken ; and some more hard and compact, and of a reddish tinge.

The strata in which this substance is found consist of a differently coloured sandstone of a calcareous nature, moderately hard, and now and then interstratified with slate clay and broken layers of coal. These strata occupy the lower portion of the bank of the Tees, the extreme height of which is seven yards.

The section of that part of the cliff where the bed of Gypsum appears the thickest, is as follows :

| NO.                                                                                                        | FEET. INCHES. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Veins of Gypsum, the interstices of which are occupied by a red calcareous stone, whole thickness - - - | 8 2           |
| 2. Broken seams of red and greenish calcareous sandstones - - - -                                          | 3 0           |
| 3. Diluvium, forming the top of the bank                                                                   | 9 5           |

The length of the cliff, where the Gypsum is seen to continue without any breaks, is about 400 yards. On the east the Gypsum altogether disappears, the strata sink below the beach, and the diluvial bank is prolonged to a very short distance ; but on the west, masses of Gypsum are visible here and there, and the cliff becomes gradually lower for a considerable way towards Cargo Fleet.

The next place where this formation is well displayed is at Seaton Carew. Here the cliff exhibits in the form

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\* See *Graver's History of Cleveland*, p. 406.



of a curve, a good natural section of the differently coloured strata, with a thickish coating of diluvium. The strata consist of alternating beds of sandstone and clay, and dip from the middle of the curved cliff to the South, and to the North. The following is the order of succession of the strata of about the middle of the cliff at Seaton, ascending from the lowest :

| NO.                                                                                                      | FEET. INCHES. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Red sandstone, highly calcareous and<br>of a fine grain - - - - -                                     | 7 0           |
| 2. Greenish blue indurated clay, with<br>mica, also calcareous - - - - -                                 | 1 9           |
| 3. Grey sandstone, hard and compact,<br>containing mica, very calcareous -                               | 2 0           |
| 4. Bluish calcareous sandstone, with mica,<br>and mixed with thin seams of clay<br>like No. 2. - - - - - | 3 4           |
| 5. Diluvium - - - - -                                                                                    | 8 0           |

The whole length of the curved cliff is 500 yards, and its extreme height does not exceed twenty-five feet.

At the south end, immediately under the diluvian bed of red clay, which is about ten feet thick, several contortions and breaks are visible. Fuller's earth occurs here ; and the lowest bed, which dips under the shore, is a calcareous yellowish sandstone, six feet thick.

There is also a stratum of sandstone, seven feet in thickness, similar to this, which sinks below the beach, not far from the end on the north, and which is succeeded by a coarse-grained red sandstone, continuing for some distance towards Hartlepool.

The rocks likewise, which form the Long Scar, situated about a mile to the south of the pier at Hartlepool, and

which run a considerable way into the sea, are of this kind of sandstone.

The stone, though of a bad texture, is used for building. Among the shingle cast up on the beach, blocks and pebbles of almost every formation of rocks may be discovered.

Gypsum has not been found at Seaton as yet ; but at the village of Greatham, on digging the foundations of the present Hospital, some years ago, several nodules of Gypsum were observed ; and probably had the place been examined, a deposit of this substance would have been brought to light.

Much Gypsum has also been discovered in boring for coal between Middleton-one-Row and Dinsdale.

Borings have been repeatedly made in the New Red Sandstone formation, but they have altogether failed to the discovering seams of coal : for those who are desirous of prosecuting these trials further, I will add the following accounts.

“ Opposite Sockburn ” (at Entercommon, in Yorkshire)  
“ Mr. Allen, of Grange, lately bored in search of coal to the depth of 118 fathoms, without passing through these beds : and at Dinsdale, situated on the northern bank of the Tees, three miles and a half north east of Croft Bridge, in the year 1789, General Lambton penetrated to the depth of 74 fathoms without better success.”\*

About sixteen years ago the late William Russell, Esq., bored near Thorp Thewles to the depth of 22 fathoms ; but was prevented from continuing the workings by a rapid spring of water. At Layton, near Sedgefield, Mr. Russell also made two further attempts ; one on each

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\* See Geological Transactions, vol. 4, p. 2 ; and pp. 97, 98, for five sections of the strata observed in the workings at Dinsdale.

side of the turnpike road, where borings were sunk to the depth of 54 or 56 fathoms.

Mr. Fletcher has been engaged during the last year in endeavouring to procure coal at Owton, about a mile to the north of the village of Greatham, and two miles to the west of Seaton; the workings have, most probably, been carried through strata resembling those which are exposed in the cliff at Seaton.

There are three Mineral Springs in the vicinity of Stockton which rise in the New Red Sandstone Formation.

Through the bore hole at Woodhead, near Middleton-one-Row, the mineral water "arose from a bed of blue stone, lying beneath a bed of Gypsum, at the depth of of nineteen fathoms, two feet, and six inches, from the surface. Another sulphurated spring rises from similar strata at Croft, on the South side of the Tees."\*

From experiments a wine quart of the Middleton water contains, carbonate of lime 2 grains, sulphate of lime 25 grains, carbonic acid gas 2 cubic inches, azotic gas 1. 50, sulphurated hydrogen gas, which contains  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of sulphur, 8. 32.

The large quantity of hepatic air is most remarkable, and probably exceeds the proportion in any medicated water of which the analysis is before the public.†

The sulphur water at Croft contains hepatic air, much calcareous earth, some Epsom salt, and a little sea-salt.‡

On the opposite side of the Tees, about a mile north west of Croft are the four pools, called Hell Kettles. All these pools are nearly round; the water stands to the

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\* See Geol. Trans. vol. 4, p. 2.

† Surtees's History of Durham, vol. 3, p. 242.

‡ Short, vol. 1, p. 299. Vol. 2, p. 134.

brim, is quite cold, and impregnated with sulphur, curdling with milk, and refusing to mix with soap.\*

Differently coloured sandstones, which belong to this formation, may be traced in the bed of the Tees from some distance above Croft bridge, nearly to Stockton bridge; in the bed of the river Leven; and in the quarries of the great Basaltic Dyke. They are used for building. The churches at Croft and Hurworth are partly built with a brick-red sandstone.

### III.—~~Magnesian~~ Limestone.

*First Flætz Limestone.*—Werner.

*Second Secondary Limestone.*—Jameson.

This formation is to be referred to the same order, or class, with the two preceding.

Magnesian Limestone forms the cliffs on the coast from Shields, or from Cullercoats in Northumberland, about two miles to the north of Shields, where it overlies the coal measures, to Hartlepool.

From the coast of Durham, it extends inland as far as Nottingham; and, in its course, it is bounded on one side by the New Red Sandstone, and on the other by the Coal strata, the Millstone grit, and Limestone shale.

The limit of this, and of the preceding formation, is between Hartlepool and the Long Scar; the rocks of the latter, belonging to the Red Sandstone formation, and the bold cliffs and rocks of the former, are composed of Magnesian Limestone.

Here is the locality of an Oolitic variety. For a bed of Oolite, subordinate to this formation, may be seen to begin under the East Battery, and to terminate near the

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\* Surtees's Durham, v. 3, p. 367.

North Battery. It again appears in the old quarries in the town ; and in a large quarry about a mile west of Hartlepool, on the opposite side of the slake, the same stratum is continued. But I have not been able to trace it further inland, nor in the sea cliffs beyond the North Battery. This Oolitic variety, composed of fine grains resembling mustard seeds, generally occurs hard and compact, but sometimes crumbling, soft, and of a chalky appearance. The handsome church, pier, and walls, as well as a great part of the present town, are chiefly built of the same material.

The cliffs, which vary from about 20 to 40 feet in height, are not only in some places excavated by the waves into bays, called *Soft-laes*, and into large and romantic caves (*coves*) ; but also in others, into magnificent arches. Here are likewise several rocks of singular forms detached from the cliffs, and insulated by the sea at high tide. "These curious and picturesque objects appear to have been formed at no very distant date by the action of the sea, which has dissolved and washed out the soft marly limestone with which the cavities of these rocks were once filled. From this cause, the promontory on which Hartlepool stands is rapidly crumbling away."\* The waves are indeed tremendous that beat against these cliffs and rocks during a storm, and particularly when a gale sets in from the north east.

From Hartlepool to Shields a kind of breccia composes not unfrequently the upper beds, the cement of which is a marly substance. "Botryoidal masses of fetid limestone devoid of magnesia, in balls radiated from the centre, varying from the size of a pea to two feet in

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\* Geol. Trans. vol. 4, p. 7.

diameter, and imbedded in soft marly magnesian limestone, are found at Hartlepool.\* This variety occurs ~~in situ~~ on the shore between Monk Wearmouth and Whitburn.

Calcareous spar is seen in abundance in the Magnesian Limestone, and is crystallized in acute three-sided pyramids.

In the cliffs at Castle Eden Dene a species of coral-loid, resembling *Gorgonia flabellum* of Linnæus, and commonly called *Venus's Fan*, has been discovered.

I have only once met with a single cast of an univalve shell in the Oolitic limestone of the old quarries at Hartlepool ; and have not detected any in the strata of the cliffs.

Three or four trials in search of coal have been made in this formation, during the last ninety years.

“ In the year 1735, when the manor of Hart was in the possession of the second Earl of Scarborough, an attempt to procure coals was made near the village of Hart ; the depth of the boring through a bed of hard limestone was 55 fathoms, 1 yard, 1 foot, and four inches, after which a succession of open limestone, with soft marly partings and water, put a stop to all further proceedings. In 1808 a second trial was made, about 200 yards from the former, near the road leading from Hart to Hartlepool ; at the depth of 29 fathoms, beneath an uninterrupted bed of hard limestone, there was a considerable quantity of water, after which a continuation of similar limestone to the depth of 50 fathoms exactly ; at this depth a *running sand*, through which the bore rods penetrated four yards without any signs of its termination, caused this attempt to be abandoned.”†

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\* Geol. Trans., vol. 4. p. 9.

† Sharp's History of Hartlepool, p. 172, note.

Mr. Lambton has lately caused borings to be carried on near Nunstainton, three miles to the west of Sedgefield. The workmen have found coal at the depth of about 50 fathoms; the first 14 of which are said to have consisted of soil and clay, and the remaining of magnesian limestone and of the upper beds of the coal measures. It is reported that this seam of coal is six feet in thickness, and is similar to the coal worked at Ferryhill.

At Hartlepool there are two mineral springs. One near the Water Gate, which contains, according to *Berkenhout*,\* iron with a good deal of Epsom salt and calcareous earth; also some sea salt, and possibly a little sulphur. Another is situated on the beach under the South Battery; two of the ingredients composing its water, are also iron and sulphur.

Near the town are some lime kilns. The lime obtained from this species of limestone is much esteemed for cement, since it absorbs less carbonic acid from the atmosphere than that made from the common limestone; it is, therefore, less liable to decay. But it is said to be less valued for the purpose of agriculture, as tending rather to deteriorate than to enrich vegetation; unless used in small quantities. The cause of this is owing to the magnesia (about 20 per cent.) which it contains.

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#### IV.—Coal Measures.

*Independent Coal Formation.—Werner.*

*Coal Formation.—Jameson.*

Under this name is included a series of rocks, which alternate and consist of sandstone, bituminous shale,

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\* See Synopsis, vol. 1, p. 301.

slate clay, clay ironstone, limestone, and coal. It belongs to the medial and carboniferous order, and to the secondary class of *Jameson*. But sometimes it is referred to the Flætz, and sometimes to the transition class of *Werner*.

The limits prescribed to this memoir forbid us from entering upon any detailed account of this formation, which is the great pride and source of wealth to the counties of Durham and Northumberland. At present, our nearest coal pits are situated at Coxhoe, five miles to the north of Sedgefield, and fifteen miles from Stockton.

At the time when *Camden* wrote his *Britannia*, in the "golden days of good Queen Bess," the position of the coal measures was partially known; he states, after likening the county of Durham in shape to a triangle, the angle at the summit or apex of which adjoins Cumberland, and the base forms the coast, that "on the eastern part, or the base of this triangle, as also at the sides of it, the ground abounds in *Fossil Coal*, which is used for fuel in many places."\*

Moreover, from the two following observations we can form some idea of the position of the mountain limestone.

"In that part where it is contracted into the apex, the hills are not without veins of *Iron*;" and also "from the rocks at Eggleston *Marble* is hewn."†

And these two formations alone occupy the principal portion—about two thirds—of the county.

\* Ad orientalem autem partem, sive trianguli basim, uti etiam ad latera—terra—carbone fossili, quo pro ignis alimento plurimis in locis utimur, copiosa.

† Qua in apicem coarctatur—colles non sine ferri venis.—Rupes e quibus ad Eggleston marmora cæduntur.—Vide Camdeni *Britan.* edit. Lond. 1590, 8vo. pp. 599, 601.



## V.—**Diluvium.**

### *Alluvium, of SOME AUTHORS.*

This term comprehends all those deposits of superficial clay, loam, gravel, and rolled masses of rocks, which owe their origin to the agency of the waters, at the time of the deluge, and which have long ceased to act.

The town of Stockton is situated on a bed of diluvial clay of great thickness ; it was observed, on boring a well near the house of the late George Sutton, Esq., that this red clay was upwards of 100 feet thick before the sandstone made its appearance. The strata of sandstone are principally visible in the bed of the Tees, and at the great Whin dyke at Preston, because of the immense thickness of the diluvian beds, which occupy almost entirely the country between Stockton and Darlington. The Red Marle between Yarm and Darlington is said to be at least 120 fathoms thick.

Fragments and pebbles of various rocks are here usually met with. Bones of elephants, and of other animals, so frequent in diluvium have never been discovered in the vicinity of Stockton. But near Dalton Percy, in the parish of Hart, I lately found, in a bed of mixed gravel, a part of the lower jaw\* of some species of Deer, together with two thigh bones, three leg bones, and a portion of a rib. These fossil bones were within a few feet of each other, and at the depth of four or five feet below the surface of the ground.

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\* This jaw has been examined by an eminent surgeon and comparative anatomist, at York, who considers it to have belonged to the common deer.

In an agricultural point of view the soil in the neighbourhood of Stockton is very favourable to, and productive of, fine crops of corn ; but the land about Norton is still more fertile and valuable.

The village of Norton stands on rising ground, consisting of beds of diluvial gravel, which are in some places of great depth. I have not yet been able to detect, in any of our gravel pits, the presence of *Manganese*, which Professor Buckland mentions as occurring in the gravel at Sedgefield, and says—"I have often found this ore incrusting the pebbles, and sand in subordinate beds of a large mass of mixed diluvial gravel, e. g. in Lord Barington's gravel pit at Sedgefield. It does not pervade the entire mass, but is usually limited to beds of a few inches in thickness, and seldom spreads in these beyond a few feet in breadth. It seems to have been deposited from water infiltrated through the gravel and sand, which are thus incrustated by it."\*

Masses of conglomerated gravel may be seen at Dalton Percy, consisting of different sorts of pebbles, imbedded in a hard calcareous cement, which resemble pudding stone.

The following extract from the Professor's account of the diluvium of the east coast of England cannot fail to be interesting, as it describes, with much accuracy, the geological structure of the neighbourhood of Stockton.

"The most common character" of the diluvial beds here, "is that of a tough bluish clay, through which are dispersed irregularly pebbles of various kinds. The pebbles are of two classes. 1. Composed of the wreck of the adjacent inland districts of England. 2. Large blocks

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\* Vide *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, p. 71, note.

and pebbles of many varieties of primitive and transition rocks, which do not occur in England, and which can only be accounted for by supposing them to have drifted from the nearest continental strata of Norway, by a diluvial current.

“ These foreign and probably Norwegian pebbles on the coast of England are mixed up with the wreck of the hills composing the interior of each district respectively ; and the component fragments of the latter are less rolled, and more angular, than those which have come from the continent.

“ Thus, in the county of Durham, the diluvium contains an admixture of the wreck of strata that compose the coal formation. In that county, I collected within a few miles on the north of Darlington, pebbles of more than twenty varieties of slate and greenstone rocks, that occur no where nearer than the lake district of Cumberland. Blocks of granite of the same variety with those at Shap, near Penrith, are found on the elevated plain of Sedgefield,\* and are mixed with blocks of greenstone.”†

On examining the diluvium in the vicinity of Stockton we discover rolled fragments of Trap, of the Syenite and Granite of the Cumberland range of mountains, and of other formations belonging to the submedial and inferior orders, (the transition and primitive classes of *Werner*) and likewise blocks of sandstone, and of other strata referable to the coal measures, which we cannot doubt have been brought from the coal district of this county.

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\* The town of Sedgefield is situated 330 feet above the surface of the Tees at low water.

† Vide *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, p. p. 192, 193, 194.

Mr. *Winch* informs me that he has never been able to detect crystals of Zircon in the Syenite of our Diluvium, which are so frequent in the Norwegian rock.

It may not be uninteresting to state that I have observed both in the neighbourhood of the village of Hart, and of Throston, on the Magnesian Limestone hills, at a considerable elevation above the surface of the sea, many very large fragments of Basalt lying exposed to view in several fields ; they are much waterworn, and partly buried in the soil. The presence of these blocks affords a comparison, although on an inferior scale, with the immense masses of granite and of Gneiss, which may be seen on the calcareous mountains of the Jura\* chain in Switzerland ; and in both instances the extraneous rocks can only have been transported to their present places by the powerful agency of the waters of the flood, and which at that time conveyed them from their parent formations, although situated at a very great distance.

During the last two years I had observed half of a Basaltic pillar, which had been divided vertically, lying on the Sunderland road, near the seventh milestone from Stockton ; as well as I can remember, it was above two feet and a half in length, and about eleven inches in diameter, having three regular sides ; it has lately been broken to pieces for mending the road. .

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\* In the summer of 1824, I observed the debris of the primitive mountains of the Alpine chain, in many places, on Mount Jura, but more abundant above the town of Bienne ; they are even seen at an elevation of 2,400 feet (according to Ebel) or 3,700 feet above the surface of the sea, on that calcareous range. I also beheld some immense blocks of Granite lying in fields in the canton of Argovia.

A few days since (January, 1824) I found a beautiful mass of Coralloid, evidently waterworn, which weighs more than eleven pounds, and has on its under side an impression of a scallop-shell ; it was lying on a field about half a mile North West of the village of Norton, and from its appearance has been long buried in the red clay. This is the only specimen of Fossil Organic Remains that I have seen near Stockton, and which must have arrived at that situation by being drifted from some part of the mountain, encrinal, or carboniferous limestone formation.

The following is an enumeration of the pebbles, which appear in the mixed diluvian gravel at Norton.

- |                                                        |                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| *1. Coal Formation—as coal, shale, millstone grit, &c. | 10. Mountain Limestone.                        |
| 2. Felspar Porphyry.                                   | 11. Magnesian Limestone.                       |
| †3. Flint.                                             | 12. Oolitic Magnesian Limestone.               |
| 4. Gneiss.                                             | 13. Quartz.                                    |
| 5. Granite.                                            | 14. Red Sandstone, highly calcareous, &c.      |
| 6. Granwacke.                                          | 15. Ochreous Sandstone, highly calcareous, &c. |
| 7. Hornstone.                                          | 16. Syenite.                                   |
| 8. Lias.                                               | 17. Trap.                                      |
| 9. Mica slate.                                         |                                                |

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\* Mr. *Winch* says, he cannot agree with *Conybeare*, that the Millstone Grit is a Newcastle Coal Measure, or that our Coal Measures are the upper beds of the Mountain Limestone formation, and sees no use in uniting these very distinct formations.

† Professor *Buckland* observes that, “in the county of Durham, there are no remains of Chalk.”—*Reliq. Diluv.* p. 193.

The occurrence of Chalk Flints, both in the diluvian clay and gravel of Norton, does not coincide with some of the conditions of *Professor Buckland's* supposition of a diluvial current having drifted blocks and pebbles of foreign rocks from the strata of Norway to this coast of England, as these flints must have been brought from the South by a current acting in direct opposition to that from the coast of Norway, and neither perhaps could the flux or reflux of those waters be an adequate cause for their having been carried hither. Although on the other hand the presence of Oolitic pebbles in our gravel pits affords some proof in support of such an hypothesis. The specimens of Oolitic Magnesian Limestone are precisely of the same grain and quality, as that bed which occurs in the sea cliff and quarries at Hartlepool, consequently they may have been washed here, by the force of the current sweeping over that place from the Norwegian coast, and bringing with it fragments and pebbles of the submedial and inferior orders ; and the pebbles of those strata, which constitute the coal formation, so abundant in our gravel beds, have possibly been drifted here, by the waters of the same deluge, from their native districts, Northumberland and the North of this county.

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## VI.—Alluvium.

Respecting the Post-diluvial Formation—Alluvium—the origin of which is referable to the daily action of water, there is nothing of any particular importance that does not constantly occur in the vicinity of a large tide river, and of its tributary streams.

Thus, for example, the Tees continually deposits at its æstuary much sand, mud and loam, and forms new land similar and analogous to that at the mouths of the largest rivers of England, and of the continent of Europe, and also to the celebrated Delta of the Nile in Egypt. But the sand banks and shoals in the channels of the sea sometimes shift, and sometimes reassume their positions.

Small islands, likewise, are frequently formed near Seaton Snook by sand drifting to a certain spot, which by the rapid growth of the Bent grass is bound and kept together ; for its creeping stems send out roots, or stolones, from the lower joints, and in a short space of time form solid land, which affords both pasturage to cattle, and a safe habitation to rabbits.

Many acres of rich land have been gained by the drying up and consolidating of the old bed of the Tees, in consequence of the cut which was made in the year 1810, through a neck of land between Stockton and Portrack, 220 yards in width, which now forms the more direct course of the river,\* and saves a distance of 2 miles, 2 furlongs, 36 poles.

The following account will point out the alluvial formations which are produced by some of our springs.

In November, 1823, I discovered several masses of calcareous incrustations of grass and moss in some boggy ground in a hilly pasture, called Adamson's West Close, about a mile north west of Norton. The forms of moss, and of other vegetable substances, are more distinct in some specimens than in others ; some have small stalagmites on

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\* ————— Annis

Doctus iter melius.——

their upper surfaces, and others are tinged with oxide of iron. The ground in this place having been lately drained, the spring will probably no longer continue to form such incrustations. But about the middle of the hill in the adjoining pasture (Adamson's East Close) there is a small spring oozing through a bog, which still deposits on the moss similar calcareous matter.

The earth through which this spring issues is of a marly nature ; as it effervesces strongly in muriatic acid ; hence the water being impregnated with this calcareous matter incrusts the plants over which it gently rises.

The appearance of the petrified vegetables is thus easily accounted for. The situation of the more copious spring in Adamson's West Close is near the bottom of a somewhat considerable hill ; and also, nearly in a similar place in a marshy field next to Blakeston Mill, I have found some very large masses, as well as many smaller, of the same calcareous substance.\*

To this head the remains of submarine forests are to be referred, and the phenomena they present are highly interesting.

The remains of such a forest, extending about two miles, occur on the shore between Seaton and Hartlepool, and may be traced for some distance below the high water mark. There not only trunks and roots of trees, more or less decayed, but also heaps of agglomerated leaves, containing hazel nuts in abundance, are visible ;

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\* This phenomenon is of general occurrence in most countries, whose formation is calcareous, and particularly in mountainous districts. It is commonly called *Tuffa* ; in Switzerland, *Tuf* ; and in Germany, *Duckstein*.



and amongst these decayed vegetable remains great numbers of *Pholades* live and multiply in perfect security. "Within the last three years (1813–16) several drains have been formed at the North Western extremity of the Slake at Hartlepool, in which wood was found in excellent preservation, together with the antlers of deer, and an immense number of teeth, which, having been examined with attention, are supposed to have belonged to these animals."\* I also once observed two or three molar teeth, when some workmen were cleaning out a ditch at Carr House, near Seaton; they are stained a dark purple colour, and are evidently referable to some species of deer. Here, therefore, the existence of a forest at an early period, which had been the resort of herds of wild deer, or harts, is clearly proved.

It may not altogether be foreign to our subject, to mention in this place, that Coal is washed up by the tide on Seaton beach, in considerable quantity, after rough seas: little only is seen on the sands to the north of Hartlepool; but between Redcar and Saltburn, on the Yorkshire coast, it is very abundant.

This coal is cast up in such very small grains, or pieces, that it is difficult to find any much larger than a pea: it is commonly called *sea coal*.

At Hartlepool and Seaton the poor people collect† and burn it, sometimes mixing with it a little *pit coal*. The sea coal makes a very good hot fire, without any flame;

\* Sir C. Sharp's History of Hartlepool, p. 3.

† It is a pleasing sight, after a storm, to behold such a number of people at work on the shore: the women collecting sea coal; and the men, sea-weed, or *tang*, for manure.

but in order to make it burn well the fire places must have an orifice at the side, vulgarly termed a *blow hole*. This custom is mentioned in the old Cot. MS. above quoted, in the following words :—" As the Tyde comes in yt bringethe a small wash *sea cole*, which is imployed to the makinge of salte, and the Fuell of the poore fisher Townes adjoininge; the oylie sulphurousness beinge mixed with the salte of the sea as yt floweth, and consequently hard to take fyre, or to keepe in longe without quenchinge, they have a meanes, by making small vaults to passe under the Hearthes, into which, by foresetting the wynde with a board, they force yt to enter, and soe to serve insteede of a pair of Bellowes, which they call, in a proper word of art, a *Blowcole*."\*

In consequence of the coal being found in such abundance, the opinion of the existence of a considerable bed of coal in the sea, on this part of the coast, has arisen, and has induced some proprietors of land on the sea coast to search for coal.

It is, nevertheless, very probable, that thin and broken layers of coal, similar to those which are seen in our gravel and sand pits, and even among the strata of sandstone,† exist in the bed of the ocean, and crop out there. We may also easily suppose, that the rivers Tyne and Wear carry much light and small coal, which has been worn off from similar seams of coal cropping out into these rivers, and that it is drifted by the current of the ocean, which

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\* See Graves's Cleveland, p. p. 399, 400.

† I have been informed that about fifty years since coal was worked in a field called *Coal Hill*, situated near the Tees, and about two fields above Preston Whinstone Quarry.

sets in directly to the mouth of the Tees, and is then cast on the shore during a storm. It is worthy of remark that the coal washed up from the wreck of a collier, is found in larger pieces, and less rolled, than the sea coal ; which generally occurs, and is supposed to have come from the sea, and the mouths of the Tyne and Wear.

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## VII.—**Basaltic Dykes.**

We must now add a few remarks concerning our chief Geological Phenomena—the two dykes of Trap, Basalt, or Whinstone. We have reserved the last division of our paper for these highly interesting dykes, for two reasons—1st. since they intersect all the preceding formations, except perhaps the Magnesian Limestone, and 2ndly, as they are not found to occur in any regular order or series.

The first and smallest of these dykes was only discovered four or five years ago ; its course runs nearly in the line North East and South West from the coal pit at Crow-Trees, near Quarrington, which is distant about six miles to the North of Sedgefield. There are two quarries of this Whinstone within a hundred yards of the coal pit at Crow-Trees ; the one on the right hand is used for mending the Durham and Sedgefield roads, and that on the left for the Newcastle road.

In these quarries, the dyke is only six feet in width, and has a coating of diluvium above it, about ten feet in thickness. The hill at Quarrington consists of Magnesian Limestone, which approaches almost close to the dyke on the right. A bed of yellow sandstone belonging

to the Coal Measures is intersected at right angles on the left.

The dyke increases in width in its course to the South West. For it has been traced to the North East, as far as Cassop, where the whinstone was between four and five feet wide, and about four feet deep. But at Tursdale wood, where there is another quarry, the dyke is much wider, and continues so, in its South Western direction, as at or near Hamsterley it is seven yards wide and very deep.

The distance from Hamsterley to the Coal Pit at Crow Trees is about 13 miles in a straight line, and from the coal pit to Cassop one mile and three quarters.

The second Dyke passes through the South part of the parish of Stockton, and is one of the most celebrated and most considerable in the kingdom. It may be distinctly traced about sixty miles nearly in a straight line from Cockfield Fell, in this county, to Maybecks, in Yorkshire, and, if the same line were continued, it would cut the sea shore between Whitby and Scarborough. The direction is W. N. W. and E. S. E., except that, at one or two places, it diverges a little, and tends more to the South.

The dyke is quarried at Stalnton in Cleveland, and at Barwick near the Tees; but the principal quarry is on the opposite side of the river, about two miles South of the town of Stockton, and a quarter of a mile above Preston. In this place the dyke is 75 feet wide, and has been dug to a considerable depth. The whinstone is of a fine grain, very hard, and of a dark grey or bluish-black colour; it is disposed in large horizontal blocks, which intersect nearly at right angles a light coloured sandstone,

and are covered with a thin crust of ferruginous ochre. The whole is capped by a bed of diluvium, 45 feet in thickness, consisting of a different coloured clay, somewhat calcareous, and partaking of a gravelly nature. A little below the quarry the basalt crops out into the bed of the river, and forms a portion of its Western bank, four or five feet in height.

Crystals of calcareous spar are found in the quarry at Stainton. There is also a quarry at Coatham-Stob, but it has not been worked of late, in consequence of the thickness of the clay. On one side of this, a yellowish sandstone, similar to that in the Preston quarry, comes out very near the surface of the ground.

In this, as in the Quarrington Dyke, the vein is found to be the broadest in the middle, and narrowest at both extremities.

The whinstone, or as it is here more commonly called *bluestone* and *blue metal*, if broken sufficiently small, affords excellent materials for repairing roads; and is, at present, sold at three shillings per ton, for that purpose.

It is not improbable, that both these dykes proceed from the same source, viz.—from the extensive beds of Trap on the banks of the Tees, in the vicinity of Middleton in Teesdale.

The origin of Trap dykes is decidedly igneous. The burnt appearance of strata, particularly of Coal, and of their resembling cinders, where the dyke intersects them, clearly proves its volcanic nature.

For a further account of these singular phenomena see Professor *Sedgwick's* two papers in the Second Volume of the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. And for more detailed descriptions of the geology

of this part of the kingdom, reference may be made to *Winck's* two papers in the 4th and 5th Vols. of the Geological Transactions, to *Young's* Survey of the Yorkshire coast, and to the Geology of England and Wales, by *Conybeare* and *Phillips*, which works contain much valuable and highly-interesting information.

THE END.

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